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Statistics Canada

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Canada's international investment position
1993

International investment, both in Canada and abroad, constitutes one of the cornerstones of Canada's economy. Statistics on international investment profile the following: Canadian investment abroad by geographic area, industry and type; foreign investment trends in a wide range of Canadian industries by selected countries; series on portfolio investment instruments, including stocks, bonds and money market paper; and, investment income received and paid abroad. *Canada's International Investment Position, 1993* includes annual data from 1983 onward. For historical data, refer to *Canada's International Investment Position, Historical Statistics, 1926-1992* (67-202).

Canada's International Investment Position, 1993 (67-202, $50) is now available. See "How to order publications". For further information, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062), Balance of Payments Division.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international investment position

1993 (preliminary)

At the end of 1993, the book value of Canada's net liability position stood at $313 billion. This represented an increase of $20 billion or 7% from 1992, well below the rate of growth of almost 10% that prevailed in each of the previous three years.

Canada's net liability with non-residents represented 44% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), up from 43% in 1992. The increase in the ratio was more moderate than in the preceding three years, when Canada's net external liability advanced at a faster pace than the GDP.

The United States continued to be the largest foreign net investor in Canada at $138 billion. Japan at $55 billion and the United Kingdom at $51 billion were also major net investors in Canada.

Canada's external liabilities totalled $588 billion, against external assets of $275 billion. The $51 billion increase in liabilities outpaced that of assets by $20 billion. In relative terms, however, assets advanced faster than liabilities, 13% against 10%.

Foreign holdings of Canadian bonds amounted to $266 billion, accounting for as much as 45% of Canada's external liabilities. This ratio of bonds to total liabilities was at its highest since the early 1930s.

U.S. investors continued to be the major foreign holders of Canadian bonds at the end of 1993, with 42% of all externally held Canadian bonds, up from 37% at the end of 1992. Japanese residents reduced their holdings in 1993, the first net sell-off since 1976. Their holdings at the end of 1993 were a significant 17% of all externally held Canadian bonds. This reduction was more than offset by further investment from Europe, especially the United Kingdom, whose share increased from 8% to 9% of all Canadian externally held bonds.

The provinces and their enterprises owed 44% of all externally held Canadian bonds. This was up from 42% in 1992 as the provinces continued to tap extensively the foreign bond market.

Government of Canada bonds represented 27% of foreign holdings of Canadian bonds, lower than the record 30% share at 1990 year-end. The decrease was in relative terms only, as non-residents continued to invest heavily in federal bonds in the 1990s.

Of the total Canadian bonds held by non-residents, some 43% were denominated in Canadian dollars at the end of 1993, down from a peak of 48% at the end of 1991. This relative decline was picked up by bonds denominated in U.S. dollars, whose share climbed to 44% at the end of 1993, reflecting both net new issues and the depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar. Canadian bonds denominated in Japanese yen and in Swiss francs represented 4% each of the total, whereas various other currencies (including the German mark) amounted to 5% at the end of 1993.

Canadian governments and their enterprises owed 77% of all externally held Canadian bonds. These bonds comprised the bulk of their liabilities of $264 billion to non-residents at the end of 1993.

Foreign direct investment in Canada, at $146 billion, constituted 25% of Canada's external liabilities, the second largest form of foreign investment in Canada after bonds. This was a net $7 billion addition over 1992 and was largely financed by capital from abroad.

External assets were led by Canadian direct investment abroad, which amounted to $115 billion or 42% of all external assets at the end of 1993. Direct investment was largely in the United States, which accounted for 56% of Canadian direct investment; the U.S. share has been steadily decreasing since 1984, when it stood at 69%. Canadian enterprises have been diversifying their investment in other countries, notably in the United Kingdom (11%) and in Pacific Rim countries (9%).

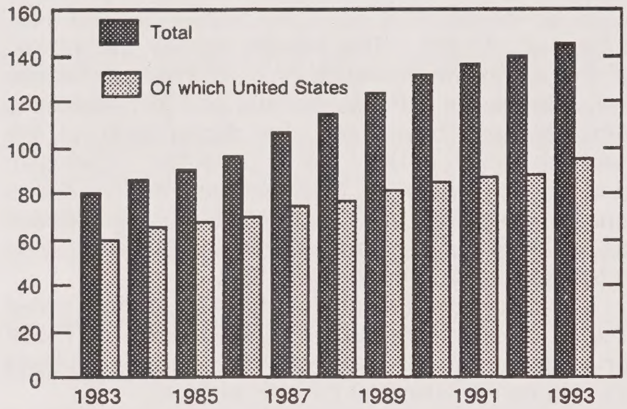
Canadian portfolio investment in foreign stocks and bonds, which has been rising rapidly over the last 10 years, represented as much as 24% of Canada's external assets at the end of 1993, up from 23% in 1992. The sharp build-up of these holdings in 1993 was led by Canadian mutual funds with investments in Asian markets.

At the end of 1993, some 25% of the Canadian portfolio investment abroad was in countries other than the United States, up from only 14% 10 years ago.

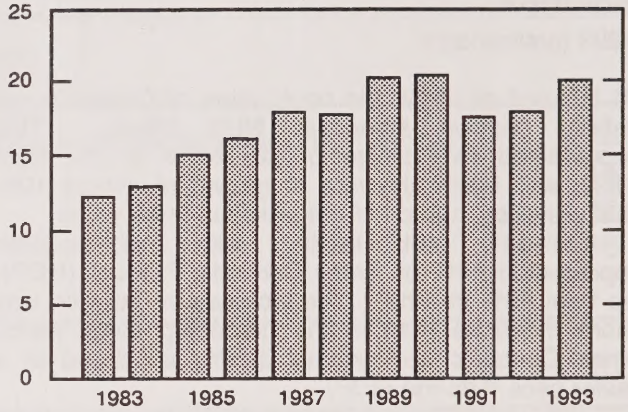
Continuing the downward trend started in the fall of 1991, the Canadian dollar declined against the U.S. dollar to touch 74.16 U.S. cents in late December 1993, its lowest level since 1987. During 1993, the Canadian dollar also depreciated against the Japanese yen, but strengthened against other major currencies.

Canada's international liabilities

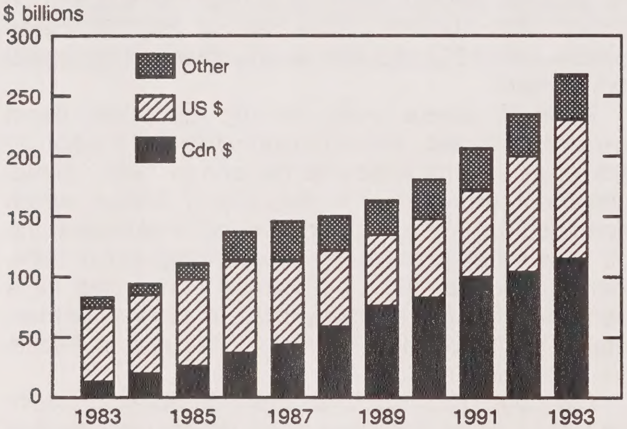
Foreign direct investment in Canada



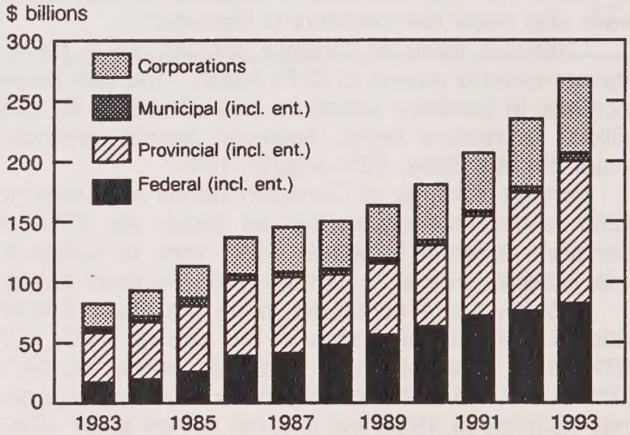
Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian stocks



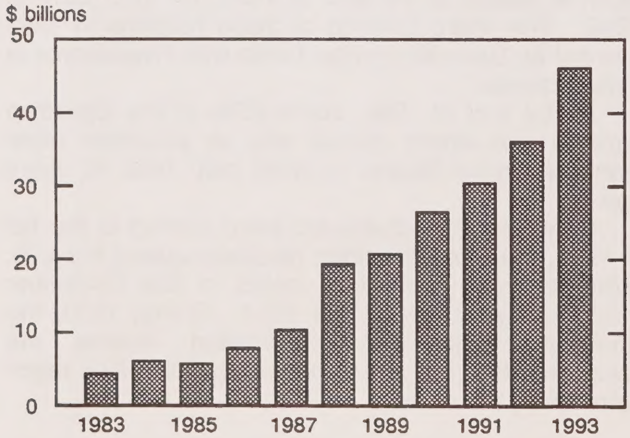
Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian bonds, by currency of issue



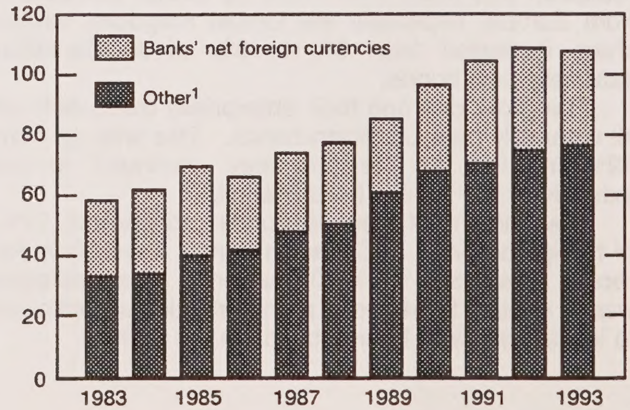
Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian bonds, by sector



Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian money market instruments

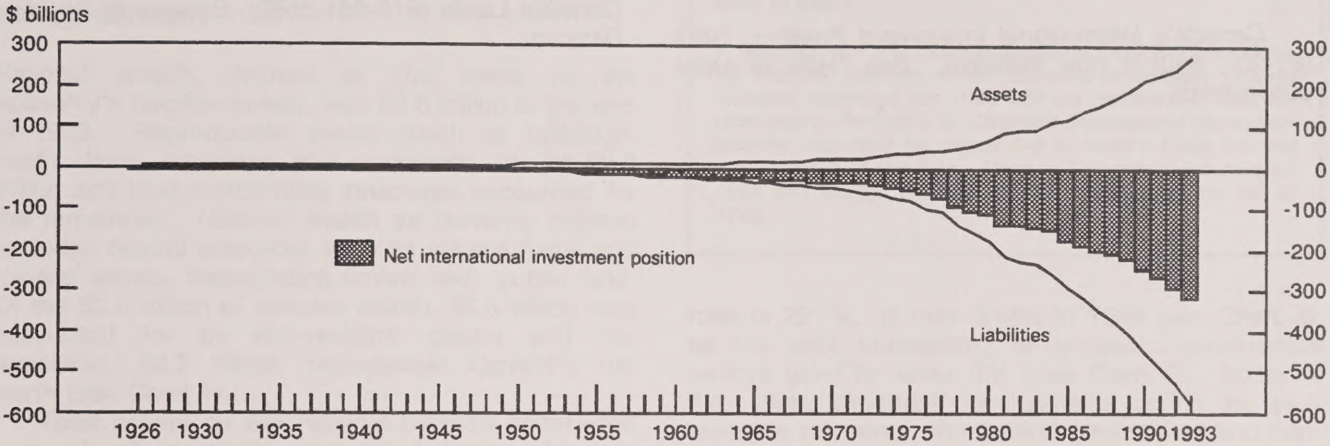


Other Canadian liabilities



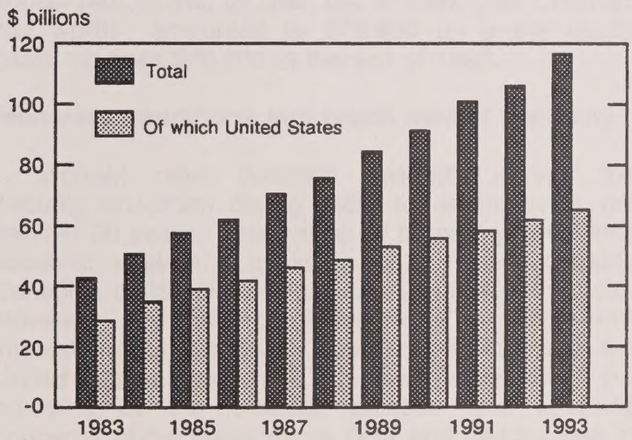
[1] *Other debt and other liabilities.*

Canada's international investment position

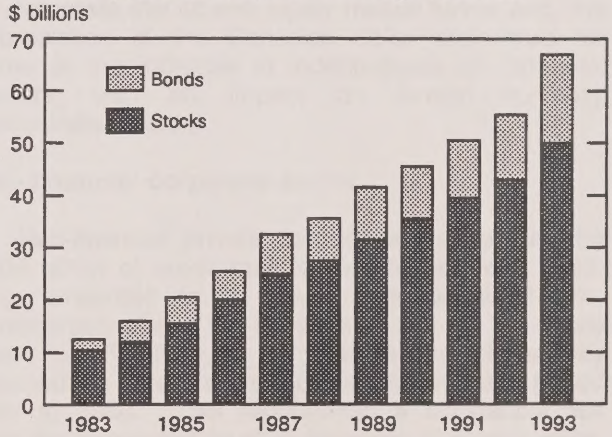


Canada's international assets

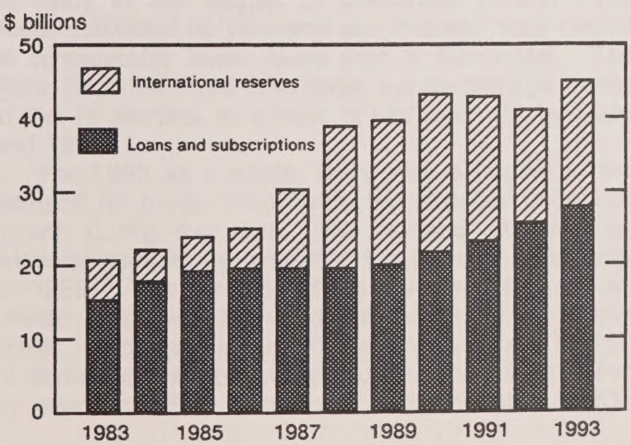
Canadian direct investment abroad



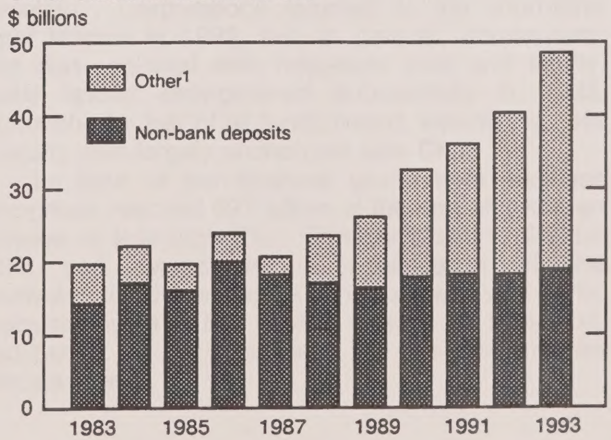
Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities



Government of Canada's assets abroad



Other Canadian assets abroad



[1] *Other claims, allowances and other debt.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4180-4193.

Canada's International Investment Position, 1993 (67-202, $50) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062), Balance of Payments Division. ■

National balance sheet accounts

1993 (preliminary)

> *Note to users*
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> *In keeping with the national accounts policy on revisions, the national balance sheet accounts preliminary release includes estimates for 1993 with no revisions to data for prior years. Revisions to Canada's international investment position, reported on pages 3-6 in today's* Daily, *are not incorporated at this time. Revised balance sheet data for 1993 and earlier periods will be available in the fall of 1994.*

National wealth, defined as the value of the economy's tangible assets, was $2.6 trillion at the end of 1993. Reproducible assets (such as buildings, roads, dams, machinery and equipment) totalled $2.0 trillion and land surrounding structures accounted for the remainder. National wealth as currently defined excludes natural resources such as subsoil metal and mineral assets, freestanding timber and public land. Of the $2.6 trillion of national wealth, $0.3 trillion was accounted for by non-resident claims and the remainder, $2.3 trillion, represented Canada's net worth (see Chart 1).

Total assets on the national balance sheet—the sum of all domestic sectors' balance sheets—amounted to just under $6.5 trillion at the end of 1993, about nine times GDP (see Chart 2). National net worth (total assets less liabilities) grew at an annual rate of 3%, up from 2% in 1992 (see Chart 3). Net worth amounted to $79,900 on a per capita basis, up from $78,200 at the end of 1992.

Monetary conditions and credit market summary

Interest rates declined generally across the maturity spectrum during 1993 to reach levels not seen in 30 years. The easing of monetary conditions occurred against a backdrop of a relatively stable Canadian dollar for the first seven months of the year. However, the pattern of narrowing of short-term interest rate differentials between Canada and the United States, combined with uncertainty about the outcome of the October election and renewed concerns about government debt and deficits late in the year, contributed to volatility in the domestic currency in the August to December period. The dollar stabilized by year-end and interest rates closed at considerably lower levels than at the outset. The Bank Rate fell more than three full percentage points in the 12 months, to a level of just over 4% by year-end 1993.

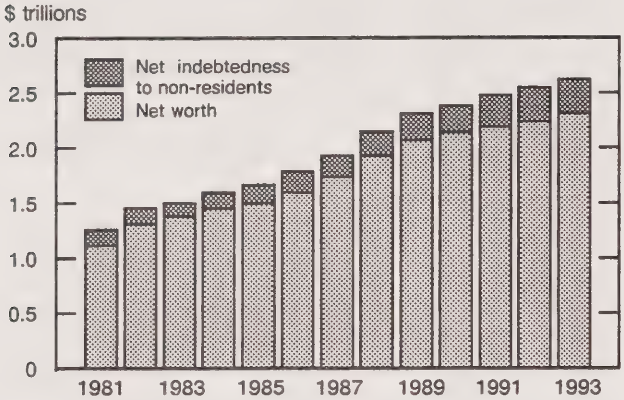
For 1993 as a whole, there was a firming in the demand for funds, which reflected stronger economic growth during the year. The demand for funds on financial markets recovered to the pre-recession level of 1989. This turnaround was led by non-financial private corporations. Credit market debt (consumer credit, mortgages, loans, short-term paper and bonds) of domestic non-financial sectors totalled $1.6 trillion by year-end 1993. The ratio of such debt to GDP rose to 221%, up from 214% in 1992 (see Chart 4), as the debt outstanding of domestic non-financial sectors grew by about 7% (see Chart 5). Some of the more important developments during the year were the following: the federal government and non-financial private corporations both sharply increased their demand for funds; share issues continued to be a major financing vehicle of corporations as stock markets benefited from considerable investor demand for corporate stocks and equity mutual funds; and, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar accounted for some of the increase in indebtedness of Canadian sectors, with an impact on foreign currency denominated issues.

Non-financial corporate sector

Non-financial private corporations accounted for $364 billion of credit market debt by year-end 1993. This amounted to a growth rate of about 5%, considerably above the increase of 2% for 1992 (see Chart 6). For the year as a whole, financial activity returned to levels more consistent with the period prior to 1990. This represented a substantial rise over the depressed level of financing of recent years, and was in line with growth in business fixed capital formation. Corporations returned to the short-term paper market in 1993, but, in general, shorter-term debt was replaced with long-term debt and equity. Equity issues strengthened substantially in 1993, accounting for half of all funds raised, leaving the debt to equity ratio largely unchanged (see Chart 7).

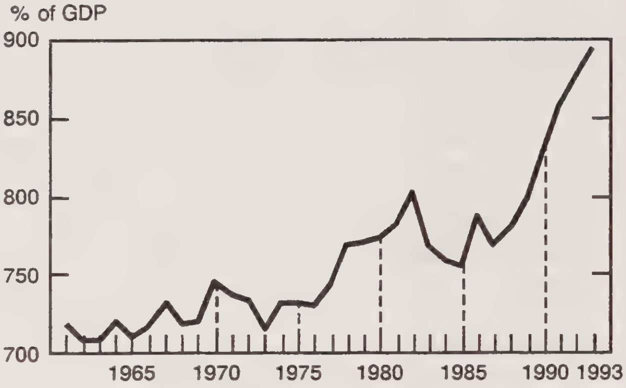
The debt of non-financial government business enterprises reached $97 billion at the end of 1993, an increase of less than 2%. This compared to 6% for 1992, and represented a continuation of the downward trend from 1990, when growth was 11%. Restructuring in a few entities has, in all likelihood, contributed to the weakness in the demand for borrowed funds.

Chart 1
Composition of national wealth



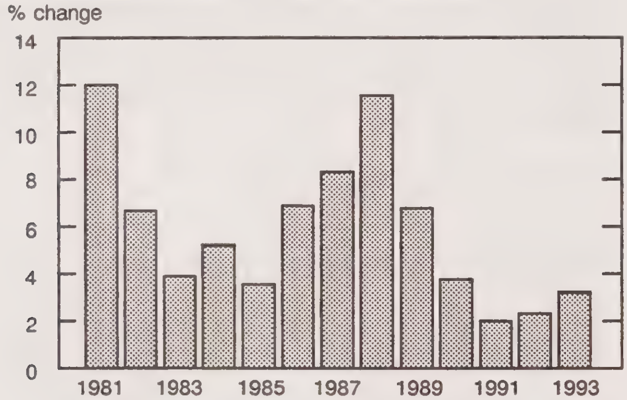
Note: National balance sheet.

Chart 2
National assets



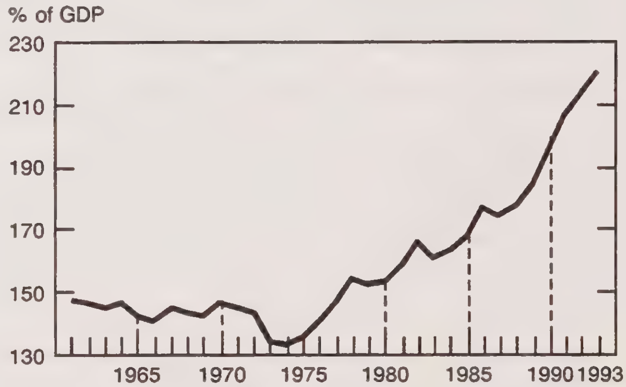
Note: Total assets on the National Balance Sheet.

Chart 3
National net worth (in current dollars)



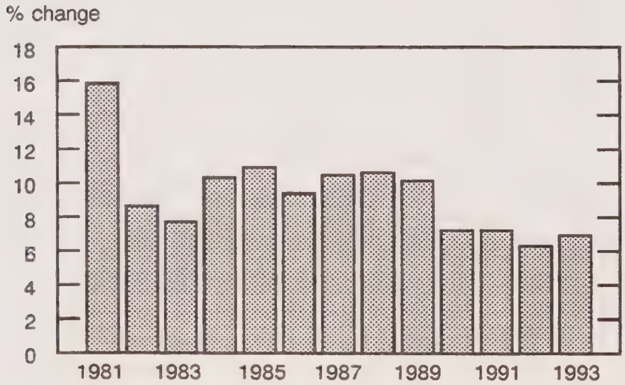
Note: National balance sheet.

Chart 4
Non-financial sector debt



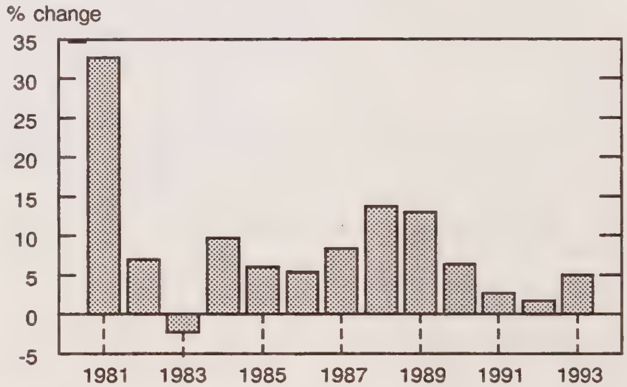
Note: Credit market debt.

Chart 5
Non-financial sector debt



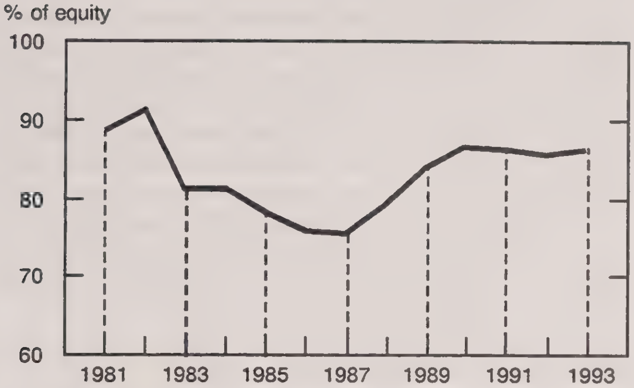
Note: Credit market debt.

Chart 6
Debt of non-financial private corporations



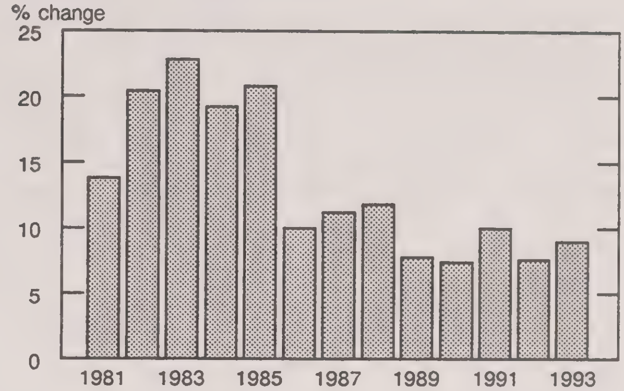
Note: Credit market debt.

Chart 7
Debt of non-financial private corporations



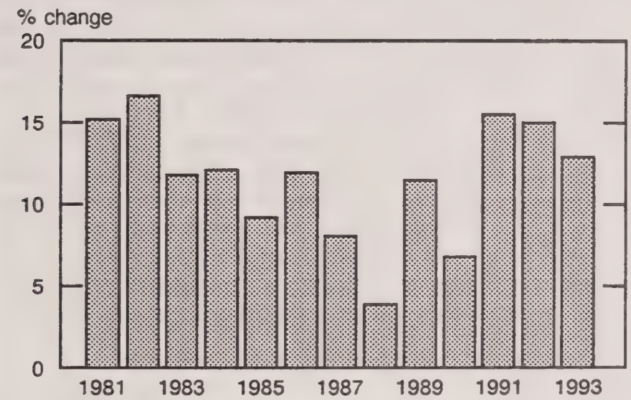
Note: Credit market debt.

Chart 8
Federal government debt



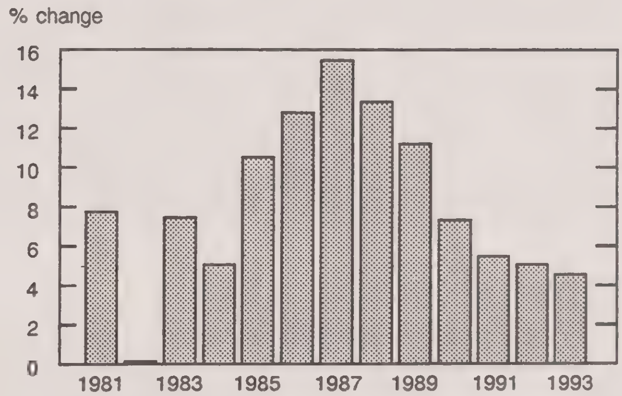
Note: Credit market debt.

Chart 9
Debt of other levels of government



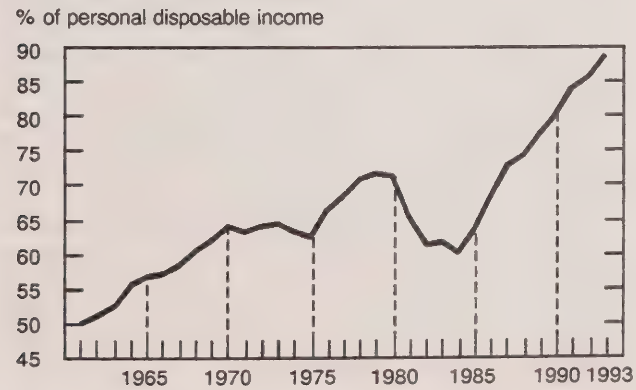
Note: Credit market debt.

Chart 10
Personal sector debt



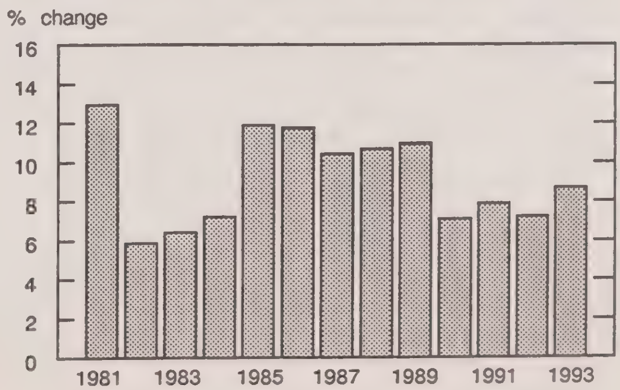
Note: Credit market debt.

Chart 11
Personal debt



Note: Consumer credit and mortgage debt.

Chart 12
Financial assets of financial institutions



Government sector

The federal government's credit market debt rose to $406 billion by the end of 1993, as the growth in indebtedness accelerated (see Chart 8). For 1993, one-third more funds were raised on financial markets than for 1992, as the annual deficit advanced from $26 to $30 billion on a national accounts basis. Debt raised on financial markets continued to grow at a faster pace than GDP, reaching 56% of this aggregate, up from 53% at the end of 1992. On a national accounts basis (excluding the public service superannuation account), total liabilities of the federal government were $437 billion at the end of 1993; net debt, which equals total liabilities less financial assets, stood at $370 billion. Borrowings in the year were in the form of issues of money market instruments and marketable bonds, as Canada Savings Bonds were repaid on a net basis.

Other levels of government—provincial and local governments and hospitals—accounted for $245 billion of credit market debt at year-end 1993, or 34% of GDP. This represented an annual growth of 13%, compared to 15% in 1992 (see Chart 9). Borrowing by other levels of government stood above the level for the previous year. This took place even with lower provincial and local government deficits in 1993. The bulk of the funds that the provincial government sector raised in 1993 came through issues of long-term debt.

Personal sector

Credit market debt of the personal sector reached $482 billion at the end of 1993, growing about 5%. This rate of increase was similar to that of 1991-92, but still relatively weak compared with the 11% growth of 1989 (see Chart 10). The declines in mortgage rates over the year appeared to have little stimulative effect on mortgage demand. Overall, mortgage borrowing for the year was lower than in 1992, as total net new funds raised in this instrument was about 70% of the 1992 level; slower growth in the year reflected activity in the resale housing market offset by weakness in new residential construction. In contrast, consumer borrowing was up substantially over 1991 and 1992 (in which debt was repaid, on balance), while remaining below its 1989 pre-recession level. This development was in line with increases in expenditure on consumer durable goods. This uneven growth in household debt outpaced gains in after-tax income, with the result that the ratio of consumer credit and mortgage debt to personal disposable income moved up to 89.0% (21.3 percentage points representing consumer debt and 67.7 percentage points representing mortgage debt), a historical high (see Chart 11).

Total assets of the personal sector grew at a slightly faster pace than in 1992. Growth of financial assets continued to outpace growth of tangible assets. Shares (including all types of mutual fund shares), as well as life insurance and pensions, accounted for most of the increase in financial assets. Growth in these two asset categories was made up of net investments as well as substantial capital gains in the funds. Net worth grew more rapidly than debt, as the debt to net worth ratio edged down to 21.8% for 1993, from 22.0% at year-end 1992.

Financial institutions

The proportion of the economy's financial assets held by financial institutions (the intermediation ratio) rose marginally in 1993. In aggregate, these institutions increased financial assets 9%, compared to 7% for 1992 (see Chart 12). The growth of mutual funds was considerably above this average, in excess of 55%. The assets of life insurance and segregated funds of life insurance (largely longer-term, retirement-oriented investment assets) rose by 10%, compared to 11% for trusteed pension plans. Asset growth of chartered banks was 13%, up from 1992, principally reflecting acquisitions of assets of other deposit-taking institutions. Not surprisingly, assets of near-banks were sharply lower by year-end 1993, largely the result of difficulties in the trust companies sector as well as the takeovers in the year.

Non-residents

Liabilities of domestic sectors held as assets by non-residents totalled $637 billion by year-end 1993. Of this amount, $118 billion was in the form of provincial government direct plus guaranteed bonds, as foreigners made net purchases of $15 billion. Non-residents also held a significant proportion of federal government securities at the end of 1993. The sector's share of federal short-term paper and bonds combined has grown steadily over the last eight years and, at year-end 1993, stood at 26%—well over the 11% registered at year-end 1985.

The strength of domestic investment funds in recent years was reflected by the rise in Canadian investment in foreign securities. As a result, the ratio of foreign securities held by residents to Canadian securities held by non-residents rose again in 1993, but remained in the 20% range.

With Canada's external assets at $324 billion, Canada's net indebtedness (net investment position) with non-residents was $313 billion at the end of 1993; this level represented a slowing in the growth rate compared to the last few years. The nation's net debt to the rest of the world rose marginally, expressed relative to GDP. At the end of 1993, Canada's net indebtedness position stood at 32% of U.S. net foreign indebtedness; this compares with 40% for 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-795.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact the National Accounts and Environment Division at 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer.

An analytical document containing all 1993 data and numerous charts ($50) is available from the National Accounts and Environment Division.

On release day at 8:30 a.m., the complete balance sheet data set is available on microcomputer diskette by modem transfer ($300). The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date ($60).

To purchase any of these products, call the National Accounts and Environment Division at 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer. □

National balance sheet accounts, principal aggregates: per capita estimates

	1983	1990	1991	1992	1993	1983 to 1993	1992 to 1993
			dollars			% change	
National assets	126,100	199,100	206,400	213,900	223,400	77.2	4.4
National wealth	59,300	85,700	87,100	88,800	90,700	53.0	2.1
National net worth	53,700	76,700	77,300	78,200	79,900	48.8	2.2
Household debt*							
Consumer credit	1,900	3,500	3,500	3,400	3,600	89.5	5.9
Mortgages	5,000	9,600	10,300	11,000	11,400	128.0	3.6
Total	6,800	13,100	13,800	14,400	15,000	120.6	4.2
Government debt*							
Federal	5,400	11,300	12,200	13,000	14,000	159.3	7.7
Provincial	2,400	4,500	5,200	6,100	6,900	187.5	13.1
Local	1,100	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,500	36.4	7.1
Total	8,800	17,000	18,800	20,500	22,400	154.5	9.3

* *Credit market debt.*

National balance sheet accounts: principal aggregates and ratios

	1983	1990	1991	1992	1993	1983 to 1993	1992 to 1993
			$ billions			% change	
National wealth	1,517.1	2,395.6	2,462.6	2,537.8	2,623.8	73.0	3.4
Total credit market debt*	676.7	1,308.1	1,402.7	1,490.4	1,592.7	135.4	6.9
Persons and unincorporated businesses							
Net worth	1,097.3	1,874.9	1,990.2	2,094.8	2,213.3	101.7	5.7
Consumer credit	47.8	97.6	98.9	98.0	103.6	116.5	5.7
Mortgage debt	127.1	269.0	290.5	314.7	329.7	159.4	4.8
Other debt	28.3	49.1	49.0	48.0	48.5	71.7	1.1
Total debt	203.2	415.8	438.5	460.7	481.8	137.1	4.6
Non-financial private corporations							
Equity	226.6	385.3	396.3	405.4	422.5	86.5	4.2
Debt	183.6	332.5	340.8	346.1	364.0	98.2	5.1
Non-financial government business enterprises							
Debt	61.9	82.1	89.1	94.8	96.5	55.8	1.9
Federal government							
Debt	138.1	314.6	345.8	372.0	405.5	193.6	9.0
Other levels of government							
Debt	89.1	163.2	188.5	216.8	244.9	174.7	12.9
GDP	420.5	670.7	680.6	696.5	721.0	71.5	3.5
Personal disposable income (PDI)	284.5	458.8	463.8	480.4	487.0	71.2	1.4
Ratios							
National wealth / GDP	360.8	357.2	361.8	364.4	363.9	0.9	-0.1
Total credit market							
Debt / GDP	160.9	195.0	206.1	214.0	220.9	37.3	3.2
Debt / wealth	44.6	54.6	57.0	58.7	60.7	36.1	3.4
Persons and unincorporated business							
Net worth / PDI	385.7	408.7	429.1	436.0	454.1	17.8	4.2
Consumer credit / PDI	16.8	21.3	21.3	20.4	21.3	26.5	4.3
Mortgage credit / PDI	44.7	58.6	62.6	65.5	67.7	51.5	3.4
Total debt / GDP	48.3	62.0	64.4	66.1	66.8	38.3	1.0
Total debt / net worth	18.5	22.2	22.0	22.0	21.8	17.5	-1.0
Non-financial private corporations							
Debt / equity	81.0	86.3	86.0	85.4	86.1	6.3	0.9
Debt / GDP	43.7	49.6	50.1	49.7	50.5	15.6	1.6
Non-financial government business enterprises							
Debt / GDP	14.7	12.2	13.1	13.6	13.4	-9.1	-1.6
Federal government							
Debt / GDP	32.8	46.9	50.8	53.4	56.2	71.3	5.3
Other levels of government							
Debt / GDP	21.2	24.3	27.7	31.1	34.0	60.2	9.1

* *Credit market debt is used in all references to debt on this table.* ■

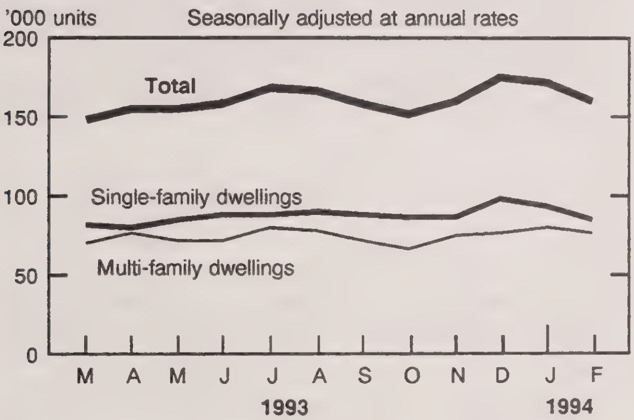
Residential building permits advance estimate

February 1994

Municipalities issued residential building permits at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 159,000 units in February, down 7.2% from January's revised level of 171,300 units. Despite this second consecutive monthly decline, the cumulative number of dwelling units authorized in 1994 (January and February) was up 7.2% from the same period last year.

The single-family (-9.1% to 83,600 units) and multi-family (-4.9% to 75,400 units) dwelling components both contributed to the overall decrease in February.

Dwelling units authorized

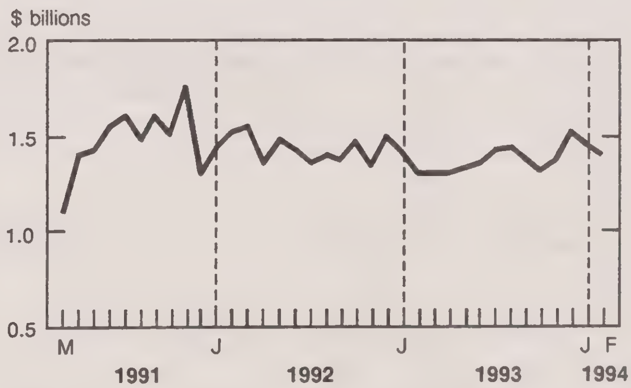


Regionally, the number of authorized dwelling units rose only in British Columbia, where the strong performance in the multi-family dwelling component led to an increase of 20.9% to 58,800 units at an annual rate, a level not seen since June 1981. In contrast, Ontario recorded a 32.4% drop in residential building intentions, reflecting a drop in both residential dwelling components. The level of dwelling units reported in Ontario (39,500 units), however, was comparable to the February 1993 level.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The residential building permits advance estimate is being discontinued as of this release. Instead, beginning with the May release of the March data, the preliminary estimate of both residential and non-residential building permits will appear two weeks earlier than was possible in the past. This gain in timeliness is due to new collection techniques in the Survey Operations Division and the regional offices.*

The value of residential building permits in February decreased to $1,395 million, off 4.1% from January's revised level of $1,455 million. This latest value was slightly higher than the $1,369 million average for 1993, and continued its modest upward trend. The drop in value was attributed to the single-family component (-6.8% to $943 million) of the residential sector. The overall value of the multi-family dwelling component went up 2.0%, particularly due to strong growth in British Columbia (+50.5%) and the Prairies (+39.5%).

Value of residential building permits



February's decline in residential value was attributable to Ontario (-21.5%) and to a lesser extent, to the Prairies (-9.6%). In Ontario, both components of the residential sector were down while the Prairies recorded a decrease only in the single-family dwelling component (-15.3%).

Residential building permits index

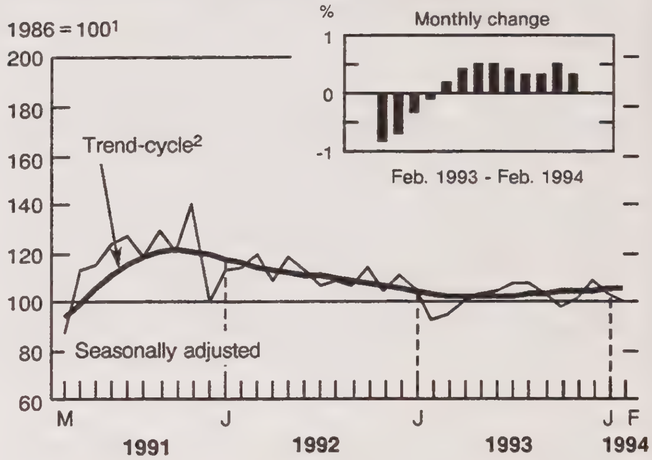
In February 1994, the short-term trend index for residential permits (which smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period) rose 0.3% to 104.5, continuing the advance that began during the second half of 1993. Over the same period, the short-term trend grew on average by 0.4% per month.

The residential building permits advance estimate is based on results from over 90.0% of the municipalities surveyed.

The residential and non-residential building permits preliminary estimate for February 1994 will be released on April 18.

For further information on this release, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Residential building permits indexes



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can affect the short-term trend.*

Value of residential building permits (advance estimate)

	January 1994[r]	February 1994[a]	January 1994[r] to February 1994[a]	February 1993 to February 1994[a]
	$ thousands		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally adjusted	1,455,413	1,395,417	-4.1	6.9
Unadjusted	673,192	883,490	31.2	5.2

Number of dwelling units authorized (advance estimate)

	January 1994[r]	February 1994[a]	January 1994[r] to February 1994[a]	February 1993 to February 1994[a]
	units at an annual rate		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally adjusted	171,300	159,000	-7.2	12.0
Unadjusted	79,800	107,300	34.4	8.9

[a] *Advance figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canada's Aboriginal population by census subdivision and census metropolitan areas
1991 Census

Canada's Aboriginal Population by Census Subdivisions and Census Metropolitan Areas is available today. This publication provides data from the 1991 Census of Population on Aboriginal ancestry, Indian registration and Indian band membership. It contains two tables: one presents data for Canada, the provinces, the territories and census subdivisions; the other presents data for census metropolitan areas.

Canada's Aboriginal Population by Census Subdivisions and Census Metropolitan Areas (94-326, $25) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Crushing statistics
February 1994

Oilseed processors crushed 167 thousand tonnes of canola in February 1994, a 13% decrease from January 1994 but a 5% increase from February 1993 (160 thousand tonnes). Canola crushings for the current crop year (from August 1, 1993 to July 31, 1994) continued at a record 1.3 million tonnes, despite the recent decline.

Canola oil and meal production reflected the decreased crush. Canola oil output totalled 69 thousand tonnes while canola meal production totalled 102 thousand tonnes. Oil stocks declined marginally in February, to 35 thousand tonnes, from the crop-year high of 36 thousand tonnes in January. Canola meal stocks were at their highest level for the crop year in February, but this level was the lowest since February 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The February 1994 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Electric storage batteries
February 1994

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 195,507 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in February 1994, a 63.9% jump from 119,319 batteries in February 1993.

For January to February 1994, shipments totalled 342,516 batteries, up 55.9% from 219,713 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The February 1994 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances
February 1994

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 37,290 kitchen appliances in February 1994.

At the end of February 1994, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 71,811 units.

The February 1994 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gas Utilities, December 1993.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Canada's International Investment Position, 1993.
Catalogue number 67-202
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60;
Other Countries: US$70).

Canada's Aboriginal Population by Census Subdivisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 94-326
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30;
Other Countries: US$35).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; Other Countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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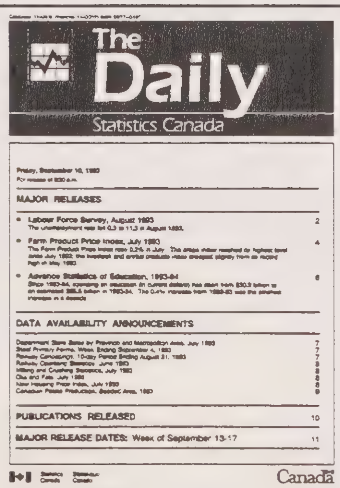

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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Canadians have been making measurable changes in their lifestyles for a cleaner environment!

Householders are remarkably aware of the many steps they can take to reduce the household's impact on the environment. Some of these steps are simple, requiring only a change in a product brand. Others require a greater effort -- digging out weeds by hand, rather than using a pesticide on a lawn.

Statistics Canada conducted a national survey of 43,000 households to examine some of these actions. The product of this survey is a publication entitled ***Households and the Environment***.

This 40-page publication includes detailed analysis of socio-economic characteristics related to household environmental practices, and highlights Canadian's efforts to:

- **conserve energy and water**
- **recycle and compost waste**
- **manage potentially harmful products**

The survey asked questions on a wide range of environmental concerns, including usage of:

- **recycling services**
- **composters**
- **own shopping bags**
- **programmable thermostats**
- **energy-saving light bulbs**
- **low-flow showerheads**

...and much more!

This one-of-kind publication highlights such interesting details as:

- **53% of households have access to recycling, and 86% of these households use the services available.**
- **Nearly 1 in 5 households compost waste.**
- **19% of households in Ontario use water filters or purifiers.**
- **63% of households with infants use disposable diapers exclusively.**

Only with reliable information about the environment can government, business institutions and private citizens respond appropriately.

Order your copy of *Households and the Environment* (Cat. No. 11-526) today! At $23.95 (plus 7% GST) in Canada, US$28.95 in the United States and US$33.95 in other countries, this is one reference tool you can't afford to miss.

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 6, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Health reports

Fourth quarter 1993

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Health Reports* presents the following: a model for estimating the treatment costs of breast cancer; a study of hypertension risk factors in Canada; an article on the construction of a composite index to measure alcohol-related problems; and, a description of the results of a survey on services provided by adult day care centres in British Columbia.

This issue also includes major highlights of births and marriages for 1992, figures on victims of family violence who sought refuge in shelters, in 1992-93 and data on patients who were released from hospitals in 1991-92.

The fourth quarter 1993 (Vol. 5, No. 4) issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information Request Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

MAJOR RELEASES

Value of household work

1992

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The study uses data from the 1992 General Social Survey on Canadians' daily activities and from the 1991 Census of Population to derive several alternative estimates of the value of household work.*
>
> *Since household work is unpaid, a dollar value can only be imputed using indirect methods. Household work is valued at cost, using three alternative notions of cost: gross opportunity cost, net opportunity cost, and replacement cost. The first two approaches value household work in terms of the forgone earnings (before and after income taxes) because of time spent on household work rather than on paid work. The replacement cost method values time devoted to specific household tasks at the hourly earnings rate of people who do similar tasks in their paid jobs.*
>
> *Preparing meals, doing laundry, vacuuming and tidying up, repairing light fixtures, gardening, looking after children and shopping for groceries are some examples of household work as defined in the study. For a complete list, see the feature article in the fourth quarter 1993 issue of* National income and expenditure accounts: quarterly estimates (13-001, $25/$100).

The value of household work performed by Canadians aged 15 and over in 1992 is estimated at $318.8 billion using the gross opportunity cost method, $210.8 billion using net opportunity cost, and $284.9 billion using the replacement cost method. These estimates are equivalent to 46.3%, 30.6% and 41.4% of 1992 Gross Domestic Product (GDP), respectively. On average, the value of household work undertaken by each Canadian aged 15 and over in 1992 was $14,930 annually using the gross opportunity cost method, $9,870 using net opportunity cost, and $13,340 using the replacement cost method.

Women contributed about two-thirds of all hours devoted to household work and between 57.6% and 63.4% (depending upon the valuation method) of its dollar value. The value of household work undertaken by women, on average, in 1992 was $16,860 per year using gross opportunity cost, $11,920 using net opportunity cost, and $16,580 using the replacement cost method. This compares with annual average estimates for men of $12,920, $7,730 and $9,960, for the same three methods, respectively.

The value of household work is significantly affected by the number of children and the presence of a preschool child. For example, for those with no children under 19, the estimated annual replacement cost of household work in 1992 was $10,620 per person. For those with three or more children under 19, the annual replacement cost of their household work was almost twice as much, at $20,260. For women with at least one preschool child, the estimated annual replacement cost of their household work was $26,310, compared with $12,360 for women with no children under 19.

The value of household work varies noticeably across the country. Relative to GDP, the value of household work tends to be higher in areas with relatively low employment rates (such as the Atlantic provinces) and lower in areas with relatively high employment rates (such as Alberta and the Territories). This reflects the fact that, on average, employed Canadians spend less time in household work than those who are not employed.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *National income and expenditure accounts: quarterly estimates* (13-001, $25/$100) reports, in a feature article, a summary of the results from a study of the value of household work for 1992. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact William Chandler (613-951-4115), National Accounts and Environment Division.

Value of household work

1992

		Net Opportunity Cost	Gross Opportunity Cost	Replacement Cost
Total value of household work	$ millions	210,773	318,779	284,862
Value of household work per person	$*	9,870	14,930	13,340
Value of household work / Gross Domestic Product	%	30.6	46.3	41.4
Women's share	%	61.7	57.6	63.4

* *Annual average estimates per person aged 15 and over.*

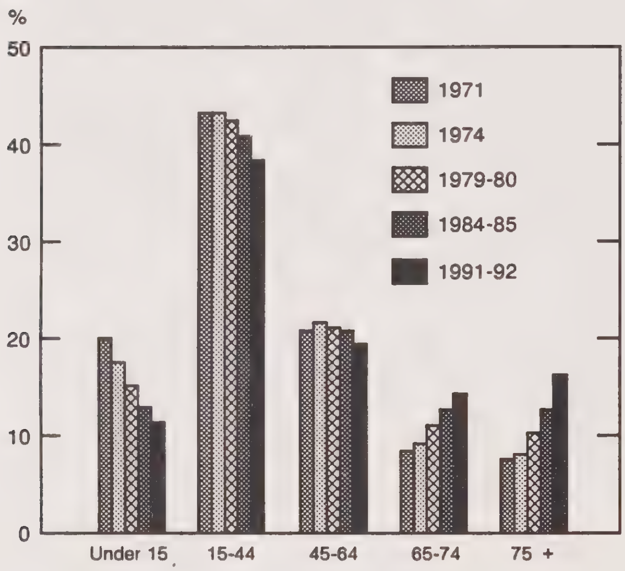
■

Hospital morbidity

1991-92

Each year, over the last two decades, there were more than 3.5 million separations from hospitals in Canada. In 1991-92, for the third consecutive year, the number of separations from hospitals increased. The increase over 1990-91 was small, about 29,000 or 0.8%.

Separations[1], percentage distribution by age, 1971 to 1991-92



[1] *Obtained from patient records prepared for each patient upon release from hospital.*

Patients discharged from hospitals in 1991-92 were more likely to be women. This is because of hospitalization related to childbirth and disorders of the reproductive female system. When considering the age groups either before or after the childbearing period (15 to 44 years), it was found that there were more separations for men than for women in all age groups (except aged 75 and over).

Surgical procedures accounted for almost half of hospital separations. Of those who underwent surgery—after excluding procedures related to childbirth and the female reproductive system—the most frequent operations for both males and females involved the digestive system and abdominal region, the musculoskeletal system, and the cardiovascular system.

Note to users

Since 1960, Statistics Canada has been closely monitoring trends in the hospital sector and publishing annual data on hospitalization and hospital morbidity. The hospital sector absorbs a growing share of health expenditure in Canada—close to 40% in recent years.

The source of data is the medical record that hospitals are required to complete for each hospitalized patient. Data pertain to "hospital patient separations" (i.e., patients who were hospitalized in a general or allied special hospital and who were discharged, alive or dead) during 1991-92. A person hospitalized three times during 1991-92 counts for three separations. Patients hospitalized in 1991-92 and discharged after the end of the year are counted only in the year of discharge. Data do not include emergency departments, out-patient clinics, or day-surgery.

These data provide an overview of the trends in hospitalization and hospital morbidity in Canada.

Close to one in three (30%) separations from hospitals was aged 65 or over in 1991-92, although this age group represented only 12% of the population. The age groups most often hospitalized were the 15 to 44 age group (38%), and the 45 to 64 age group (20%). But seniors aged 65 and over stayed in hospital longer (21 days compared with less than 10 days for other age groups) and accounted for over half (56%) of the total days of care.

The average length of stay (11.3 days) has been relatively stable over the decades and compares with 11.4 days in the two previous years and 11.6 days in 1971. Hospitalized patients who underwent surgery spent considerably less time in hospital (8.5 days on average) than other patients.

Children spent considerably less time in hospital than seniors: about five days for children under 15 compared with about 26 days—five times more—for the 75 and over age group.

There were differences among provinces in the average length of stay in hospital. For example, in Quebec, a patient stayed on average 14.4 days in hospital, compared with only 7.4 days for a patient in Alberta.

The proportion of these separations represented in the overall population also varied: close to 20 separations per 100 people were reported in Saskatchewan, compared with 11.5 in Quebec. These differences often reflect different patterns of hospitalization practices among provinces, particularly with respect to chronic care patients.

Further information on major trends in hospitalization, hospital morbidity and surgical procedures is now available in the fourth quarter 1993 (Vol. 5, No. 4) issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, $26/$104). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information Request Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Short-term expectations survey

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for March is forecast at 0.6%, with minimum and maximum values of +0.2% and +1.0% respectively. For February, the mean forecast was overestimated at 1.1%, compared to an outcome of 0.2%. The gap was unusually large, but it was caused mostly by the reduction of taxes on tobacco products.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for March is 11.0% (minimum 10.9%, maximum 11.2%). For February, the mean forecast was overestimated at 11.3%, compared with an outcome of 11.1%.

February's merchandise exports are forecast to be $15.8 billion, with a minimum of $15.5 billion and a maximum of $16.0 billion. For January, the mean forecast ($16.0 billion) overestimated the outcome by $0.5 billion. The forecast of imports for February is $14.9 billion, with a minimum of $14.7 billion and a maximum of $15.3 billion. For January, the mean forecast ($15.3 billion) overestimated the outcome by $0.7 billion.

Note to users

Every month since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economists (an average of 23 participants) and requesting a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators.

This month, participants forecast the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate for March 1994, the level of merchandise exports and imports for February 1994, and the month-to-month change in Gross Domestic Product for February 1994.

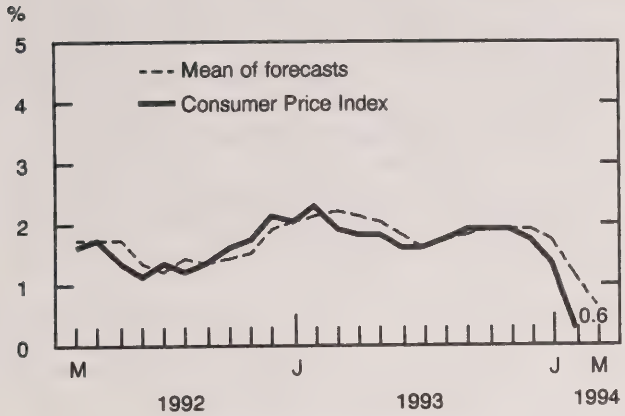
The next release is scheduled for May 3.

Real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost is forecast to have changed by +0.4% between January and February 1994 (minimum +0.2%, maximum +0.6%). Between December 1993 and January 1994, the mean forecast was overestimated at +0.3%, compared to an outcome of +0.1%.

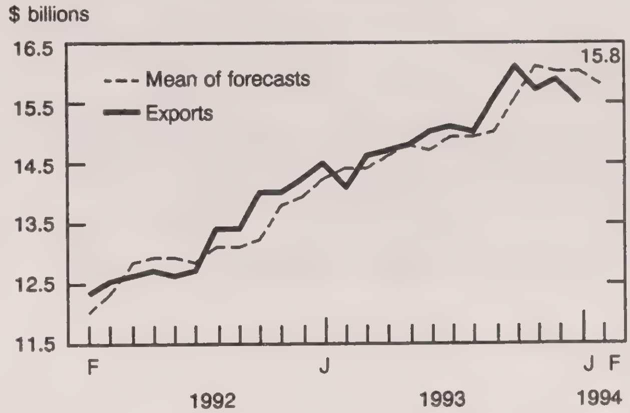
For a set of tables or further information about this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

Forecasts vs actual

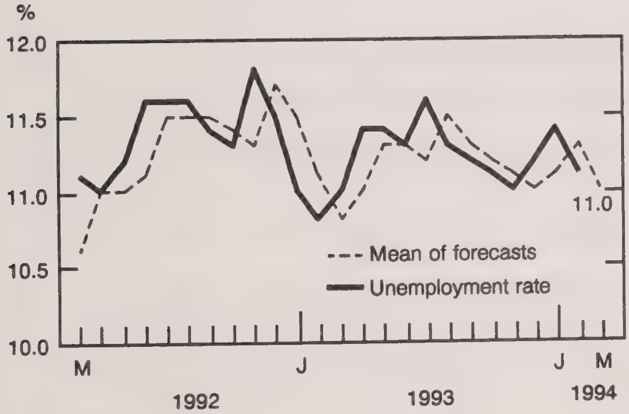
Consumer Price Index



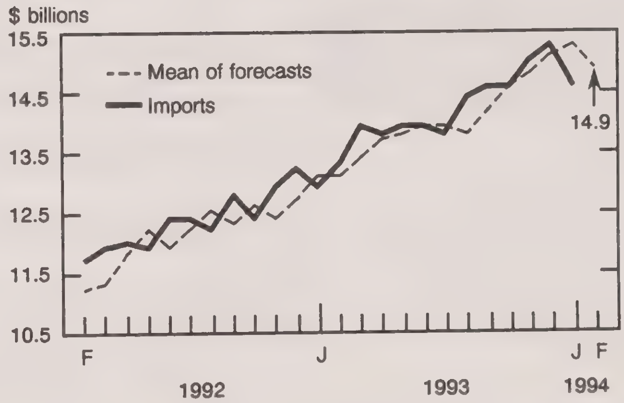
Merchandise exports



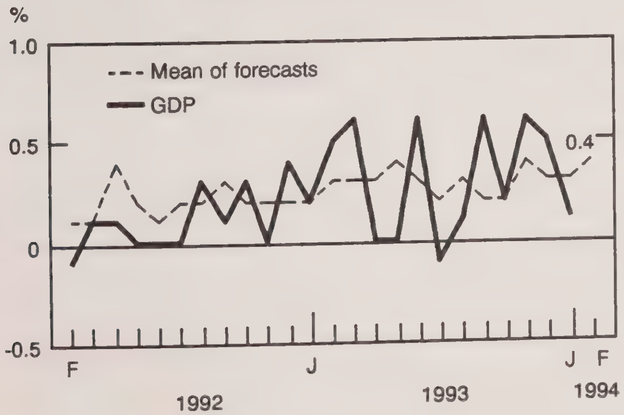
Unemployment rate



Merchandise imports



Gross Domestic Product



■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Census public-use microdata files
1991 Census

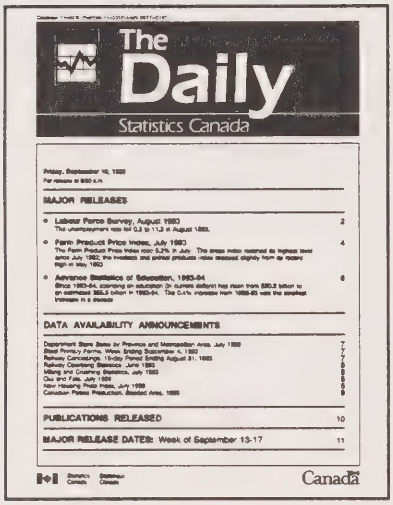
Statistics Canada has produced census public-use microdata files since 1971.

The 1991 Census public-use microdata files consist of three files: one on individuals, a second on households and housing, and a third on families. These unique products are useful research tools.

The family file is now available. It is a 3% sample of all families and contains 345,000 records. The sample includes data from each province and selected metropolitain areas; it provides extensive social and demographic data on family composition, combined with economic data such as labour force activity and income.

This product is available at $1,000 for the first file (any one of the individual, household or family files), $300 for the second file, and $200 for the third file.

For further information on these files or to place an order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head, Official Release Unit: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates, fourth quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $25/$100; United States: US$30/US$120; other countries: US$35/US$140).

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, December 1993.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Health reports, fourth quarter 1993. Vol. 5, No. 4.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $26/$104; United States: US$31.25/ US$125; other countries: US$36.50/US$146).

Mental health statistics, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 83-245
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

March 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
A Note on the Self-initiated Training of Job-losers		March 4, 1994
Adhesives Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 25, 1994
Agricultural Implement Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 17, 1994
Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics	Second Quarter 1993	March 9, 1994
Air Carrier Operations	January to March 1993	March 3, 1994
Air Charter Statistics	Third Quarter 1993	March 17, 1994
Annual Survey of Manufactures	1992	March 31, 1994
Asphalt Roofing	January 1994	March 2, 1994
	February 1994	March 30, 1994
Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs	February 1994	March 21, 1994
Balance of International Payments	Fourth Quarter 1993	March 1, 1994
Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles	Fourth Quarter 1993	March 2, 1994
Boatbuilding and Repair Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994
Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 28, 1994
Brewery Products Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 29, 1994
Broad Knitted Fabric Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 4, 1994
Building Permits	1993 Annual Summary	March 15, 1994
	January 1994	March 15, 1994
Business Forms Printing Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 22, 1994
Campus Bookstores	1992-93	March 30, 1994
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	January 1994	March 24, 1994
Canadian Economic Observer	March 1994	March 24, 1994
Canadian Social Trends	Spring 1994	March 29, 1994
Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 21, 1994
CANSIM Time Series Directory	1994	March 17, 1994
Canvas and Related Products Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994
Carpet, Mat and Rug Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994

Index to Data Releases, March 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Cement	January 1994	March 31, 1994
	February 1994	March 3, 1994
Census Technical Reports:		
Labour Force Activity, Income, and Coverage	1991 Census	March 31, 1994
Cereals and Oilseeds Review	February 1994	March 29, 1994
Children's Clothing Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 21, 1994
Civil Aviation Statistics	December 1993	March 10, 1994
	Fourth Quarter 1993	March 17, 1994
Coal and Coke Statistics	January 1994	March 31, 1994
Commercial Trailer Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 4, 1994
Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 4, 1994
Composite Index	February 1994	March 17, 1994
Consolidated Government Finance: Financial Management System Basis	1988-89 to 1991-92	March 29, 1994
Construction and Mining Machinery and Materials Handling Equipment Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 11, 1994
Construction Type Plywood	January 1994	March 22, 1994
Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes	February 1994	March 18, 1994
Contract Textile Dyeing and Finishing Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994
Corrugated Box Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 18, 1994
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	February 1994	March 18, 1994
Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases		March 17, 1994
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	December 1993	March 2, 1994
	January 1994	March 30, 1994
Current Demographic Situation in Canada	1993	March 4, 1994
Custom Coating of Metal Products Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 2, 1994
Dairy Review	January 1994	March 14, 1994
Deliveries of Major Grains	January 1994	March 15, 1994
Department Store Sales	February 1994	March 18, 1994
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1994	March 11, 1994
Disability and Housing, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey		March 25, 1994
Dry Pasta Products Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 21, 1994
Egg Production	January 1994	March 11, 1994
Electric Lamp and Shade Industry (except bulb and tube)	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 22, 1994
Electric Lamps	February 1994	March 21, 1994
Electric Power Statistics	January 1994	March 31, 1994
Electric Storage Batteries	January 1994	March 10, 1994
Electrical Switchgear and Protective Equipment Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 4, 1994

Index to Data Releases, March 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Electronic Computing and Peripheral Equipment Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 28, 1994
Electronic Parts and Telecommunications Equipment Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 29, 1994
Employer-supported Training: It Varies by Occupation	1991	March 2, 1994
Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1994	March 30, 1994
Energy Supply and Demand in Canada	Third Quarter 1993	March 9, 1994
Estimates of Labour Income	December 1993 and 1993 Year-end Review	March 8, 1994
Export and Import Prices Indexes	January 1994	March 22, 1994
Families	1991 Census Technical Reports	March 21, 1994
Farm Product Price Index	January 1994	March 10, 1994
Farm Taxation Data	1992	March 28, 1994
Federal Government Enterprise Finance	Fiscal Year Ended Nearest to December 31, 1992 Actual	March 15, 1994
Federal Government Expenditures in Support of Education and Training	1983-84 to 1992-93	March 29, 1994
Feed Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 28, 1994
Fertility	1991 Census Technical Reports	March 9, 1994
Financial Flow Accounts	Fourth Quarter and 1993 Annual (Preliminary)	March 1, 1994
Fish Products Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 11, 1994
Folding Carton and Set-up Box Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 22, 1994
Footwear Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 21, 1994
Foundation Garment Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 11, 1994
Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 18, 1994
Fur Goods Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 18, 1994
Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)	Fourth Quarter 1993	March 1, 1994
Gypsum Products	January 1994	March 2, 1994
	February 1994	March 25, 1994
Gypsum Products Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 2, 1994
Hand Tool and Implement Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 24, 1994
Health Reports	Third Quarter 1993	March 3, 1994
Help-wanted Index	February 1994	March 10, 1994
Hosiery Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 11, 1994
Hospital Morbidity	1991-92	March 1, 1994
Hospital Statistics	1990-91	March 1, 1994
Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Furniture and Fixture Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 18, 1994
Household Products of Textile Materials Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994
Hygiene Products of Textile Materials Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 21, 1994

Index to Data Releases, March 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Indicating, Recording and Controlling Instruments Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 4, 1994
Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates	Fourth Quarter 1993	March 3, 1994
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	January 1994	March 7, 1994
	February 1994	March 29, 1994
Industrial Inorganic Chemical Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 11, 1994
Industrial Organic Chemical Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 17, 1994
Industrial Product Price Index	February 1994	March 29, 1994
Intercensal and Postcensal Population Estimates	July 1, 1986 to 1992	March 15, 1994
Jewellery and Silverware Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 18, 1994
Labour Force Survey	January 1994	March 11, 1994
Labour Markets and Layoffs During the Last Two Recessions		March 24, 1994
Leather Tanneries Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 17, 1994
Lighting Fixture Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 22, 1994
List of Residential Care Facilities	1993	March 23, 1994
Livestock Inventories	January 1, 1994	March 4, 1994
Local Government Long-term Debt	February 1994	March 24, 1994
Luggage, Purse and Handbag Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 21, 1994
Machine Shop Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 24, 1994
Major Appliance Industry (electric and non-electric)	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 22, 1994
Man-made Fibre and Filament Yarn Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 4, 1994
Meat and Meat Products (except poultry) Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 28, 1994
Men's and Boys' Clothing Contractors Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 21, 1994
Men's and Boys' Pants Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 21, 1994
Men's and Boys' Shirt and Underwear Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 25, 1994
Men's and Boys' Suit and Jacket Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 21, 1994
Metal Closure and Container Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 24, 1994
Metal Dies, Moulds and Patterns Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 24, 1994
Metal Door and Window Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 29, 1994
Metal Tanks (heavy gauge) Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 24, 1994
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	February 1994	March 22, 1994
Mobile Home Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 17, 1994
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 1994	March 16, 1994
Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey: Large Carriers	Fourth Quarter 1993	March 21, 1994
Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 17, 1994
Motor Vehicle Fabric Accessories Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 18, 1994

Index to Data Releases, March 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Motor Vehicle Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 2, 1994
Motor Vehicle Stampings Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 22, 1994
Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Parts Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 22, 1994
Motor Vehicle Wheel and Brake Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 24, 1994
Motor Vehicle Wiring Assemblies Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 22, 1994
Narrow Fabric Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 25, 1994
Natural Fibres Processing and Felt Products Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 25, 1994
New Housing Price Index	January 1994	March 11, 1994
New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1994	March 10, 1994
Newspaper, Magazine and Periodical (combined publishing and printing) Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 29, 1994
Non-commercial Trailer Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 11, 1994
Noncurrent-carrying Wiring Devices Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 17, 1994
Occupation According to the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification	1991 Census Technical Reports	March 30, 1994
Oil Pipeline Transport	December 1993	March 18, 1994
Oils and Fats	January 1994	March 14, 1994
Other Chemical Products Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994
Other Clothing and Apparel Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 29, 1994
Other Commercial Printing Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994
Other Communications and Electronic Equipment Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 4, 1994
Other Converted Paper Products Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 25, 1994
Other Electrical Industrial Equipment Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994
Other Electrical Products Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994
Other Fabricated Structural Metal Products Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 28, 1994
Other Furniture and Fixture Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 24, 1994
Other Hardware and Cutlery Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 28, 1994
Other Household Furniture Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 2, 1994
Other Instruments and Related Products Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 4, 1994
Other Leather and Allied Products Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 25, 1994
Other Machinery and Equipment Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 22, 1994
Other Motor Vehicle Accessories, Parts and Assemblies Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 4, 1994
Other Office Furniture Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 2, 1994
Other Ornamental and Architectural Metal Products Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 28, 1994

Index to Data Releases, March 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 25, 1994
Other Plastic Products Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 29, 1994
Other Primary Steel Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 2, 1994
Other Publishing Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 28, 1994
Other Spun Yarn and Woven Cloth Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 17, 1994
Other Stamped and Pressed Metal Products Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994
Other Transportation Equipment Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 28, 1994
Other Wood Industries	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 17, 1994
Pack of Apples and Apple Products	1992	March 30, 1994
Pack of Processed Carrots	1993	March 3, 1994
Paint and Varnish Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 18, 1994
Particleboard Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 2, 1994
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	January 1994	March 11, 1994
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	January 1994	March 11, 1994
Perspectives on Labour and Income	Spring 1994	March 2, 1994
Plastic and Synthetic Resin Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 29, 1994
Plastic Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicle Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994
Platemaking, Typesetting and Bindery Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994
Police Personnel in Canada	1993	March 10, 1994
Population Estimates by Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas	As of July 1, 1986 to 1993	March 2, 1994
Potato Chip, Pretzel and Popcorn Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 2, 1994
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	January 1994	March 22, 1994
Private Security and Public Policing in Canada		March 24, 1994
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder	January 1994	March 1, 1994
	February 1994	March 29, 1994
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	January 1994	March 11, 1994
Production and Value of Wildlife Pelts	1991 and 1992	March 25, 1994
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies	January 1994	March 21, 1994
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia	January 1994	March 22, 1994
Profiles of Census Divisions and Subdivisions—Part B: Area Profile Series	1991 Census	March 30, 1994
Provincial and Territorial Government Enterprise Finance	Fiscal Year Ended Nearest to December 31, 1991 Actual	March 15, 1994
Pulp Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 4, 1994
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	January 1994	March 10, 1994

Index to Data Releases, March 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Quarterly Demographic Statistics	October-December 1993	March 23, 1994
Rail in Canada	1992	March 14, 1994
Railroad Rolling-stock Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 24, 1994
Railway Carloadings	January 1994	March 11, 1994
	Seven-day Period Ending February 21, 1994	March 7, 1994
	Seven-day Period Ending February 28, 1994	March 11, 1994
	Seven-day Period Ending March 7, 1994	March 18, 1994
	Seven-day Period Ending March 14, 1994	March 24, 1994
Raw Materials Price Index	February 1994	March 29, 1994
Raw Materials Price Index Early Estimate	February 1994	March 10, 1994
Ready-mix Concrete Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 17, 1994
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1993	March 1, 1994
	January 1994	March 31, 1994
Residential Care Facilities	1991-92	March 1, 1994
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	January 1994	March 25, 1994
Retail Trade	January 1994	March 21, 1994
Rigid Insulating Board	January 1994	March 2, 1994
	February 1994	March 29, 1994
RRSP Withdrawals	1991	March 2, 1994
Sales of Natural Gas	January 1994	March 18, 1994
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1994	March 28, 1994
Sawmill and Planing Mill Products Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 21, 1994
Selected Financial Indexes	February 1994	March 18, 1994
Shipbuilding and Repair Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994
Shipments of Rolled Steel	December 1993	March 7, 1994
	January 1994	March 16, 1994
Short-term Expectations Survey		March 8, 1994
Sign and Display Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 24, 1994
Soft Drink Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 29, 1994
Soft Drinks	February 1994	March 15, 1994
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	January 1994	March 7, 1994
Sporting Goods Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 30, 1994
Spousal Homicide	1974-1992	March 17, 1994
StatCan: CANSIM Disc	March 1994	March 10, 1994
Stationery Paper Products Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 22, 1994
STATSFAX: New in 1994		March 14, 1994
Steel Pipe and Tubing	January 1994	March 10, 1994
Steel Primary Forms	January 1994	March 11, 1994
	Week Ending February 26, 1994	March 3, 1994
	Week Ending March 5, 1994	March 10, 1994
	Week Ending March 12, 1994	March 17, 1994
	Week Ending March 19, 1994	March 24, 1994
	Week Ending March 26, 1994	March 31, 1994

Index to Data Releases, March 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	January 1994	March 10, 1994
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	March 1, 1994	March 25, 1994
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	March 1, 1994	March 17, 1994
Sugar Sales	February 1994	March 8, 1994
Surgical Procedures and Treatments	1991-92	March 1, 1994
Survey of Household Energy Use	1993	March 23, 1994
Sweater Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 18, 1994
Telephone Statistics	January 1994	March 23, 1994
Tobacco Products	February 1994	March 18, 1994
Toys and Games Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 25, 1994
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1994	March 11, 1994
Traveller Accommodation Statistics	1989-1991	March 24, 1994
Truck and Bus Body Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 11, 1994
Trusteed Pension Funds	Third Quarter 1993	March 7, 1994
Turbine and Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 11, 1994
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1994	March 30, 1994
Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Number of Contributors and their Contributions	1992	March 22, 1994
Wholesale Trade	January 1994	March 22, 1994
Wife Assault: The Findings of a National Survey		March 17, 1994
Women's Clothing Contractors Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 18, 1994
Women's Dress Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 18, 1994
Women's Sportswear Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 24, 1994
Wooden Household Furniture Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 11, 1994
Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 2, 1994
Youth Custody in Canada	1992-93	March 31, 1994
Youth in Canada	Second Edition	March 15, 1994

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The Daily

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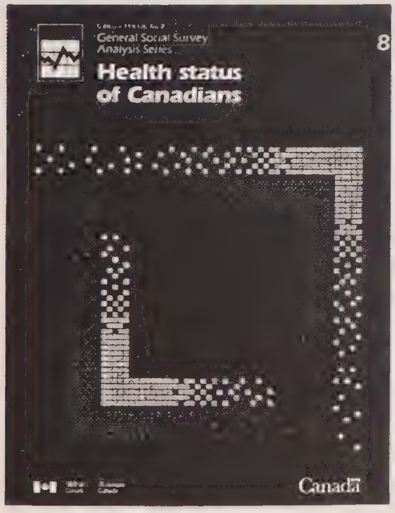
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Health status of Canadians

1991 General Social Survey

The health status of Canadians presents findings from the 1991 General Social Survey on Canadians' health, analysing trends in their health status, their use of the health care system, and their lifestyle risk factors. Data are tabulated at the national and provincial levels. A focus of the report is the health status of people aged 65 to 74 and those aged 75 and over.

General Social Survey Analysis Series, No. 8: Health status of Canadians (11-612E, $40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Praught (613-951-9180), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

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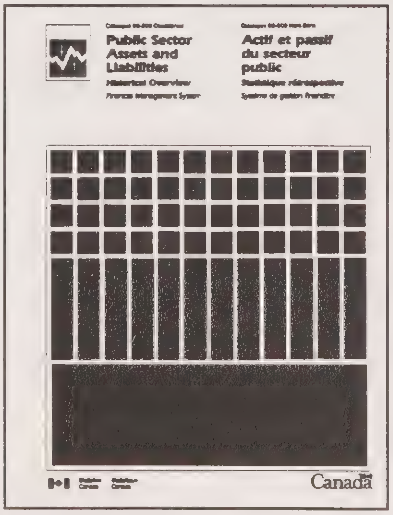


Public sector assets and liabilities

Public sector assets and liabilities, historical overview presents balance sheet statistics for all three levels of government, consolidated governments, and government business enterprises. For the federal government and the provincial and territorial governments, estimated net debt statistics are included as of March 31, 1994. An article in the publication, "What is government debt?", explains major differences in the measurement of government net debt using the public accounts, the financial management system, and the system of national accounts.

Public sector assets and liabilities, historical overview (68-508, $56) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on government assets and liabilities, contact A. J. Gareau (613-951-1826); for information on government business enterprises, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829), Public Institutions Division.

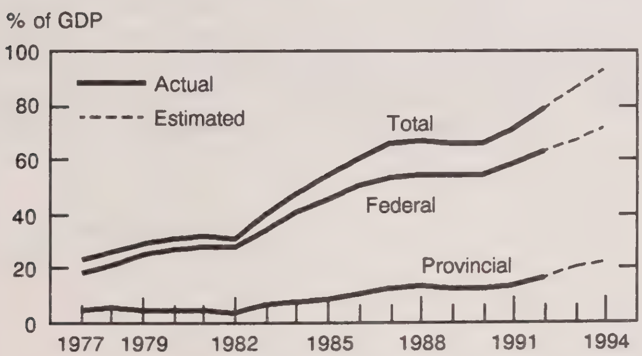
MAJOR RELEASES

Federal, provincial and territorial government net debt (financial management system)

At March 31, 1994, the net debt (excess of liabilities over financial assets) of the federal, provincial and territorial governments was estimated to be $661.2 billion, or $23,065 per person on a financial management system (FMS) basis. This estimate is based on actual federal debt at March 31, 1993, actual provincial and territorial debt at March 31, 1992, and recently published estimates for revenue and expenditure for subsequent years.

The total net debt of the federal, provincial and territorial governments has increased rapidly since March 31, 1982 (around the end of the 1981-82 recession). The total net debt of government increased from 30.6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at March 31, 1982, to an estimated 93.0% of GDP at March 31, 1994.

Provincial and territorial government net debt as a share of the GDP at March 31



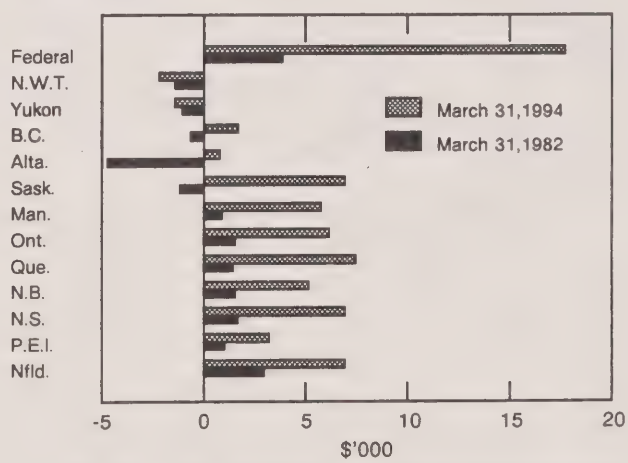
Federal government net debt rose rapidly from 27.5% of GDP at March 31, 1982, to 53.3% at March 31, 1987; it remained stable at about 54% of GDP until March 31, 1990, and then rose to an estimated 71.2% of GDP at March 31, 1994.

At March 31, 1982, provincial and territorial government net debt was 3.1% of GDP; it rose to 12.7% at March 31, 1988. For the next three years, it remained stable at about 12% of GDP before rising sharply to an estimated 21.8% of GDP at March 31, 1994.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The financial management system (FMS) standardizes the presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structures of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts, and other records to provide detailed and comparable governmental data, as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with figures published in government financial statements.*

On a per capita basis, the total net debt of the federal, provincial and territorial governments was estimated to be $23,065 at March 31, 1994. Of this total, $17,657 is due to the net debt of the federal government and $5,408 is due to the net debt of the provincial and territorial governments. In 1982, the per capita net debt of the federal, provincial and territorial governments was $4,339, of which $3,888 was federal government net debt.

Per capita net debt for the federal, provincial and territorial governments as at March 31, 1982 and 1994



The provincial and territorial government net debt has grown most quickly in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Quebec. At March 31, 1994, only the Yukon and the Northwest Territories were expected to report a net equity.

In addition to the net debt of federal, provincial and territorial governments, the net debt of local government was estimated to be $22.4 billion at December 31, 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3200-3213 and 3232-3270.

These data are presented in *Public sector assets and liabilities, historical overview* (68-508, $56), which is now available.

For further information on this release, contact Terry Moore (613-951-8561) or A. J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulations. For information or general inquiries on Public Institution Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767).

Net debt of government on a financial management system basis

At fiscal year ending nearest to March 31

	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
							$ billions							
Federal goverment	35.3	97.7	125.6	162.3	202.4	238.5	269.9	297.3	325.8	354.3	386.3	421.0	460.8	506.2[re]
Provincial and territorial government	8.7	11.2	20.6	28.4	35.4	48.9	61.9	70.0	72.8	75.9	83.5	108.6	133.8[re]	155.0[e]
Subtotal[1]	44.0	108.9	146.2	190.7	237.8	287.5	331.4	367.3	398.7	430.1	469.8	529.6	594.6[re]	661.2[e]
Local government[2]	13.0	17.0	18.1	18.5	18.5	19.0	19.3	20.1	20.4	19.6	20.9	22.4[e]	..	..
Total[1]	57.0	125.8	164.3	209.2	256.3	306.5	350.7	387.5	419.1	449.7	490.7	552.0[e]	..	..
							% of GDP							
Federal government	17.8	27.5	33.6	40.0	45.5	49.9	53.3	53.9	53.8	54.4	57.6	62.3	66.9	71.2[re]
Provincial and territorial government	4.4	3.1	5.5	7.0	8.0	10.2	12.2	12.7	12.0	11.7	12.5	16.1	19.4[re]	21.8[e]
Subtotal[1]	22.2	30.6	39.1	47.0	53.5	60.1	65.5	66.6	65.8	66.1	70.1	78.4	86.3[re]	93.0[e]
Local government[2]	7.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.3[e]	..	..
Total[1]	29.2	35.4	43.9	51.6	57.7	64.1	69.3	70.3	69.2	69.1	73.2	81.7[e]	..	..

1 *Differences are due to rounding.*
2 *Local government data are as at December 31 of the previous year.*
re *Revised estimates.*
e *Estimates.*
.. *Figures not available.*

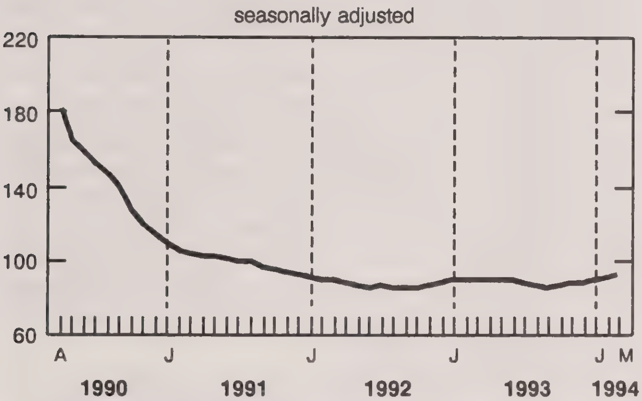
■

Help-wanted index

March 1994

Seasonally adjusted, the Help-wanted index for Canada (1991 = 100) advanced 2% to 92 in March. This followed increases in January and February. In March, the index made gains in all regions.

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)



After cresting at 215 in March 1989, the Help-wanted index declined until June 1992, when it hit bottom at 85. Throughout the rest of 1992, the index changed only little. But by early 1993 it reached 89. After a drop to 85 in September 1993, the index started to advance, attaining 92 in March 1994.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The Help-wanted index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.*

Regional changes

Between February and March 1994, the Help-wanted index advanced by 3% in Quebec and Ontario and by 2% in the Atlantic provinces, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia. Compared with March 1993, the index increased in all regions except in the Atlantic provinces, where it declined 3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for metropolitan areas surveyed and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)

	March 1993	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	March 1993 to March 1994	February 1994 to March 1994
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	**88**	**88**	**90**	**92**	**5**	**2**
Atlantic provinces	92	89	87	89	-3	2
Quebec	90	94	96	99	10	3
Ontario	88	87	89	92	5	3
Prairies provinces	83	84	85	87	5	2
British Columbia	85	84	85	87	2	2

■

Estimates of labour income

January 1994 (preliminary)

Year-over-year, the growth (unadjusted) in labour income weakened to 1.8% in January 1994. The growth in December 1993 was 2.0%; in 1993 as a whole, labour income grew by 2.6%.

Seasonally adjusted

Wages and salaries inched ahead by 0.1% in January, after no change in December 1993 and a 0.4% increase in November 1993.

The growth in wages and salaries in provincial and local administration, in transportation, communications and other utilities, and in finance, insurance and real estate was mostly offset by declines in mines, quarries and oil wells, in construction, in trade, in health and welfare services, and in federal and other administration.

Wages and salaries rose by 2.6% in provincial administration between December 1993 and January 1994. December's estimates were affected by unpaid leave in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba.

Most provinces showed moderate increases in wages and salaries, yet the total for Canada was dampened by Ontario (-0.1%), Alberta (-0.1%), Newfoundland (-0.3%), and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (-0.6%).

Unadjusted

Year-over-year, the growth in wages and salaries in January 1994 slipped to 1.6%, from 1.8% in December 1993. The overall increase in 1993 was 2.5%.

The majority of industries recorded diminished year-over-year growth from that of December 1993; the exceptions were forestry, commercial and personal services, and local administration. Year-over-year, wages and salaries continued to decline in construction and in federal and provincial administration. Education also fell (-0.2%) between January 1993 and January 1994 following a year-over-year increase of 0.7% in December 1993. Wages and salaries in this industry were affected in January by unpaid holidays in Quebec.

The year-over-year growth rate strengthened in January 1994 compared to December 1993 in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta, and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad. British Columbia (+6.5%) continued to exceed the national rate of growth.

Note to users

Labour income is wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of Gross Domestic Product.

Due to the annual data revision within the context of the system of national accounts, the next release of the Estimates of labour income *will occur in June. At that time, revised labour income data covering the period from 1990 through the first quarter of 1994 will be published.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1994 issue of *Estimates of labour income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Katherine Fraser (613-951-4090), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	January 1993	December 1993[r]	January 1994[p]	December 1993 to January 1994
	$ millions			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	223.2	219.8	220.4	0.3
Forestry	241.8	264.9	264.1	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	583.5	591.3	567.1	-4.1
Manufacturing industries	5,119.1	5,256.5	5,251.3	-0.1
Construction industry	1,695.3	1,610.9	1,602.4	-0.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,801.9	2,807.0	2,819.9	0.5
Trade	3,971.0	4,095.5	4,087.3	-0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,531.2	2,615.3	2,622.7	0.3
Commercial and personal services	3,906.9	4,147.2	4,147.5	0.0
Education and related services	2,742.2	2,723.8	2,728.2	0.2
Health and welfare services	2,710.8	2,760.6	2,755.1	-0.2
Federal administration and other government offices	1,042.1	1,038.6	1,033.8	-0.5
Provincial administration	712.2	680.0	697.4	2.6
Local administration	681.3	677.7	693.3	2.3
Total wages and salaries	**28,993.3**	**29,498.0**	**29,538.1**	**0.1**
Supplementary labour income	3,867.1	3,920.5	3,990.8	1.8
Labour income	**32,860.4**	**33,418.5**	**33,528.9**	**0.3**

	January 1993	December 1993[r]	January 1994[p]	January 1993 to January 1994
	$ millions			% change
	unadjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	124.7	180.9	123.3	-1.1
Forestry	217.4	230.4	237.3	9.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	586.0	580.1	570.7	-2.6
Manufacturing industries	4,994.3	5,183.0	5,108.5	2.3
Construction industry	1,404.3	1,426.0	1,327.7	-5.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,750.5	2,779.0	2,767.7	0.6
Trade	3,916.1	4,165.3	3,993.5	2.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,489.0	2,606.9	2,577.9	3.6
Commercial and personal services	3,775.3	4,087.7	3,984.3	5.5
Education and related services	2,811.2	2,766.3	2,806.4	-0.2
Health and welfare services	2,674.5	2,717.5	2,706.1	1.2
Federal administration and other government offices	1,005.1	1,021.7	999.5	-0.6
Provincial administration	688.7	662.5	673.9	-2.1
Local administration	670.7	686.6	686.5	2.4
Total wages and salaries	**28,107.6**	**29,094.0**	**28,563.4**	**1.6**
Supplementary labour income	3,746.1	3,870.9	3,877.7	3.5
Labour income	**31,853.7**	**32,964.9**	**32,441.1**	**1.8**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Health status of Canadians

1991 General Social Survey

Canadians are consulting health care professionals more than ever before. More than nine out of 10 (94%), aged 15 and over, reported contacting a medical professional of some type during the 12 months prior to the General Social Survey.

In 1991, about 17.6 million people (or 84% of the population aged 15 and over) consulted a physician, including general practitioners and specialists. That was an increase from 76% in 1978-79. Similarly, the proportion who contacted a dentist jumped to 55% in 1991, from 47% in 1978-79.

Frequency of consultation varies with income, sex and age

Canadians with a low income were more likely to visit a general practitioner, medical specialist, nurse or psychologist than were those with higher incomes. In part, this may be because most of the chronic health problems probed in the survey were more common among lower income groups. On the other hand, Canadians with a higher income were much more likely than those with a lower income to consult a dentist at least once a year.

Ontario residents were the most likely to visit a dentist. In total, 63% of Ontarians reported contacting a dentist, followed by 59% in British Columbia; Newfoundland had the fewest contacts, at 37% of the population.

People go to doctors not only for treatment of existing illnesses but for preventive care as well. About one-half of seniors aged 65 and over (about 1.5 million people) were advised to get a flu shot in the fall or winter of 1990-91. The percentage of people aged 65 and over who were advised to get a flu shot was highest in Ontario (56%), Newfoundland (54%) and Quebec (54%); the percentage was lowest in Saskatchewan (33%) and New Brunswick (36%). Overall, 45% of seniors received a flu shot.

Overall, we're satisfied with our health

How healthy are Canadians? In 1991, 63% of Canadians aged 15 and over reported that they suffered from at least one chronic health problem. The share of the population with at least one health problem ranged from 50% of those aged 15 to 24 to nearly 90% of those aged 75 and over. The chronic health problems reported most often were skin or other allergies (21%), arthritis and rheumatism (21%), and high blood pressure (16%). Other problems frequently reported were hay fever (12%), recurring migraines (9%), emphysema, digestive problems other than ulcers, and high blood cholesterol (all at 8%), and heart trouble (7%).

Since 1978, the proportion of Canadians reporting most of the chronic health problems surveyed has increased substantially. Although part of this increase is due to the aging of the population, it may also reflect more extensive detection or a more knowledgeable, health-conscious population that is more inclined to report health problems.

Despite the growing number of aches and pains suffered by Canada's aging population, Canadians overall were satisfied with their health status. Approximately 84% of all Canadians described themselves as either "very" or "somewhat" satisfied with their health status, while only 3% were "very" dissatisfied. Although the elderly had the lowest rates of satisfaction with their health, 79% of those aged 65 to 74 and 71% of those aged 75 and over reported being satisfied.

Note to users

Today's release presents findings from the 1991 General Social Survey (GSS) on the health of Canadians. It analyzes trends in their health status, their use of the health care system and their lifestyle risk factors.

Data were first released in the spring of 1992 in the report A trend to a healthier lifestyle. *Other detailed analysis have subsequently appeared in* Canadian social trends *and* Health reports. *The health status of Canadians goes beyond those reports with an in-depth study of health status, health care utilization, and lifestyle risk factors. A data file from this survey has been available since June 1992.*

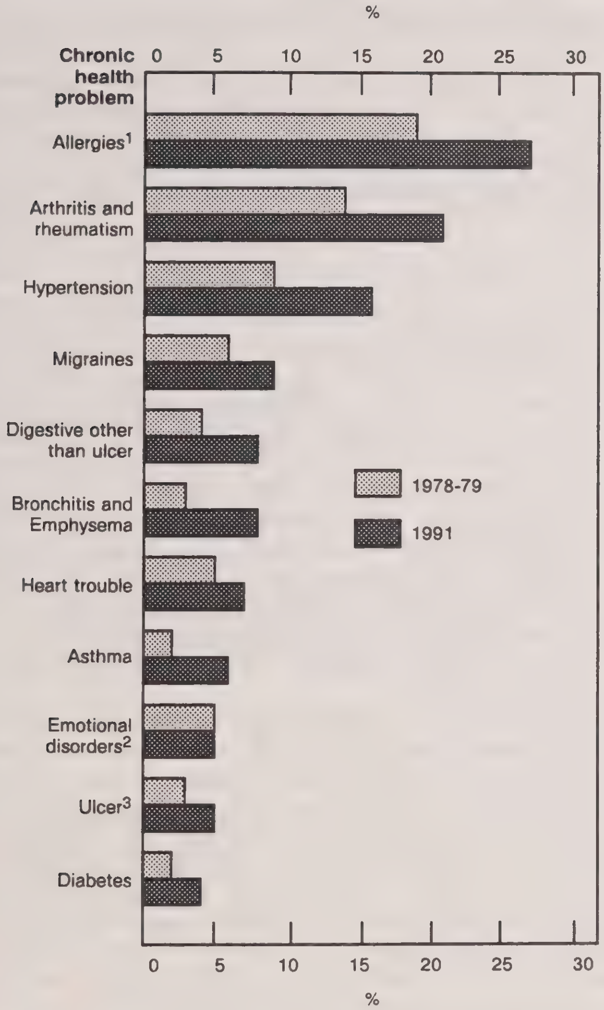
Since 1985, the GSS has collected data on the living conditions and well-being of Canadians. It monitors changes in Canadian society over time and produces information on specific policy issues of current or emergent interest.

The GSS operates on a five-year cycle. Each year examines one of five subject areas, which form the core content of the survey: health, time use, accidents and criminal victimization, education and work, and friends and family.

Conducted in 1991, Cycle 6 was the first cycle to return to previous core content—health (1985). It was also the first time data were collected over 12 months (instead of over two or three months) to account for seasonal variations in many health and lifestyle issues. Data were collected about self-perceived health status, chronic health problems, long- and short-term disability, contacts with health professionals, alcohol consumption, smoking, physical activity, sleep patterns, weight, and satisfaction with health.

The sample of 11,924 persons—aged 15 and over and living in private households in the 10 provinces—included an oversample of the population aged 65 and over.

Prevalence of health problems, aged 15+



1 *Canada Health Survey – refers to grouping of "hay fever" and other allergies", "skin disorders", while the General Social Survey refers to grouping of "hay fever" and "skin or other allergies".*
2 *Canada Health Survey – refers to "mental disorders".*
3 *Canada Health Survey – refers to "gastric and duodenal ulcers".*
Sources: Canada Health Survey, 1978-79
General Social Survey, 1991

Having trouble with pain or discomfort also gives an indication of how healthy people are. One in five reported some pain or discomfort. The proportion that reported this problem ranged from 11% of Canadians aged 15 to 24 to 35% of Canadians aged 75 and over.

The relationships that the survey found between health problems and economic well-being are consistent with well-established trends: lower-income Canadians are more likely than higher-income Canadians to report the surveyed chronic conditions. Hay fever is the exception. The findings reveal for the first time, however, that pain and sleep difficulties (trouble going to sleep or staying asleep) are also part of the health burdens suffered by lower-income groups. The percentage of Canadians in the lowest income group that had trouble sleeping was almost double the national average (47% vs 24%) and more than 2½ times the percentage of Canadians in the highest income group (18%). As well, there is an inverse relationship between income and reports of pain: 35% of those with the lowest incomes reported pain compared with 15% of those with the highest incomes.

General Social Survey Analysis Series, No. 8: Health status of Canadians (11-612E, $40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Praught (613-951-9180), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms

Week ending April 2, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending April 2, 1994 totalled 267 488 tonnes, up 12.5% from the week-earlier 237 667 tonnes but down 7.0% from the year-earlier 287 729 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 3 374 282 tonnes, a 5.2% decrease from 3 559 573 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending March 21, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased by 5.0% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased by 6.3% to 4.7 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 13.8% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of March 21, 1994, decreased by 1.5% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

February 1994

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 58 086 tonnes in February 1994, up 2.0% from 56 925 tonnes in January 1994.

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for February 1994, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The February 1994 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

February 1994

In February 1994, pulpwood receipts totalled 3 846 260 cubic metres, up 1.3% from 3 797 786 cubic metres in February 1993. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 452 195 cubic metres, down 1.0% from 5 506 392 cubic metres in February 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 393 676 cubic metres, up 0.9% from 8 315 113 cubic metres in February 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 19.5% to 11 855 435 cubic metres, from 14 729 403 cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of February 1994, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 7 110 902 cubic metres, down 3.6% from 7 374 382 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 0.5% to 10 874 489 cubic metres, from the year-earlier 10 825 511 cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (17 244 405 cubic metres) was down 0.6% from 17 344 866 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The February 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Health status of Canadians, General Social Survey Analysis Series.
Catalogue number 11-612E, No.8
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
other countries: US$56).

Financial flow accounts, quarterly estimates, fourth quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $25/$100; United States: US$30/US$120;
other countries: US$35/US$140).

Public sector assets and liabilities—historical overview, financial management system.
Catalogue number 68-508
(Canada: $56; United States: US$67;
other countries: US$78).

Labour force information, March 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76;
other countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, April 8.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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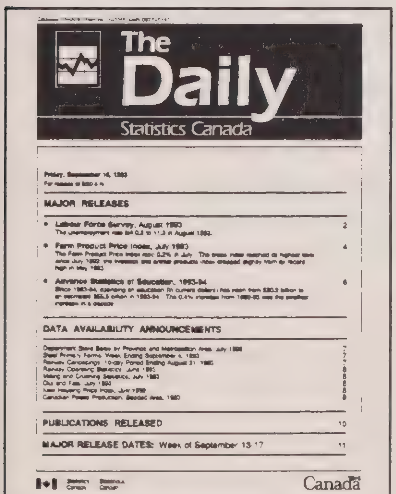


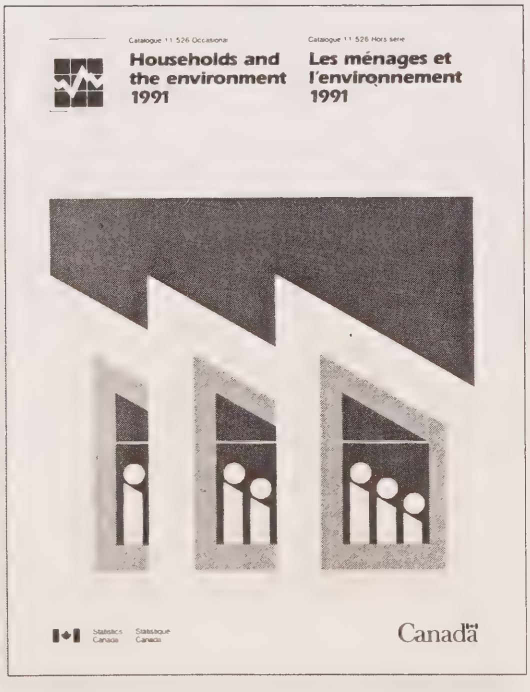
Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; other countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head, Official Release Unit: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Canadians have been making measurable changes in their lifestyles for a cleaner environment!



Householders are remarkably aware of the many steps they can take to reduce the household's impact on the environment. Some of these steps are simple, requiring only a change in a product brand. Others require a greater effort -- digging out weeds by hand, rather than using a pesticide on a lawn.

Statistics Canada conducted a national survey of 43,000 households to examine some of these actions. The product of this survey is a publication entitled ***Households and the Environment***.

This 40-page publication includes detailed analysis of socio-economic characteristics related to household environmental practices, and highlights Canadian's efforts to:

- **conserve energy and water**
- **recycle and compost waste**
- **manage potentially harmful products**

The survey asked questions on a wide range of environmental concerns, including usage of:

- **recycling services**
- **composters**
- **own shopping bags**
- **programmable thermostats**
- **energy-saving light bulbs**
- **low-flow showerheads**

...and much more!

This one-of-kind publication highlights such interesting details as:

- **53% of households have access to recycling, and 86% of these households use the services available.**
- **Nearly 1 in 5 households compost waste.**
- **19% of households in Ontario use water filters or purifiers.**
- **63% of households with infants use disposable diapers exclusively.**

Only with reliable information about the environment can government, business institutions and private citizens respond appropriately.

Order your copy of *Households and the Environment* (Cat. No. 11-526) today! At $23.95 (plus 7% GST) in Canada, US$28.95 in the United States and US$33.95 in other countries, this is one reference tool you can't afford to miss.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 8, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Wage rates for hired agricultural labour
1993

The data released today refer to the annual average wage rates for 1993. Minor revisions to the 1992 rates are being released as well. The Survey of Wage Rates for Hired Agricultural Labour is funded by Agriculture Canada and Agri-Food Canada and is conducted by Statistics Canada.

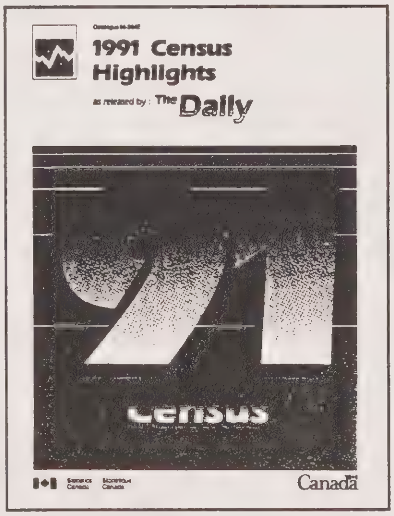
The average wage rate for hired agricultural labour in 1993 was $8.57 per hour, 4.9% higher than the revised average rate of $8.17 in 1992.

Among the provinces, wage rates for hired agricultural labour were highest in Alberta ($9.51) and lowest in Quebec ($7.65).

Different types of work earned different wage rates. Supervisors earned the highest average wage rate ($13.79), while labourers in the fruit and vegetable industry earned the lowest ($7.35).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 160.

For further information on this release, contact Rick Burroughs (613-951-2890, fax: 613-951-1680), Agriculture Division.



1991 Census highlights
As released by *The Daily*

A compilation of all the official data releases from the 1991 Census of Population, Census of Agriculture and related post-censal surveys has been produced as a separate publication and is available today.

1991 Census Highlights collects the analytical texts that accompanied the releases of census results between April 1992 and November 1993. This publication contains graphs, charts and tables as well as easy-to-read explanations of trends revealed by the data.

To obtain a copy of *1991 Census Highlights* (96-304E, $10), see "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey
March 1994

According to estimates from the Labour force survey, employment grew by 48,000 in March 1994, following an increase of 66,000 in February and a decline of 39,000 in January. Unemployment fell 77,000, and the unemployment rate dropped by half a percentage point to 10.6. An unusual combination of employment growth and a decrease in labour force participation contributed to the large drop in the unemployment rate.

Employment and employment/population ratio

Seasonally adjusted

For the week ending March 19, 1994, employment rose by 48,000 to 12,533,000. Employment growth of 114,000 over the last two months has been concentrated among adult men, with increases of 33,000 in March and 45,000 in February.

Full-time employment for adult men increased by 35,000, continuing the upward trend that began in April 1992. Gains since then have totalled 200,000, almost offsetting the loss of 230,000 in the preceding two years.

Employment increased in the goods-producing sector, with the largest gains in construction (+41,000) and manufacturing (+21,000). This was the second consecutive monthly increase for both of these industries. Employment fell for the second month in a row in transportation, communications and other utilities (-27,000).

Employment increased by 10,000 in Nova Scotia, the third consecutive monthly increase. Employment rose in Ontario (+23,000), bringing gains to 34,000 over the last two months. This followed a sharp decline of 41,000 in January, leaving employment little changed over the last year. Employment fell by 3,000 in Saskatchewan, while there was no significant change in the other provinces.

Tips on accessing pre-recorded information

Current highlights and key Labour force survey estimates are available at 7:00 a.m. E.D.T. on the release date from a menu accessible by touchtone phone. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded messages or press 0 (zero) to speak with a labour market analyst.

To bypass the instructions, immediately enter the topic code for the messsage you wish to hear (see list below). To repeat a message, enter the (*) key. To select another topic, press the numeric (#) key twice and enter the second digit of the topic code.

LFS information line: 613-951-9448

Enter topic code	To hear:
11	Summary of this month's situation
12	Industry employment
13	Provincial employment and unemployment data
14	Census metropolitan area employment and unemployment data
15	Unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance program
16	Next release date and notes to users

The employment/population ratio (persons employed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over) increased by 0.2 for the second consecutive month, to 58.0.

Unemployment and participation rate

Seasonally adjusted

In March, unemployment fell by 77,000 to 1,482,000. This followed a decline of 33,000 in February. The unemployment rate fell 0.5 to 10.6.

Unemployment among youths fell by 36,000. A large part of the decline stemmed from a 28,000 reduction in the youth labour force, as many youths stopped looking for work. By contrast, the drop in unemployment among adults (-41,000) was virtually matched by employment gains, with little change in labour force participation.

Unemployment levels and rates for March 1994 and the changes from February 1994

	Level '000	Change '000	Rate %	Change
Newfoundland	44	-1	18.7	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	11	-1	17.4	-1.5
Nova Scotia	57	-2	13.4	-0.7
New Brunswick	42	-1	12.8	-0.3
Quebec	401	-27	11.7	-0.8
Ontario	541	-33	10.1	-0.6
Manitoba	52	-7	9.6	-1.2
Saskatchewan	34	-1	7.2	-0.2
Alberta	124	+1	8.9	+0.1
British Columbia	167	-13	9.4	-0.6

Competing for jobs in a better educated workforce

Annual average estimates from the Labour force survey show that, over the last four years, the level of educational attainment of the population has continued to improve. The estimates also show that persons with higher levels of educational attainment have higher rates of employment, which have been less impacted by the 1990s' recession.

Over the last four years, the number of persons with a university degree or a postsecondary diploma has increased by 943,000 to 7,600,000, and their share of the population aged 15 and over has increased to 35.5%, from 32.6%. During the same period, the number of high school graduates who have not completed a postsecondary education increased by 456,000, and their share of the population edged up to 30.2%, from 29.4%. The number of persons aged 15 and over with less than a high school diploma declined by 437,000, and their share of the population dropped to 34.2% in 1993, from 38.0% in 1990.

In 1993, employment grew by 143,000, but it remained 189,000 below the level in 1990. For persons aged 15 and over with less than a high school diploma, from 1990 to 1993, employment declined by 651,000. For this group, the percentage who were employed fell 6.3 percentage points, leaving just over one-third employed. For high school graduates who have not completed a postsecondary education, employment in 1993 was little changed from the level in 1990. For this group, the percentage employed dropped by 5.2 percentage points over the four years, leaving just under two-thirds employed. For persons with a university degree or postsecondary diploma, employment grew by 478,000. The percentage employed dropped 3.3 percentage points, leaving just under three-quarters of this group employed.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m. E.D.T.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary of information, *Labour force information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63) is available today. The March 1994 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of April. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the Labour force survey is scheduled for May 6.

For further information about the Labour force survey, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour force characteristics

	March 1993	February 1994	March 1994
		seasonally adjusted	
Labour force ('000)	13,920	14,044	14,015
Employment ('000)	12,369	12,485	12,533
Unemployment ('000)	1,551	1,559	1,482
Unemployment rate (%)	11.1	11.1	10.6
Participation rate (%)	65.4	65.0	64.8
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.1	57.8	58.0
		unadjusted	
Labour force ('000)	13,750	13,771	13,838
Employment ('000)	12,054	12,141	12,231
Unemployment ('000)	1,696	1,630	1,607
Unemployment rate (%)	12.3	11.8	11.6
Participation rate (%)	64.6	63.8	64.0
Employment/population ratio (%)	56.6	56.2	56.6

Deaths in Canada

1992

In 1992, 196,535 deaths were recorded in Canada. This represents an increase of 0.5% from 1991. The death rate for 1992 of 6.9 deaths per 1,000 population has been virtually unchanged since 1989. Over the past decade, the total death rate has been relatively stable, varying between 6.8 and 7.1 per 1,000 population.

Provincial and territorial death rates

The 1992 provincial death rates per 1,000 population ranged from a low of 5.6 for Alberta to a high of 8.6 for Prince Edward Island. The death rates for the Yukon Territory (3.9) and the Northwest Territories (4.1) were lower than the national average (6.9). This is partly explained by the younger age distribution of the territories and by their small population sizes. The 1992 death rates (see table) were unchanged from 1991 for Newfoundland, Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon. The rates increased in Nova Scotia (+3.8%), New Brunswick (+2.7%), Manitoba (+1.2%), Alberta (+1.8%) and the Northwest Territories (+5.1%). The rates decreased in Prince Edward Island (-5.5%), Quebec (-1.4%) and Saskatchewan (-2.5%).

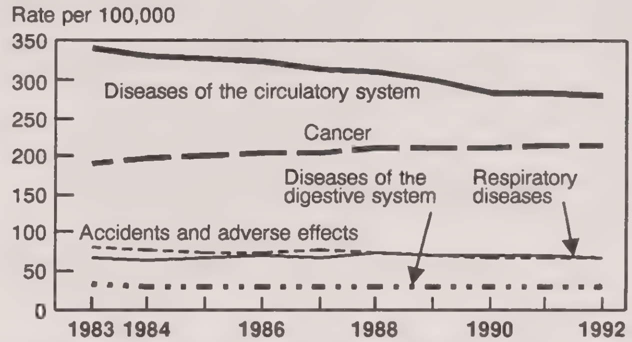
Leading causes of death

Among both males and females, diseases of the circulatory system was the leading cause of death in 1992. The rate for males was 278.8 deaths per 100,000 and the rate for females was 257.4. Since 1983, the rate of circulatory disease for males has decreased (-17.5%); the rate for females has also declined (-9.1%), but only by about half as much as for males over the same time period. The second leading cause of death was cancer. It has increased over the past decade for males (+13.2%) and for females (+16.3%). Third was respiratory diseases, with males showing an increase of 4.5% and females showing a substantial increase of 23.7% since 1983. Fourth was accidents and adverse effects. It has been fourth for males since 1990—with a constant yet uneven decline (-18.5%) since 1983; it has declined for females (-11.7%) over that same period, too. The ranking of the five leading causes of death for males and females has been stable over the last 10 years.

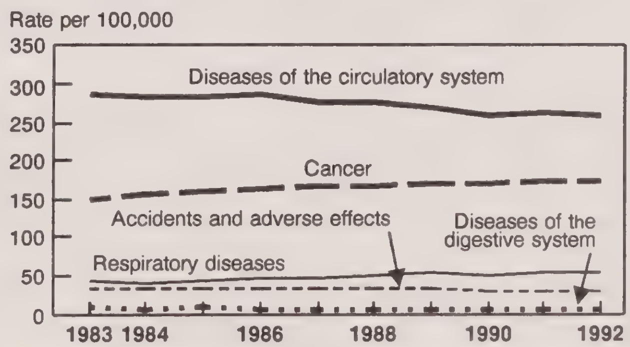
Only two causes of death for males (respiratory disease; accidents and adverse effects) interchanged rankings of third and fourth. Meanwhile, the ranking of leading causes of death for females has remained unchanged; however, for each of the five leading causes of death, the actual death rates have changed somewhat.

Data on deaths recorded in 1992 are now available. For further information on this release, contact the Information Request Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Leading causes of death of males, all ages



Leading causes of death of females, all ages



Number of deaths and death rates

	Number of deaths		Death rate[1]		
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991 to 1992
					% change
Canada	**195,568**	**196,535**	**6.9**	**6.9**	**0.0**
Newfoundland	3,798	3,798	6.5	6.5	0.0
Prince Edward Island	1,188	1,114	9.1	8.6	-5.5
Nova Scotia	7,255	7,544	7.9	8.2	3.8
New Brunswick	5,469	5,609	7.3	7.5	2.7
Quebec	49,121	48,824	6.9	6.8	-1.4
Ontario	72,917	73,206	6.9	6.9	0.0
Manitoba	8,943	8,980	8	8.1	1.3
Saskatchewan	8,098	7,793	8	7.8	-2.5
Alberta	14,451	14,679	5.5	5.6	1.8
British Columbia	23,977	24,615	7.1	7.1	0.0
Yukon	114	117	3.9	3.9	0.0
Northwest Territories	237	256	3.9	4.1	5.1

[1] *Number of deaths per 1,000 population.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Continuing education in universities

1992-93

Enrolment in university non-degree, non-credit, continuing education courses dropped to 335,600 registrations in 1992-93, a 1.3% decrease from the record high of 339,850 reported in 1989-1990.

Most provinces reported increased enrolment: most notable were Prince Edward Island (up more than 150%), and Quebec and Saskatchewan (both up by more than 30%). This growth was offset by reduced enrolment in Ontario, Manitoba and New Brunswick.

The majority of the registrations (65%) were for professional development designed to improve skills and knowledge for employment.

At the national level, courses in the social sciences were the most popular (22%), followed by courses in the humanities (15%) and the health disciplines (14%).

The sex of the registrant was reported for only 60% of the total registrations in university continuing education. Of those registrations where the sex was reported, 57% were female. The only field of study where the number of females lagged well behind the number of males was engineering and applied sciences, where females made up 18% of the enrolment.

The average fee for continuing education courses increased to $265 in 1992-93, from $250 in 1990-91.

For further information on this release, contact Mariem Martinson (613-951-1526), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

February 1994

Steel pipe and tubing production for February 1994 totalled 147 583 tonnes, a decrease of 5.2% from 155 628 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of February 1994 totalled 308 055 tonnes, up 2.4% from 300 910 tonnes produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The February 1994 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

February 1994

Data on for February 1994 processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables—monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, January 1994.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; other countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Products shipped by Canadian manufacturers, 1989-1990.
Catalogue number 31-211
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72; other countries: US$84).

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, February 1994.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Pack of apple and apple products, 1992.
Catalogue number 32-241
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; other countries: US$18).

Rigid insulating board (wood fibre products), February 1994.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum products, February 1994.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt roofing, February 1994.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, February 1994.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; other countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Telephone statistics, January 1994.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; other countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Electric power statistics, January 1994.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, fourth quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $23/$92; United States: US$27.50/US$110; other countries: US$32.25/US$129).

Retail trade, January 1994.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; other countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, January 1994.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; other countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Building permits, January 1994.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; other countries: US$30.90/US$309).

1991 Census highlights as released by *The Daily*, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 96-304E
(Canada: $10; United States: US$12; other countries: US$14).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres offer a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services — from seminars to consultations — are also offered. Call or write your nearest Regional Reference Centre for more information.

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North American Life Centre
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
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Fax: 1-902-426-9538

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Statistics Canada
Suite 412, East Tower
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
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Toll free: 1-800-361-2831
Fax: 1-514-283-9350

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Tunney's Pasture
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K1A 0T6

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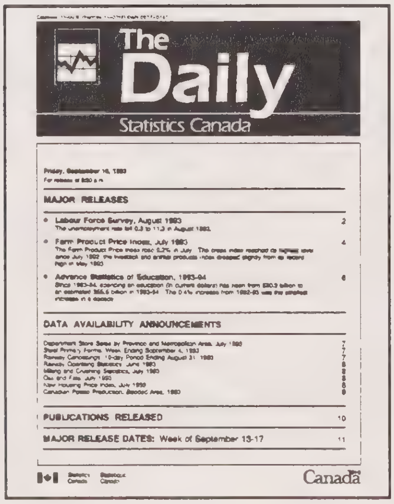
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 11-15

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
April		
11	Income after tax, distributions by size in Canada	1992
11	New housing price index	February 1994
11	New motor vehicle sales	February 1994
12	Farm product price index	February 1994
12	Education quarterly review	First quarter 1994
14	Department store sales by province and metropolitan area	February 1994
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	February 1994
15	Consumer price index (CPI)	March 1994


The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 11, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

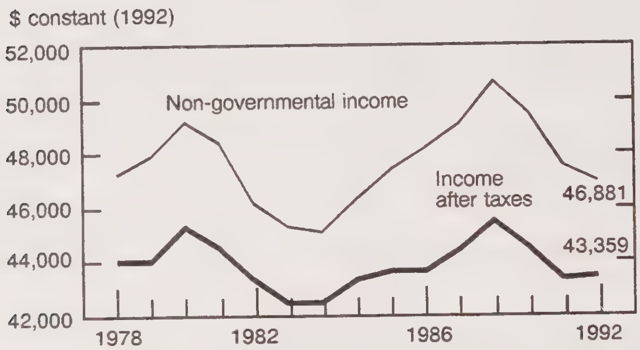
MAJOR RELEASES

Income after tax

1992

After-tax family income in 1992 was $43,359, virtually unchanged from 1991 after adjustment for inflation as measured by the Consumer price index. It was $2,060 below the 1989 peak and $970 above the low of the 1980s (1983).

Average family non-governmental income and average family income after tax



> ***Note to users***
>
> *After-tax income is calculated by adding cash government transfer payments (such as Old Age Security and Unemployment Insurance benefits) to non-government income (mainly from work and investment) and then by subtracting income taxes paid.*
>
> *These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of consumer finances, a supplement to the April 1993 Labour force survey (approximately 39,000 households). The sample excludes the institutional population and households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves.*

Non-governmental income continued to decline

After-tax family income in 1992 was unchanged from 1991 due to offsetting factors. A $578 reduction in pre-transfer income (primarily earnings) was countered by higher average cash government transfer payments and lower average income taxes. By 1992, income before transfers had declined for three consecutive years, a result of the recession.

Compared with 1980, only the lowest group maintained income

Through the last two periods of recession and recovery, the lowest quintile (the 20% of families with lowest incomes) experienced the largest swings in after-tax income. Compared with the peak in 1989, all quintiles had lower average income after tax in 1992. The lowest quintile experienced the largest reductions. Compared with 1983, however, all income groups had higher income levels in 1992. During this period, the biggest gain was for the lowest quintile.

Compared with the previous peak of 1980–despite these swings–the lowest quintile was the only one in the same position again in 1992. All of the other quintiles suffered varying degrees of income loss when those two years are compared.

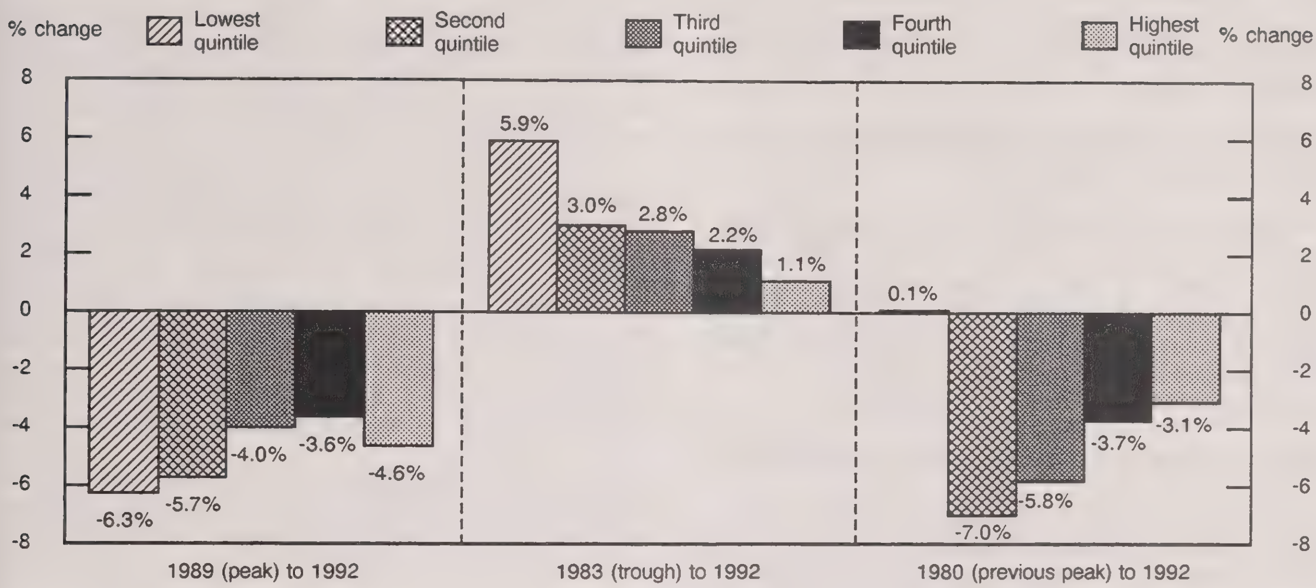
Tax increases dominated income change for the top quintile

Compared with 1980, only the top quintile had higher non-government income before transfers in 1992. However, the change in taxes for this group was more than double the increase in pre-transfer income. As a result, income after tax declined. For the lowest quintile, increases in transfers countered the reduction in non-governmental income. The reduction in income before transfers was largest, both in absolute and relative terms, for the second quintile.

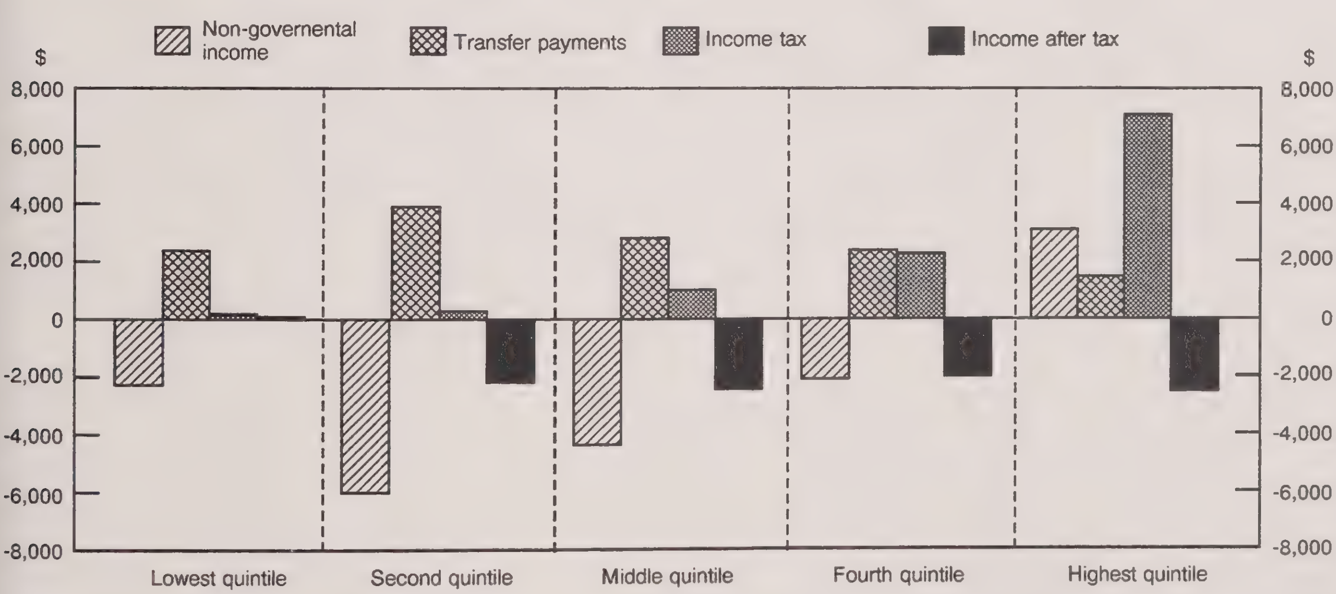
Cash transfer payments increased in importance

Cash transfer payments, at $6,795, represented 12.7% of pre-tax family income in 1992, up from 12.0% in 1991. This was the third consecutive increase in transfers as a proportion of family income after a five-year downward trend. In 1980, the rate was 7.9% (or $4,230, adjusted for inflation).

Percent change in average family income after tax in constant dollars (1992)



Change in family income and income tax in constant dollars (1992), 1980 to 1992



Cash transfer payments are a very important source of income for lower income families. The lowest quintile of families received 60.7% of their income from transfers (or an average $10,273), compared with 3.5% for the top 20% of families ($3,694 on average).

Personal income taxes took almost one-fifth of family income

Personal income taxes, at an average $10,316, took 19.2% of family income in 1992, down from 19.8% in 1991. In 1980, income tax payments took 15.4% of family income ($8,238). In 1992, the lowest quintile of families paid 3.0% of their income in taxes (or an average $510), compared with 25.2% for the top 20% of families ($26,833 on average).

Taxes and transfers reduced income differences

Both cash transfers and personal income taxes reduced income differences between high- and low-income groups. The lowest quintile of families received an average pre-transfer income of $4,673 in 1992. But, after receipt of transfers and payment of taxes, the average rose to $16,346. On the other hand, the top quintile of families received an average $103,482 before transfers. But, after transfers and taxes, this was reduced to $80,053. As a result, the income ratio between the groups decreased from about 20 to 1 on a pre-transfer basis to about 5 to 1 on an after-tax basis.

Microdata files on the 1992 incomes of economic families and of individuals aged 15 and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released in May. These files have been carefully screened to ensure that they do not contain information that identifies a specific household, family or individual. The files can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

Income after tax, distributions by size in Canada 1992 (13-210, $25) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release or on the availability of custom tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-4633), Household Surveys Division. ■

New motor vehicle sales

February 1994

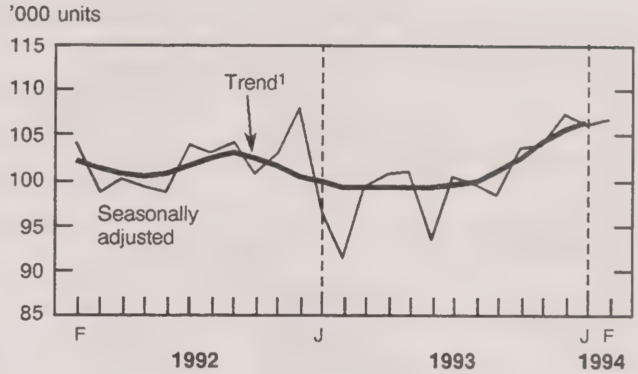
New motor vehicle sales rose in February, the fourth increase over the last five months. In February 1994, 107,000 new motor vehicles were sold in Canada, a slight increase (+0.6%) from the January value. A 2.6% rise in truck sales more than offset the decline in passenger car sales.

North American vehicle sales continue to improve. Sales of North American manufactured passenger cars have been on an upward trend since July 1993, and have reached a level not experienced since September 1991. This increase has been at the expense of imported passenger car sales, which have generally declined over the same period. Truck sales (including light trucks, mini-vans and sport utility vehicles) have increased in five out of the last six months.

In February, 75.3% of passenger cars sold in Canada were North American manufactured vehicles, up from 62.4% a year earlier. The Japanese share fell from 29.8% to 19.4% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

New motor vehicle sales



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

The February 1994 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	November 1993[r]	December 1993[r]	January 1994[r]	February 1994[p]
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
	seasonally adjusted			
Total new motor vehicles	**103,861** **+0.3**	**107,251** **+3.3**	**106,307** **-0.9**	**106,911** **+0.6**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	45,150 +2.8	46,432 +2.8	47,732 +2.8	47,764 +0.1
Imported[2]	17,501 -5.1	17,444 -0.3	17,422 -0.1	16,925 -2.9
Total	62,651 +0.5	63,876 +2.0	65,154 +2.0	64,689 -0.7
Trucks, vans and buses	41,210 +0.2	43,375 +5.3	41,153 -5.1	42,222 +2.6

	February 1994	February 1993 to February 1994	January to February 1994	January-February 1993 to January-February 1994
	units	% change	units	% change
	unadjusted			
Total new motor vehicles	**81,966**	**+19.2**	**158,494**	**+15.6**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	37,442	+41.4	72,852	+29.2
Japan[2]	9,642	-23.9	17,989	-20.2
Other countries[2]	2,643	-20.0	4,848	-25.5
Total	49,727	+17.1	95,689	+12.0
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America[1]	29,401	+29.8	57,026	+26.2
Imported[2]	2,838	-22.6	5,779	-10.3
Total	32,239	+22.5	62,805	+21.7

1 *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
2 *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

New housing price index
February 1994

The New housing price index (1986=100) stood at 136.0 in February 1994, a slight 0.1% decrease from January 1994.

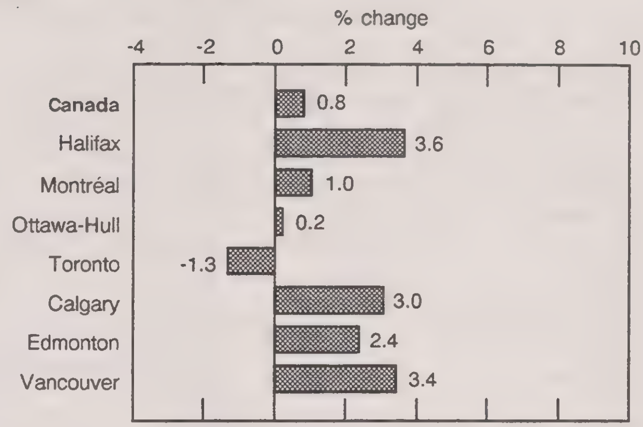
Of the 20 cities surveyed, six registered no monthly changes. Significant monthly decreases were registered in Kitchener-Waterloo (-1.9%), St. Catharines-Niagara (-1.0%), and Québec (-0.7%). The largest monthly increases were recorded in Winnipeg and Victoria, (both +0.4%).

Generally, builders in cities where prices increased attributed the upward movement to higher material costs, lumber in particular. Competitive factors were often cited for lower prices by builders in cities where prices decreased.

Both the estimated house-only index and the estimated land-only index decreased 0.2%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was up 0.8% from a year earlier. This year-over-year movement was influenced by increases in Regina (+4.4%), Saskatoon (+4.1%), Halifax (+3.6%), Vancouver (+3.4%), Winnipeg (+3.1%), Calgary (+3.0%), Edmonton (+2.4%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (+1.7%) and Montréal (+1.0%). These increases were partially offset, however, by decreases in the indexes for St. Catharines-Niagara (-5.1%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-3.1%) and Toronto (-1.3%). The Toronto index has registered a negative annual price change for 47 consecutive months.

New housing price index
February 1993 to February 1994



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. □

New housing price indexes

1986 = 100

	February 1993	January 1994	February 1994	February 1993 to February 1994	January 1994 to February 1994
				% change	
Canada total	**134.9**	**136.2**	**136.0**	**0.8**	**-0.1**
House-only	124.7	125.7	125.5	0.6	-0.2
Land-only	166.5	169.4	169.1	1.6	-0.2
St. John's	127.0	127.0	127.0	-	-
Halifax	111.0	115.0	115.0	3.6	-
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.3	114.7	114.7	-0.5	-
Québec	134.1	135.2	134.2	0.1	-0.7
Montréal	134.8	136.2	136.2	1.0	-
Ottawa-Hull	122.5	122.9	122.7	0.2	-0.2
Toronto	137.8	136.4	136.0	-1.3	-0.3
Hamilton	126.8	127.1	126.6	-0.2	-0.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.0	123.6	122.4	-5.1	-1.0
Kitchener-Waterloo	126.5	125.0	122.6	-3.1	-1.9
London	145.5	146.4	146.1	0.4	-0.2
Windsor	126.4	126.4	126.4	-	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.9	135.9	136.2	1.7	0.2
Winnipeg	110.8	113.8	114.2	3.1	0.4
Regina	121.9	127.2	127.3	4.4	0.1
Saskatoon	108.2	112.6	112.6	4.1	-
Calgary	135.5	139.5	139.6	3.0	0.1
Edmonton	145.6	149.0	149.1	2.4	0.1
Vancouver	142.2	147.2	147.1	3.4	-0.1
Victoria	130.5	131.5	132.0	1.1	0.4

- *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Raw materials price index early estimate
March 1994

The Raw materials price index (RMPI) is estimated to have increased 1.4% in March 1994 from February 1994. Except for the animal and vegetable products index, which remained unchanged, all of the other major components increased. The mineral fuels index (+2.9%) led the increases, followed by metals (+2.5%) and wood (+1.4%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have increased 0.9% in March.

This early estimate of the Raw materials price index for March is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms
February 1994

Steel primary forms production for February 1994 totalled 1 035 038 tonnes, a decrease of 5% from 1 089 127 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production at the end of February 1994 reached 2 119 689 tonnes, down 4.6% from 2 222 672 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The February 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Civil aviation statistics
January 1994

For the last two months (December 1993 and January 1994), domestic passenger-kilometres reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. were stable compared with the same two months of the previous years. This was notably different from most of the months of 1993, when domestic passenger-kilometres were roughly 10% below their 1992 levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for January 1994 will be published in the April 1994 issue of *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport
January 1994

In January, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 9.3% to 17 162 841 cubic metres (m^3) from January 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 10.3% from January 1993, to 4 519 648 m^3. Pipeline imports declined to 892 175 m^3, down 2.7% from January 1993.

January deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 517 929 m^3, a 1.3% increase from 1993; January deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 14.9% to 543 492 m^3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The January 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Sugar sales
March I994

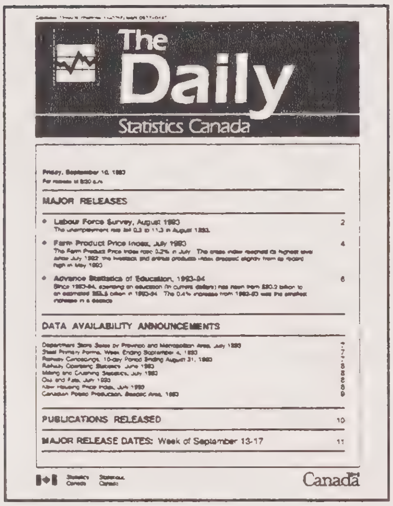
Refiners' sales totalled 97 572 tonnes for all types of sugar in March 1994, comprising 88 068 tonnes in domestic sales and 9 504 tonnes in export sales. At the end of March 1994, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 250 840 tonnes: 216 917 tonnes in domestic sales and 33 923 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 92 762[r] (revised) tonnes in March 1993, of which 82 717 tonnes were domestic sales and 10 045[r] tonnes were export sales. The 1993 year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 248 025[r] tonnes: 213 429 tonnes in domestic sales and 34 596[r] tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The March 1994 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



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Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income after tax, distributions by size in Canada, 1992.
Catalogue number 13-210
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30; other countries: US$35).

Specified domestic electrical appliances, February 1994.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, February 1994.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, February 1994.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Summary of Canadian international trade, January 1994.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; other countries: US$25.50/US$255).

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 12, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Farm product price index
February 1994

The Farm product price index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 105.6 in February, up 1.8% from the revised 103.7 in January. The index has been below year-earlier levels since December, after 16 consecutive months of year-over-year increases. The crops index decreased 0.3% to 91.6 in February as lower cereal and potato prices more than offset higher oilseed prices. The livestock and animal products index climbed 3.0% with increases in cattle, calve, hog, and poultry prices.

Crops

The crops index decreased 0.3% in February to 91.6 with decreases in cereals (-1.4%) and potatoes (-1.0%) and an increase in oilseed prices (+2.4%).

The cereals index decreased 1.4% to 70.4 in February as durum wheat and corn prices fell. The cereals index has been more than 26.0% below year-earlier levels since September 1993, and in February was 27.6% below its year earlier level.

The oilseeds index increased 2.4% to 135.2. Soybean, flaxseed and canola prices all rose. This is the highest the oilseeds index has been since April 1989. Year-over-year, the index was up 18.4%. Oilseed prices have shown year-over-year increases for the last 21 months.

The potatoes index decreased 1.0% to 165.6 in February. The potatoes index stood 73.4% above its year-earlier level. Potato prices have shown year-over-year increases since June 1993.

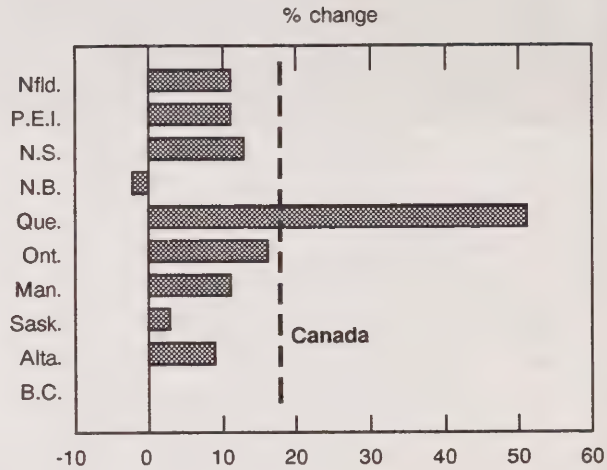
Livestock and animal products

The livestock and animal products index climbed 3.0% to 114.2 in February. The index has been above year-earlier levels since September 1992, and in February stood 5.0% above its year-earlier level.

The cattle and calves index increased 2.1% to 121.6 in February. Cattle and calve prices were at record levels throughout 1993. Omaha slaughter steer prices, at US$70.94 per hundred-weight in February, were virtually unchanged from January's price (US$70.83 per hundred-weight). In Canada, cattle slaughter to the end of February was down 6.0% from 1993; the United States reported that cattle slaughter was up 2.0%. According to the United States Department of Agriculture's *Seven-state cattle on feed report*, 7% more cattle were placed on feed during February 1994 than during February 1993. In February 1994, the cattle and calves index was 1.8% above its year-earlier level.

The hogs index increased 14.0% to 97.0 in February, its highest level since August 1990. Hog prices generally rose throughout 1992 and most of 1993. To the end of February 1994, hog slaughter in the United States was down 3.8% from a year earlier, but it was down only 1.1% in Canada. The hogs index has been above its year-earlier level since September 1992, and in February stood 20.0% above its year-earlier level.

Farm product price index
January to February 1994



Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The February 1994 issue of the *Farm product price index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on April 18. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm product price index
1986 = 100

	February 1993	January 1994	February 1994	February 1993 to February 1994	January 1994 to February 1994
					% change
Total index	**107.0**	**103.7**	**105.6**	**-1.3**	**1.8**
Crops	103.9	91.9	91.6	-11.8	-0.3
Cereals	97.3	71.4	70.4	-27.6	-1.4
Oilseeds	114.2	132.0	135.2	18.4	2.4
Potatoes	95.5	167.3	165.6	73.4	-1.0
Livestock and animal products	108.8	110.9	114.2	5.0	3.0
Cattle and calves	119.4	119.1	121.6	1.8	2.1
Hogs	80.8	85.1	97.0	20.0	14.0

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Deliveries of major grains

February 1994

Except for barley, flaxseed and canola, February deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers decreased from February 1993.

Deliveries of major grains

	February 1993	February 1994
	thousand tonnes	
Total, major grains	**2 229.2**	**2 039.0**
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 329.2	986.9
Durum wheat	144.6	143.9
Total wheat	**1 473.8**	**1 130.8**
Oats	75.0	50.8
Barley	401.0	430.5
Rye	14.9	11.7
Flaxsee	20.1	29.6
Canola	244.4	385.6

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The February 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, February 1994.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; other countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Steel wire and specified wire products, February 1994.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Exports by country, January-December 1993.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/US$397; other countries: US$115.75/US$463).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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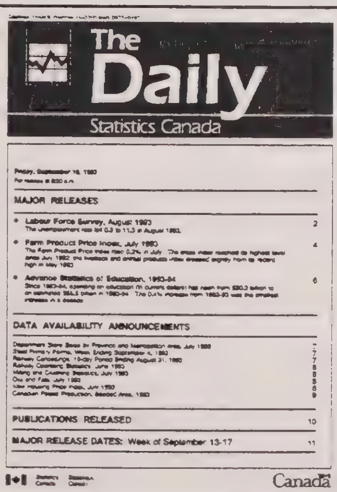

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 13, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings

10-day period ending March 31, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the 10-day period increased by 11.0% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased by 12.0% to 7.1 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 20.4% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of March 31, 1994 increased by 0.1% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics

February 1994

In February 1994, a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 113.6 million fares, down 1.8% from February 1993. Operating revenues in February totalled $118.0 million, down 0.2% from February 1993.

During the same period, 29 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.9 million fares, up 2.5% from February 1993. February's operating revenues from the same services totalled $18.4 million, a 2.4% increase from February 1993.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The February 1994 issue of *Passenger bus and urban transit statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact June Heath (613-951-0522), Transportation Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard

February 1994

Waferboard production in February 1994 totalled 170 249 cubic metres, a 0.2% increase from 169 934 cubic metres in February 1993. Particleboard production reached 112 007 cubic metres, up 9.6% from 102 230 cubic metres in February 1993. Fibreboard production in February was 6 968 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 11.5% from 7 875 thousand square metres, in February 1993.

For January to February 1994, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 362 444[r] (revised) cubic metres, virtually unchanged from 362 507 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 212 804 cubic metres, up 10.8% from 192 000 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 15 767 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 3.9% from 15 177 thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The February 1994 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Oils and fats

February 1994

Production of all types of deodorized oils in February 1994 totalled 68 100 tonnes, up 0.06% from 68 060 tonnes in January 1994. At the end of February 1994, year-to-date production totalled 136 160 tonnes, a 9.8% increase from 124 022[r] (revised) tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 540 tonnes in February 1994, down from 9 959 tonnes the previous month. At the end of February 1994, year-to-date sales totalled 19 499 tonnes, compared with 18 935[r] tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 5 642 tonnes in February 1994, down from 5 683 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of February 1994 totalled 11 325 tonnes, compared with 11 396 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The February 1994 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Dairy review
February 1994

Creamery butter production totalled 7 400 tonnes in February 1994, a 4.2% increase from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 8 800 tonnes, an 11.4% increase from February 1993.

An estimated 578 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in January 1994, a 2.7% increase from January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The February 1994 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on April 27. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Egg production
February 1994

Egg production in February 1994 totalled 35.9 million dozen, an increase of 0.4% from February 1993. The average number of layers increased by 0.4%, while the number of eggs per 100 layers remained constant at 2,079.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Consumer prices and price indexes, July-September 1993.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Canada's balance of international payments, Fourth quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $27.50/$110; United States: US$33/US$132; Other Countries: US$38.50/US$154).

Canada's international transactions in securities, December 1993.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

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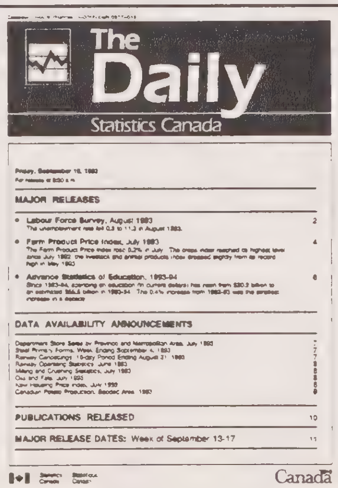

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 3

Education quarterly review
Spring 1994

Education quarterly review—a new compilation of statistics on education from a variety of sources—is designed to be a reliable and indispensable tool for forecasting enrolments, identifying trends in school-leaving, examining price changes in education, and monitoring career trends for students and teachers. Each issue will contain four or five feature articles, user-friendly charts, tables and graphs, a section of key indicators on education, and background information on statistical services.

The first issue features articles on the following: university enrolment; occupational training among the unemployed; enrolment changes in trade/vocational and preparatory programs; private elementary and secondary schools; and, university tuition fees.

The spring 1994 (vol. 1, no. 1) issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003, $15/$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500, fax: 613-951-9040), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales by province and metropolitan area

February 1994

Department store sales including concessions totalled $752.6 million in February 1994, up 8.9% from February 1993. Concession sales totalled $47.0 million, 6.2% of total department store sales.

Department store sales including concessions

	February 1994	February 1993 to February 1994
	$ millions	% change
Province		
Newfoundland	11.0	+26.4
Prince Edward Island	2.6	+1.3
Nova Scotia	23.1	+6.5
New Brunswick	17.2	+21.1
Quebec	133.6	+10.8
Ontario	318.0	+9.4
Manitoba	33.3	+13.2
Saskatchewan	23.1	+15.0
Alberta	79.9	+4.7
British Columbia	110.8	+3.8
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	29.1	+4.6
Edmonton	31.7	-4.7
Halifax-Dartmouth	11.6	+4.5
Hamilton	21.7	+3.3
Montréal	75.2	+13.2
Ottawa-Hull	31.1	+1.5
Québec	16.5	+4.9
Toronto	122.4	+5.6
Vancouver	57.8	+1.6
Winnipeg	28.8	+10.4

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available on April 22.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The February 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in May.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending April 9, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending April 9, 1994, totalled 275 484 tonnes, up 3.0% from the week-earlier 267 488 tonnes but down 5.1% from the year-earlier 290 208 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 3 651 598 tonnes, a 5.6% decrease from 3 868 660 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Manufacturing industries of Canada: national and provincial areas, 1990.
Catalogue number 31-203
(Canada: $61; United States: US$73; other countries: US$85).

Oils and Fats, February 1994.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, February 1994.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, February 1994.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and coke statistics, January 1994.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Surface and marine transport service bulletin: motor carriers of freight quarterly survey, all carriers, third quarter 1993, vol. 10, no. 2.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; other countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Oil pipeline transport, January 1994.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Consumer price index, March 1994.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; other countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, April 15.

Wholesale trade, January 1994.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; other countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Education quarterly review, spring 1994, vol. 1, no. 1.
Catalogue number 81-003
(Canada: $15/$60; United States: US$18/US$72; other countries: US$21/US$84).

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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index
March 1994

National highlights

All-items

Between March 1993 and March 1994, the all-items consumer price index (CPI) for Canada edged up by 0.2%, the same rate of increase reported for the period from February 1993 to February 1994. These increases, the smallest in 32 years, were largely explained by the sharp drop in cigarette prices (-38.3%) in February. If cigarette prices had not been reduced but the prices of all other goods and services behaved as they did, the all-items index would have advanced 1.5% on a year-over-year basis.

After a drop of 0.8% from January to February, the all-items index fell by 0.2% in March. As a result, the all-items index stood at 130.1 (1986 = 100). Four of the major component indexes fell, two posted increases and one remained unchanged. The largest downward pressure came from drops in the food (-0.6%) and housing (-0.1%) indexes. Advances for clothing (+0.5%) and recreation, reading and education (+0.4%) had an offsetting effect.

The energy index rose by 0.2% in March, following a sharp 1.2% advance in February. The rise in March resulted from moderate increases in the prices of gasoline (+0.3%), fuel oil (+0.4%) and electricity (+0.1%). Over the period from March 1993 to March 1994, the energy index declined by 0.2%.

The all-items excluding food and energy index fell slightly (-0.1%), compared with the 1.0% drop in February. Since March 1993, this index has risen by 0.2%, the same rate as the all-items index.

Movements in the major components

In March, the food index fell by 0.6% following a decline of 0.4% in February. The decline in March reflected a price decrease of 1.0% for food purchased from stores. However, the decrease in the overall food index—mainly due to lower prices for low-fat milk and tomatoes—was partially offset by an increase of 0.1% for food purchased from restaurants.

The housing index decreased by 0.1% following a 0.2% rise in February. The March decline resulted from a number of offsetting price movements. The largest downward pressure came from a drop of 0.2% in the owned accommodation index in March—this marked the fifth continuous decline. More specifically, declines were posted for mortgage interest costs and for new-house prices. Price declines were also observed for household textiles and long-distance telephone services. Partially offsetting these downward movements were higher charges for basic telephone services and rental accommodation.

The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index fell by 0.4% following the 17.0% drop in February. Much of the latest decline was associated reduced provincial taxes on cigarettes in Prince Edward Island. The index for tobacco products for Canada fell by 1.3%.

The health and personal care index fell by 0.2%, as eye care charges and personal care supplies declined by 1.2% and 0.3% respectively.

The increases in the indexes for clothing (+0.5%) and recreation, reading and education (+0.4%) reduced the overall downward pull on the all-items index. Since January, the clothing index has risen constantly. The men's wear index was up 1.1%, due mainly to higher prices for men's suits and footwear. At the same time, the women's wear index rose by 0.2%.

Within recreation, reading and education, the recreation index advanced by 0.7%, largely because of a seasonal increase of 5.7% in the cost of travel tours. For example, travel tours to Florida generally reach a seasonal peak in March. Between March 1993 and March 1994, the travel tour index rose by 3.0%.

After a rise of 1.4% in February, the transportation index did not change in March. Higher seasonal charges for the rental and leasing of automobiles and higher prices for automobile insurance premiums and gasoline were offset by a decline in air fares.

Note to users

Price collection of seasonal commodities that are not available in every month of the year poses a challenge for price index construction and estimation. More information on this subject can be found in Deborah Sussman's article "The treatment of seasonal discontinuities in consumer price indexes", which is in the March 1994 issue of Consumer price index *(62-001, $9.30/$93), now available.*

Goods and services

The goods index declined 0.3% in March, after a drop of 1.9% in February. Much of the decline in March was concentrated in the non-durable goods index (-0.6%), largely due to lower food prices. In contrast, the indexes for durables and semi-durables rose by 0.1% and 0.2% respectively. In March, the services index shifted up 0.1%, following an advance of 0.5% in February.

Over the period from March 1993 to March 1994, the goods index fell by 1.2%, while the services index rose by 1.6%. In the previous 12-month period ending in February, the goods index fell by 1.1%, while the services index rose by 1.8%.

Seasonally adjusted changes

Seasonally adjusted, the all-items CPI remained unchanged in March, after declines of 0.2% in January and 0.9% in February. In March, the 0.5% decline for food was offset by a 0.1% increase in the all-items excluding food.

In the latest three-month period (from December 1993 to March 1994), the compounded annual rate of change fell a further 4.5%. For the previous three-month period ending in February, the decline was 3.6%.

City indexes

Among cities for which a CPI is published, changes in their all-items indexes ranged from a 0.9% decline in Charlottetown/Summerside to a 0.4% increase in St. John's. In Charlottetown/Summerside, most of the overall decline was associated with a 22.9% drop in tobacco products' prices as major cuts in provincial taxes on cigarettes came into effect. In St. John's, significantly large increases were registered in its indexes for food and transportation.

Between March 1993 and March 1994, movements in the all-items indexes for cities varied between a 1.7% fall for Montréal and a 2.7% rise for Regina.

Main contributors to monthly changes in the all-items index

St. John's

The all-items index rose 0.4%, largely due to advances in the transportation and food components. The rise in the transportation index reflected increased vehicle insurance premiums and higher prices for gasoline. The food index rose in response to higher prices for beef, chicken, fresh vegetables

Consumer price index and its major components
(1986 = 100)

Indexes	March 1994	February 1994	March 1993	February 1994 to March 1994	March 1993 to March 1994
	seasonally unadjusted			% change	
All-items	**130.1**	**130.3**	**129.9**	**-0.2**	**0.2**
Food	122.5	123.3	122.4	-0.6	0.1
Housing	128.5	128.6	127.6	-0.1	0.7
Clothing	133.6	132.9	131.6	0.5	1.5
Transportation	129.4	129.4	124.9	0.0	3.6
Health and personal care	136.2	136.5	133.7	-0.2	1.9
Recreation, reading and education	138.2	137.6	134.1	0.4	3.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	142.2	142.8	171.0	-0.4	-16.8
All-items excluding food	131.9	131.9	131.6	0.0	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy	132.7	132.8	132.5	-0.1	0.2
Goods	124.1	124.5	125.6	-0.3	-1.2
Services	137.4	137.3	135.2	0.1	1.6
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.9	76.7	77.0		
All-items (1981 = 100)	172.3				

and restaurant meals. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for travel tours. Partly offsetting these advances were price declines for clothing, long-distance telephone calls and personal care supplies. Cigarette prices dropped slightly. Since March 1993, the all-items index has risen 1.3%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index fell 0.9%, largely due to a drop in cigarette prices, which reflected lower provincial taxes. Additional price declines were recorded for fuel oil, long-distance telephone calls and mortgage interest costs. Prices for new cars and air travel also declined. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for men's and women's wear, and a rise in food prices—most notably for chicken, fresh produce, beef and pork. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for travel tours, prescribed medicines and eye care. The all-items index was unchanged from its level in March 1993.

Halifax

The All-items index rose 0.1%. The greatest upward impact originated in the transportation index, where price increases for gasoline and vehicle rental charges were recorded. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for clothing and increased charges for travel tours. Moderating these advances were declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward pressure came from the housing index, where decreased charges were recorded for fuel oil, mortgage interest costs and long-distance telephone calls. The food index fell slightly, which reflected lower prices for beef, fresh produce, soft drinks and dairy products. Additional downward pressure came from price declines for cigarettes, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Since March 1993, the all-items index has risen 2.1%.

Saint John

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, as advances in two of the seven major component indexes were offset by declines in the remaining five. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher prices for clothing and increased charges for travel tours, recreation equipment and home entertainment equipment. The greatest downward impact came from the food index, where lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, bakery products, restaurant meals, dairy products, pork, cured meats and fresh fruit. The housing index also declined, reflecting lower mortgage interest costs, decreased household operating expenses (long-distance telephone calls, pet care, and paper, plastic and foil supplies) and a drop in household textile prices. Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for cigarettes and liquor. Decreased transportation costs, most notably for air travel, new car purchases and gasoline, were recorded as well. Prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines also dropped. Since March 1993, the all-items index has risen 0.2%.

Québec

The 0.1% rise in the all-items index reflected increased prices for travel tours and reading materials, and higher prices for food, most notably for milk, prepared meats, restaurant meals, fresh fruit, pork and soft drinks. Price increases for clothing were recorded as well. Largely offsetting these advances were lower housing charges, particularly for household textiles, mortgage interest costs, new house prices and long-distance telephone charges. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for non-prescribed medicines, personal care supplies, eye care, beer and cigarettes. The transportation index remained unchanged as higher prices for gasoline offset declines in new-car prices, vehicle insurance premiums, vehicle rental charges and air fares. Since March 1993, the all-items index has fallen 1.0%.

Montréal

The all-items index remained unchanged overall, as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher prices for travel tours and clothing. The housing index rose slightly, as higher prices for fuel oil and increased charges for basic telephone service were dampened by lower prices for household textiles and decreased charges for long-distance telephone service. The food index was also up slightly, mainly due to higher prices for fresh fruit, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, and prepared meats. The transportation index remained unchanged as higher prices for gasoline and increased vehicle rental charges were offset by lower air fares and decreased vehicle insurance premiums. Lower prices for cigarettes and beer and decreased charges for eye care had a dampening effect. Since March 1993, the all-items index has fallen 1.7%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward influence came from a rise in the food index, and reflected higher prices for restaurant meals, soft drinks, fresh vegetables and cereal products. Price increases for travel tours, clothing, gasoline and vehicle insurance were also recorded. Additional price increases were registered for personal care supplies, eye care and liquor. The housing index fell, reflecting declines in mortgage interest costs, household textile prices and long-distance telephone charges. Since March 1993, the all-items index has risen 0.3%.

Toronto

Declines in the food and housing indexes accounted for a large part of the 0.3% drop in the all-items index. Within the food index, lower prices were recorded for 2% milk, fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, beef and poultry. The drop in the housing index reflected declines in mortgage interest costs, new-house prices, long-distance telephone charges and household textile prices. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for personal care supplies and decreased air fares. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for travel tours, liquor and cigarettes. Since March 1993, the all-items index has fallen 0.1%.

Thunder Bay

Among the main contributors to the 0.1% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for travel tours, recreation equipment, and men's and boys' wear. Increased housing charges were also recorded, most notably for household equipment, new houses and household textiles. But these increases were largely offset by decreased mortgage interest costs and lower charges for long-distance telephone calls. Charges for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies advanced as well. The transportation index remained unchanged, as declines in air fares and new-car prices offset increased vehicle insurance premiums, higher prices for gasoline, and increased charges for vehicle rentals. The food index was also unchanged, while cigarette prices declined. Since March 1993, the all-items index has fallen 0.2%.

Winnipeg

The 0.1% rise in the all-items index was largely attributable to advances in the food, clothing and health and personal care indexes. Within the food component, higher prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, chicken, beef, dairy products, restaurant meals, sugar and cured meats. The clothing index rose in response to higher prices for men's wear, while the health and personal care index was up due to increased charges for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. Largely reducing these advances were declines in the transportation and housing indexes. Within transportation, decreased charges were recorded for vehicle registration, air fares, new cars and vehicle insurance. The drop in the housing index reflected lower charges for household textiles, household equipment and long-distance telephone calls. Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for recreation equipment and reading materials. Prices for wine and liquor declined as well. Since March 1993, the all-items index has risen 1.5%.

Regina

The all-items index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward impact originated in the food index, where higher prices were recorded for cereal and bakery products, cured and prepared meats, restaurant meals, sugar, fresh vegetables, coffee and tea, dairy products and poultry. Further upward pressure came from the clothing index, where higher prices were reported for men's and boys' wear. The housing index rose slightly as increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and higher prices for new houses were largely reduced by lower mortgage interest costs and decreased charges for long-distance telephone service. Declines in four of the seven major component indexes exerted a considerable dampening effect on the all-items index. The greatest downward influence came from the transportation index, where price declines were recorded for air travel, vehicle rentals and new cars. Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for liquor, cigarettes, reading materials and personal care supplies. Since March 1993, the all-items index has risen 2.7%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index fell 0.1%. The greatest downward pressure came from the housing index, where decreased charges were recorded for household textiles, mortgage interest costs, long-distance telephone service and homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for liquor and personal care supplies. The transportation index remained unchanged, as higher

prices for gasoline offset lower prices for air travel and new cars. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were increased charges for recreation equipment and higher prices for travel tours, men's wear and food. The rise in the food index was slight and reflected higher prices for fresh produce, fruit juice, sugar, fats and oils, coffee and tea. Since March 1993, the all-items index has risen 1.8%.

Edmonton

Declines in six of the seven major component indexes explained the 0.4% drop in the all-items index. Decreased transportation charges (gasoline and air fares) exerted a notable downward impact, as did lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, decreased mortgage interest costs, and lower charges for long-distance telephone service. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for alcoholic beverages, food (fresh produce, and cured and prepared meats) and reading materials. Decreased charges for eye care and for non-prescribed medicines were recorded as well. The clothing index advanced, reflecting higher prices for men's wear. Since March 1993, the all-items index has risen 1.7%.

Calgary

Declines in four of the seven major component indexes explained the 0.2% drop in the all-items index. Lower prices for air travel and gasoline, decreased charges for personal care supplies and lower prices for cigarettes (slightly compensated with higher prices for alcoholic beverages) were the main contributors to the overall decline. Further downward pressure came from a drop in the housing index, where declines were recorded for mortgage interest costs, household textile prices and long-distance telephone calls. Partially offsetting these declines were higher food prices, most notably for cereal products, pork, chicken, restaurant meals, dairy products, cured and prepared meats, and beef. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for men's wear and increased charges for recreation equipment and travel tours. Since March 1993, the all-items index has risen 2.0%.

Vancouver

The all-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting lower prices for food, cigarettes and wine. The drop in the food index was due to lower prices for fresh produce, chicken, beef, soft drinks, dairy products and bread. Partially offsetting these declines were increased charges for vehicle rentals and higher prices for gasoline, men's wear and boys' wear. Fees for the use of sporting facilities advanced as well. In addition, increased charges for personal care supplies were noted. The housing index remained unchanged, as lower prices for household textiles and long-distance telephone calls offset higher charges for household equipment, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and rented accommodation. Since March 1993, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose 0.1%. Higher gasoline prices had a major upward influence, as did price increases for food, notably for fresh produce, restaurant meals, beef, cereal and bakery products, and coffee. Price advances for clothing and personal care supplies were recorded as well. This overall advance was partly counterbalanced by decreased housing charges (mortgage interest, household textiles and long-distance telephone calls) and by lower prices for cigarettes and wine. Since March 1993, the all-items index has risen 1.7%.

Whitehorse

Despite declines in four of the seven major component indexes, the all-items index rose 0.1%. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were increased charges for personal care supplies, higher prices for men's and women's wear, and increased prices for reading materials. Largely reducing these advances were lower food prices, most notably for fresh produce, beef, restaurant meals, prepared meats, concentrated fruit juice, soft drinks, and eggs. Further downward pressure came from lower air fares and decreased charges for vehicle rentals and new cars. In addition, price declines were registered for cigarettes and liquor. The housing index also declined, reflecting decreased charges for long-distance telephone service and lower prices for household equipment. Since March 1993, the all-items index has risen 2.2%.

Yellowknife

Declines in four of the seven major component indexes resulted in a drop of 0.2% in the all-items index. The greatest downward impact came from decreased housing charges, particularly for long-distance telephone service, household textile prices, and mortgage interest costs. Lower prices for

cigarettes, decreased air fares, and lower prices for men's and women's wear also exerted a notable downward influence. Partly compensating these declines were higher food prices (restaurant meals, fruit juice, coffee and turkey) and increased charges for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines, reading materials and travel tours. Since March 1993, the all-items index has risen 1.2%.

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For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
March 1994 index	125.4	119.0	117.9	135.7	126.2	128.5	138.1	146.5
% change from February 1994	0.4	1.4	-0.1	-0.6	1.8	-0.9	0.6	-0.1
% change from March 1993	1.3	1.6	-0.3	1.3	5.3	1.0	4.6	-2.5
Charlottetown/Summerside								
March 1994 index	128.8	130.4	120.9	131.1	121.9	142.7	136.7	161.4
% change from February 1994	-0.9	0.3	-0.4	3.4	-0.2	0.1	0.1	-12.2
% change from March 1993	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.8	1.8	2.4	2.2	-14.1
Halifax								
March 1994 index	129.0	131.4	120.2	131.9	125.5	131.9	134.9	166.6
% change from February 1994	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	1.3	0.8	-0.2	0.9	-0.1
% change from March 1993	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.6	5.3	1.0	4.6	-2.9
Saint John								
March 1994 index	126.7	127.9	120.6	135.5	122.8	132.8	132.4	145.8
% change from February 1994	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	1.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.7	-0.4
% change from March 1993	0.2	1.3	0.1	3.5	2.1	0.2	3.8	-15.6
Québec								
March 1994 index	127.8	120.1	127.5	138.4	120.0	136.5	140.5	128.5
% change from February 1994	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.9	-0.2
% change from March 1993	-1.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.9	2.2	-23.8
Montréal								
March 1994 index	129.1	120.6	131.0	138.4	123.4	137.6	143.7	125.0
% change from February 1994	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.8	-1.3
% change from March 1993	-1.7	-0.5	0.2	0.5	2.4	1.3	2.4	-28.1
Ottawa								
March 1994 index	130.5	124.8	128.3	133.6	130.7	143.6	137.5	135.5
% change from February 1994	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1
% change from March 1993	0.3	-0.2	0.5	1.8	4.2	3.6	2.8	-17.9
Toronto								
March 1994 index	131.5	122.0	131.3	132.0	133.6	138.6	138.7	133.2
% change from February 1994	-0.3	-1.9	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	0.4
% change from March 1993	-0.1	-2.0	0.2	1.5	5.1	0.9	2.6	-19.5
Thunder Bay								
March 1994 index	128.8	119.3	127.8	136.2	132.0	130.5	136.4	130.8
% change from February 1994	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	-0.8
% change from March 1993	-0.2	-2.1	1.3	3.2	5.0	0.4	2.5	-23.1

Consumer price indexes for urban centres – concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Winnipeg								
March 1994 index	131.5	129.8	125.9	135.7	128.9	136.4	140.5	156.7
% change from February 1994	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.0
% change from March 1993	1.5	2.7	1.1	2.9	1.3	3.1	3.8	-5.5
Regina								
March 1994 index	132.8	131.8	121.9	140.7	136.1	146.4	135.9	166.5
% change from February 1994	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4
% change from March 1993	2.7	2.2	1.9	7.0	4.9	2.3	3.4	-4.9
Saskatoon								
March 1994 index	130.9	130.0	120.8	139.7	129.3	159.3	136.0	155.5
% change from February 1994	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.3
% change from March 1993	1.8	1.2	1.2	6.9	2.3	1.9	3.6	-3.2
Edmonton								
March 1994 index	128.2	113.5	125.4	127.9	126.9	132.7	138.8	175.3
% change from February 1994	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1	-1.2
% change from March 1993	1.7	4.5	2.2	-0.9	0.8	1.1	4.2	-3.4
Calgary								
March 1994 index	128.6	117.5	124.1	128.7	124.0	131.5	138.9	180.1
% change from February 1994	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.9	-1.8	0.2	-0.4
% change from March 1993	2.0	3.9	2.1	-1.0	1.6	0.9	4.0	-0.5
Vancouver								
March 1994 index	134.0	130.5	127.5	130.0	141.6	132.4	138.1	163.2
% change from February 1994	-0.1	-1.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9
% change from March 1993	2.4	0.5	2.2	2.9	4.5	4.8	4.2	-1.4
Victoria								
March 1994 index	131.6	131.1	122.9	131.1	136.8	130.7	136.6	165.8
% change from February 1994	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.2
% change from March 1993	1.7	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.5	2.3	3.5	1.1
Whitehorse								
March 1994 index	127.4	120.7	125.7	130.2	119.2	130.7	128.3	161.7
% change from February 1994	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	1.8	-0.3	3.6	0.4	-0.4
% change from March 1993	2.2	1.3	1.6	-1.8	1.9	4.7	2.7	7.9
Yellowknife								
March 1994 index	127.8	121.9	120.7	131.6	125.0	124.3	132.9	165.5
% change from February 1994	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.6	0.1	-0.7
% change from March 1993	1.2	4.3	-0.2	-1.4	2.5	1.8	2.6	0.2

1 *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1993 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $18.00/$72.00).* ■

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

February 1994

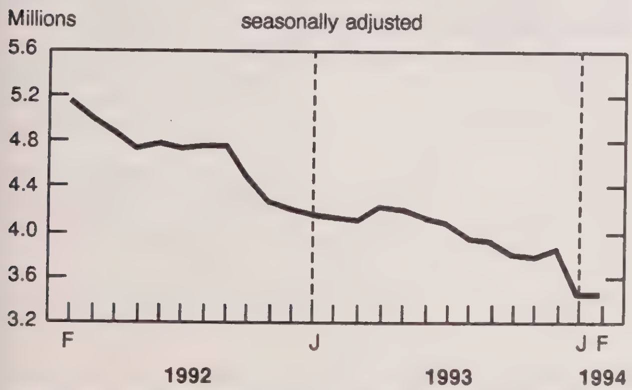
Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States, a key indicator of cross-border shopping, remained at its lowest level since April 1989. The weakening Canadian dollar and rising U.S. gasoline prices have together contributed to the downtrend in same-day cross-border car trips. Meanwhile, visits to Canada by residents of overseas countries increased substantially.

Car trips to the United States nears five-year low

Canadian residents made 3.4 million same-day car trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States in February, unchanged from January but well below the February 1993 figure.

Same-day car trips by Canadians across the border have been declining steadily since February 1992, after peaking at 5.3 million (seasonally adjusted) in November 1991. January's and February's figures were the lowest seasonally adjusted monthly levels since April 1989.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States



Data collected through the International travel survey for the first nine months of 1993 indicate that 87.0% of Canadians shopped in the United States during their same-day car trips.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Month-to-month comparisons in international travel are made using seasonally adjusted data: the data have been adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week.*
>
> *Year-over-year comparisons are made using unadjusted data, which are the actual traffic counts.*

A major factor in the downtrend in same-day cross-border car trips by Canadians has been the weakening Canadian dollar, which has fallen to about 75 U.S. cents, from more than 88 U.S. cents in November 1991. Another factor is the rising price of gasoline in the United States, which, combined with the falling Canadian dollar, has narrowed the gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices to only 12 Cdn. cents per litre.

Unadjusted same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States dropped 18.5% from February 1993, to 2.7 million.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States

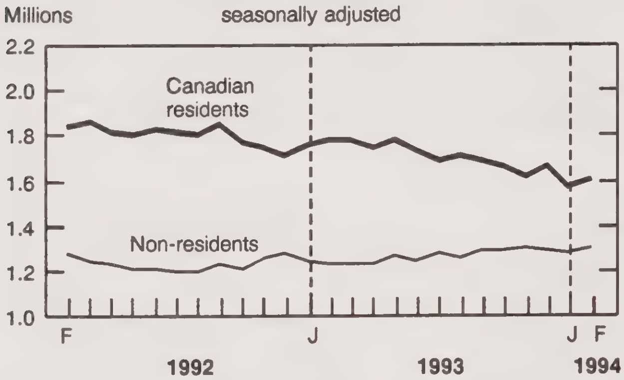
Province of re-entry	February 1994p	February 1993 to February 1994p
	'000	% change
	unadjusted	
New Brunswick	435	-16.9
Quebec	241	-17.9
Ontario	1,226	-17.0
Manitoba	47	-22.1
Saskatchewan	19	-37.9
Alberta	11	-23.2
British Columbia	692	-21.1
Yukon	1	+8.8
Canada	**2,673**	**-18.5**

p *Preliminary figures.*

Canadian travel abroad increases from January

Overall, Canadians made more trips abroad of one or more nights in February, although longer car trips (two or more nights) to the United States continued to decrease.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



In terms of all modes of travel, Canadian trips to all countries of one or more nights increased 2.4% from the previous month, to 1.6 million (seasonally adjusted).

Canadians made 1.3 million trips to the United States of one or more nights, including all modes of transportation, up 2.4% from the previous month. In February, car trips of one or more nights to the United States increased 0.8% from January, to 896,000 (seasonally adjusted), although the level remained well below the February 1993 figure. The most significant year-over-year decreases occurred in New Brunswick (-31.1% to 12,000), Saskatchewan (-28.0% to 12,000) and Alberta (-22.0% to 18,000).

Trips of one or more nights to all other countries increased 2.8% from the previous month, to 284,000.

Visits to Canada hold steady over seven years

Overnight travel into Canada increased 2.0% in February, to 1.3 million trips (seasonally adjusted). The level of this type of travel has been relatively consistent since late 1986.

Residents of the United States made 1.0 million trips (seasonally adjusted) of one or more nights to Canada, unchanged from January. As for the various modes of transportation, bus and plane travel were significantly more popular among visitors from the United States in February 1994, increasing 12.3% and 4.6% respectively from February 1993.

Meanwhile, trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of all other countries increased 9.6% from the previous month, to 289,000. Visits from a number of countries were up substantially from February 1993, including Germany (+24.3% to 11,000), France (+17.2% to 15,000) and the United Kingdom (+13.8% to 18,000).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The February 1994 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	December 1993[r]	January 1994[r]	February 1994[p]	January 1994 to February 1994[p]
	'000			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Canadian trips abroad				
Auto trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,831	3,434	3,435	0.0
One or more nights	938	888	896	0.8
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,375	1,287	1,318	2.4
Other countries	289	276	284	2.8
Travel to Canada				
Auto trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,631	1,476	1,568	6.2
One or more nights	716	696	694	-0.3
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,024	1,004	1,004	0.1
Other countries[2]	262	264	289	9.6

	February 1994[p]	February 1993 to February 1994[p]	January to February 1994[p]	January-February 1993 to January-February 1994[p]
	'000	% change	'000	% change
	unadjusted			
Canadian trips abroad				
Auto trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,673	-18.5	5,537	-18.5
One or more nights	466	-15.4	1,001	-15.9
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	873	-12.6	1,856	-12.5
Other countries	307	6.6	704	3.5
Travel to Canada				
Auto trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,088	0.4	2,149	-5.0
One or more nights	312	0.4	576	-2.3
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	478	1.9	888	-0.6
Other countries[2]	125	16.5	234	6.1

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Telephone statistics
February 1994

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,121.9 million in February 1994, up 1.5% from February 1993.

Operating expenses totalled $865.3 million, down 4.7% from February 1993. Net operating revenue totalled $256.6 million, a 30.9% increase from February 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The February 1994 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns
February 1994

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,424 million in February 1994, up 3.4% from $1,377 million in February 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The February 1994 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in three weeks. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel
February 1994

Rolled steel shipments for February 1994 totalled 1 029 434 tonnes, down 3.0% from 1 061 803 tonnes in January 1994 and down 4.4% from 1 076 573 tonnes in February 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of February 1994 totalled 2 091 237 tonnes, down 1.7% from 2 126 743 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The February 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, January 1994.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152;
other countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, February 1994, vol. 46, no. 2.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
other countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Unemployment insurance statistics, January 1994.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176;
other countries: US$20.60/US$206).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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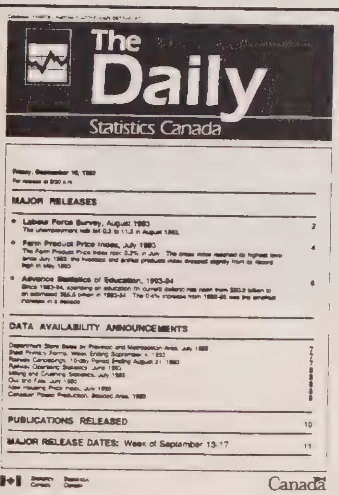


Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 18-22

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
April		
18	Building permits	February 1994
19	Composite index	March 1994
19	Canadian international trade	February 1994
19	Monthly survey of manufacturing	February 1994
19	Department store sales advance release	March 1994
20	Sales of natural gas	February 1994
22	Retail trade	February 1994

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

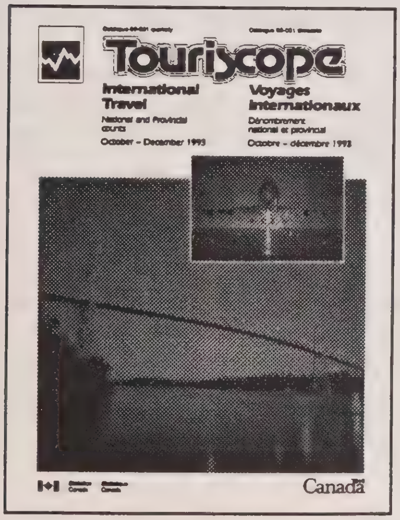
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 18, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Touriscope: international travel, national and provincial counts
Fourth quarter 1993

This report presents data by month for the past two years—on a province-of-entry basis—in the form of tables and graphs. Each issue of *Touriscope* reviews recent trends in international travel and provides preliminary estimates of receipts and payments on the travel account for the quarter.

Both total payments and receipts reached record levels in 1993. However, the strong rise in receipts from visitors to Canada helped to improve the international travel account deficit, which amounted to $7.7 billion in 1993, down 5.8% from a record $8.2 billion deficit in 1992.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Touriscope: international travel, national and provincial counts* (66-001, $38.50/$154) is now available. See "How to order publications".

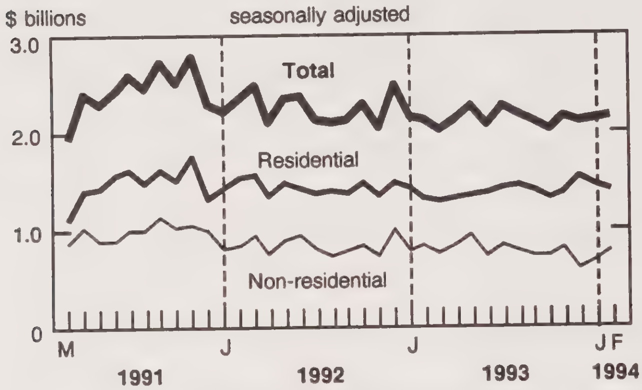
For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Building permits
February 1994 (preliminary)

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in February 1994 increased 1.8%. This was the second consecutive increase and brought the value to $2,156 million, 1.1% higher than the average for 1993 but 4.2% lower than the average for 1992.

Value of building permits issued



February's overall gain in the value of building permits was attributable to the non-residential sector, where a 16.0% increase more than offset a 4.7% decline in the residential sector.

Regionally, British Columbia (+22.8%) was the main contributor to the overall increase, posting a record value of $702 million. In contrast, the Prairies (-15.0%) and Ontario (-11.6%) reported the only decreases.

Residential sector

For the second consecutive month, the value of residential building permits declined (-4.7% to $1,388 million in February). However, the January to February average value ($1,422 million) went up 3.9% compared with the average for 1993 ($1,369 million).

The only region to show an increase in the value of residential intentions was British Columbia (+19.1%), reflecting a record level in multi-family dwelling permits (+50.7% to $491 million). By contrast, Ontario (-21.9%) followed a strong gain in January with its most significant drop in residential intentions—due to both the single- and multi-family dwelling components.

Note to users

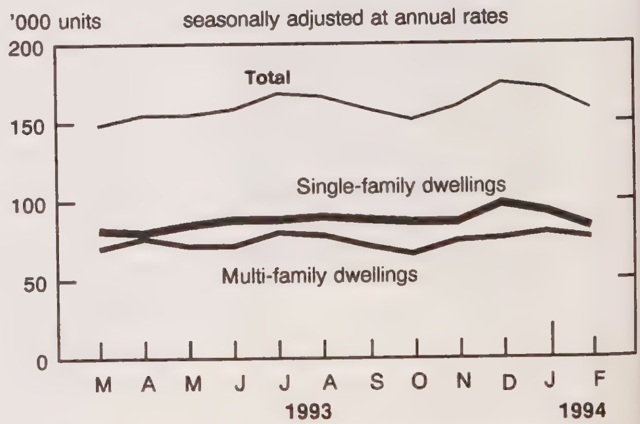
Please note that the preliminary estimate of building permits will now be released two weeks earlier than previously scheduled. The new schedule is as follows:

Reference period	*New release date*
March 1994	*May 4, 1994*
April 1994	*June 6, 1994*
May 1994	*July 5, 1994*
June 1994	*August 4, 1994*
July 1994	*September 6, 1994*
August 1994	*October 4, 1994*
September 1994	*November 3, 1994*
October 1994	*December 5, 1994*

Compared to February 1993, the seasonally adjusted value of residential building intentions increased 6.3% in February 1994—due entirely to a surge in the multi-family dwelling component.

Seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, the total number of dwelling units authorized declined 7.8% to 158,000 units in February, down from January's revised level of 171,000 units. This drop in residential building intentions was mostly attributable to the single-family dwelling component (-10.0% to 83,000 units)

Dwelling units authorized

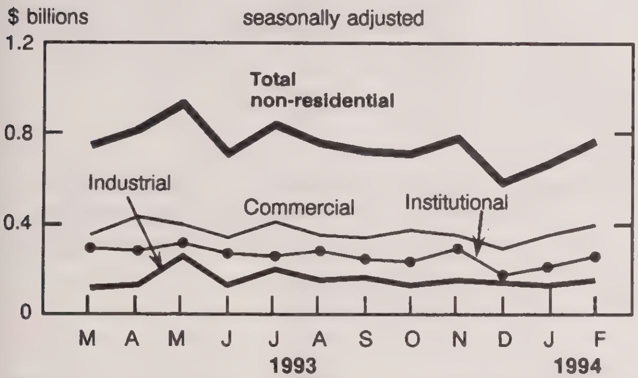


Non-residential sector

In contrast, the value of non-residential building permits rose 16.0% to $768 million in February (up from January's revised level of $662 million), its second consecutive monthly increase. However, the average value for the first two months of 1994 ($715 million) was 6.1% lower than the $763 million average for 1993.

The three components of the non-residential sector advanced in terms of value: institutional projects jumped 24.1%, commercial projects went up 12.0%, and industrial projects rose 13.9%.

Value of non-residential permits issued



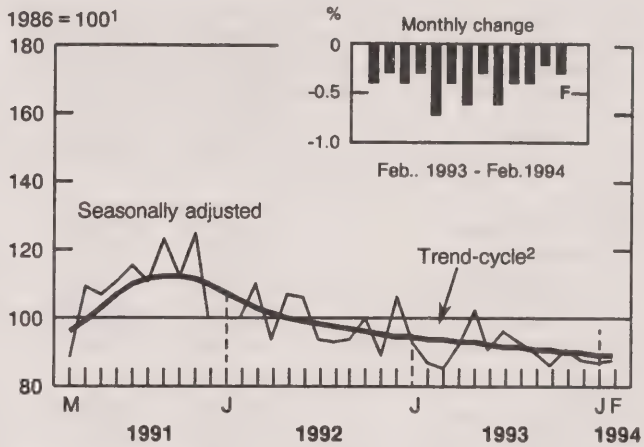
All regions, except the Prairies (-21.1%), reported increases from January. British Columbia (+32.4%) showed the most significant gain, reflecting higher intentions in all of the non-residential sector's components.

Building permits indices

The short-term trend index for building permits, which smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period, decreased 0.3% to 88.6 in February.

The short-term trend index for residential building permits went up 0.3% to 104.3, continuing the progression that began in the second half of 1993. By contrast, the non-residential building permits short-term trend index decreased 1.6% to 67.2, a pattern that began in April 1993.

Building permits indexes



[1] This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.

[2] The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The February 1994 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released on April 25.

For further information on this release, contact Johanne Bureau (613-951-2583) about the statistics and Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025) about the analysis, Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of residential and non-residential building permits

Regions and types of construction	January 1994r	February 1994p	February 1993 to February 1994p	January 1994r to February 1994p	January 1994r	February 1994p	February 1993 to February 1994p	January 1994r to February 1994p
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
	seasonally adjusted				unadjusted			
Canada								
Total construction	**2,118,326**	**2,155,721**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**1,074,842**	**1,434,264**	**0.6**	**33.4**
Residential	1,455,939	1,387,564	6.3	-4.7	673,899	877,631	4.5	30.2
Non-residential	662,387	768,157	-7.2	16.0	400,943	556,633	-5.0	38.8
Industrial	120,941	137,791	7.6	13.9	73,083	93,770	7.3	28.3
Commercial	344,174	385,597	6.8	12.0	226,313	278,100	11.3	22.9
Institutional	197,272	244,769	-27.8	24.1	101,547	184,763	-25.7	81.9
Atlantic								
Total construction	**97,540**	**116,312**	**9.6**	**19.2**	**31,126**	**43,957**	**9.3**	**41.2**
Residential	68,133	66,439	-6.3	-2.5	14,693	15,687	-17.3	6.8
Non-residential	29,407	49,873	41.6	69.6	16,433	28,270	33.0	72.0
Industrial	3,037	8,526	438.9	180.7	2,590	3,471	662.9	34.0
Commercial	20,362	28,918	7.3	42.0	9,787	16,845	3.7	72.1
Institutional	6,008	12,429	85.7	106.9	4,056	7,954	75.0	96.1
Quebec								
Total construction	**423,452**	**440,061**	**6.8**	**3.9**	**166,350**	**254,139**	**2.8**	**52.8**
Residential	248,956	243,974	-5.5	-2.0	68,694	152,166	-10.0	121.5
Non-residential	174,496	196,087	27.5	12.4	97,656	101,973	30.2	4.4
Industrial	26,652	20,580	-28.6	-22.8	15,152	8,906	-40.4	-41.2
Commercial	74,619	76,885	0.2	3.0	46,113	37,413	1.0	-18.9
Institutional	73,225	98,622	104.5	34.7	36,391	55,654	111.3	52.9
Ontario								
Total construction	**743,401**	**657,249**	**-12.4**	**-11.6**	**384,473**	**399,583**	**-12.9**	**3.9**
Residential	545,721	426,161	-4.7	-21.9	254,081	234,825	-7.1	-7.6
Non-residential	197,680	231,088	-23.7	16.9	130,392	164,758	-20.1	26.4
Industrial	55,848	76,425	114.3	36.8	34,460	51,077	146.2	48.2
Commercial	96,220	105,200	0.4	9.3	72,771	70,687	-2.8	-2.9
Institutional	45,612	49,463	-69.6	8.4	23,161	42,994	-61.9	85.6
Prairies								
Total construction	**281,949**	**239,751**	**-30.7**	**-15.0**	**144,114**	**181,699**	**-29.9**	**26.1**
Residential	180,756	159,924	-11.8	-11.5	86,475	111,364	-16.7	28.8
Non-residential	101,193	79,827	-51.6	-21.1	57,639	70,335	-44.0	22.0
Industrial	22,152	16,066	-69.3	-27.5	12,459	17,959	-59.7	44.1
Commercial	53,015	50,773	-24.9	-4.2	31,997	42,529	-21.1	32.9
Institutional	26,026	12,988	-71.1	-50.1	13,183	9,847	-63.8	-25.3
British Columbia[1]								
Total construction	**571,984**	**702,348**	**35.6**	**22.8**	**348,779**	**554,886**	**32.2**	**59.1**
Residential	412,373	491,066	41.6	19.1	249,956	363,589	37.0	45.5
Non-residential	159,611	211,282	23.4	32.4	98,823	191,297	24.0	93.6
Industrial	13,252	16,194	66.1	22.2	8,422	12,357	84.6	46.7
Commercial	99,958	123,821	45.5	23.9	65,645	110,626	58.2	68.5
Institutional	46,401	71,267	-6.7	53.6	24,756	68,314	-12.0	175.9

1 Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.
p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, January 1994.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; other countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Annual retail trade, 1991.
Catalogue number 63-223
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; other countries: US$31).

Touriscope: International travel, national and provincial counts, October-December 1993.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $38.50/$154; United States: US$46.25/US$185; other countries: US$54/US$216).

Estimates of labour income, October-December 1993.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90; United States: US$27/US$108; other countries: US$31.50/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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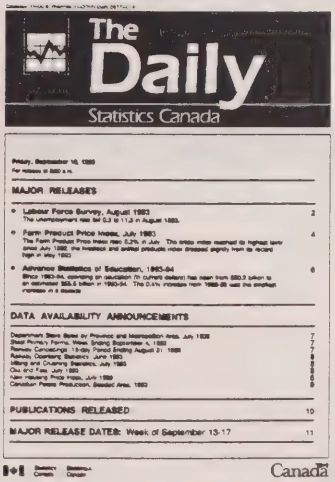

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 19, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

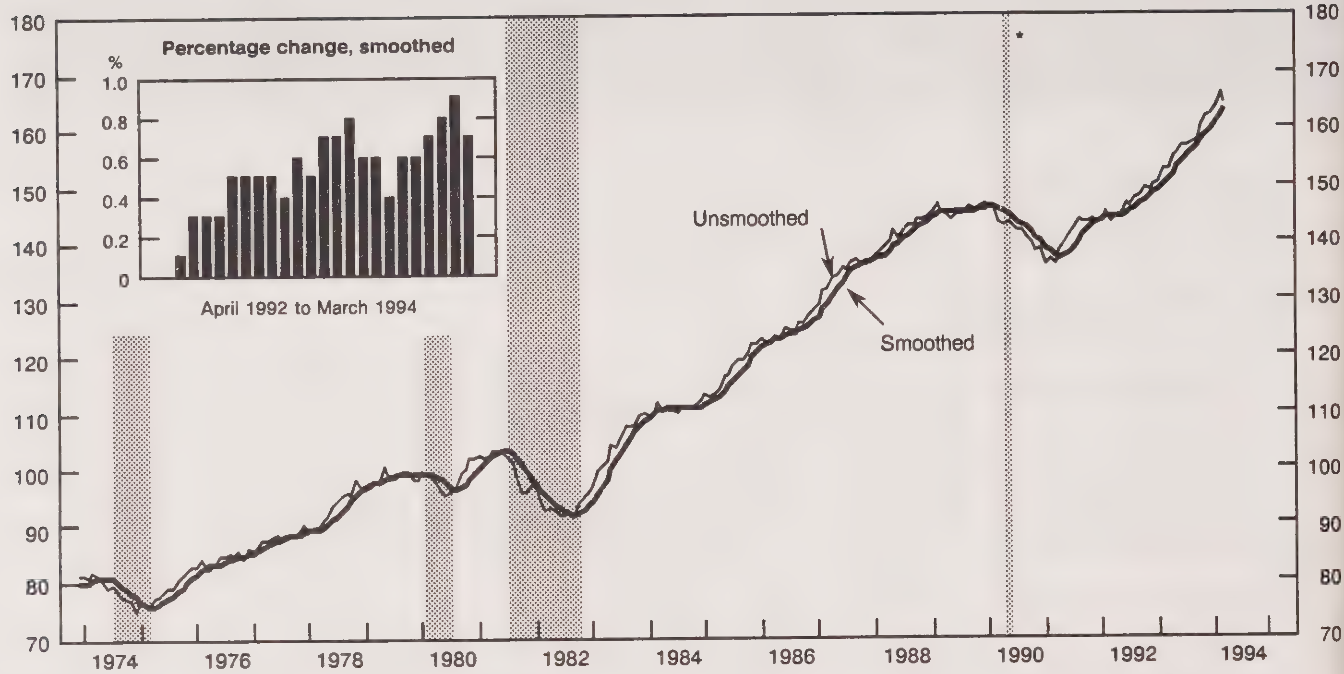
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite index

1981 = 100



* *Shaded areas represent periods of recession; the April 1990 onset of recession is tentative, and no end-date has been proposed.*

Composite index

March 1994

The growth of the leading indicator slowed for the first time since September, from an upward revised 0.9% to 0.7% in March. Seven of the 10 components were up—two less than in February—as some sectors of domestic demand weakened anew. However, manufacturing, which has led the index in recent months, remains strong as does the outlook for Canadian exports.

Household demand showed divergent trends again. The 1% gain in sales of durable goods, especially vehicles, was the largest since the summer of 1991 and followed a steady improvement in recent months as consumer confidence recovered. However, furniture and appliance sales remained slow and the housing index posted its first drop in a year. Housing starts in March tumbled back to the low set in January, as drops in multiple units outweighed a pickup for single-family dwellings. Personal services also fell rapidly, which checked the growth of overall services employment. The sharp rebound of total employment in February and March should lend some strength to household income and spending.

New orders for durable goods recorded their second fastest growth in 10 months, up 1.5%, despite ongoing weakness in the auto industry due to retooling. Another positive sign for further production gains was a seventh straight increase in the shipments to inventories ratio, which continued to hit new peaks. The average workweek has been little changed at a high level since November, as employers in manufacturing have increasingly used more hiring to meet their labour needs.

The Toronto stock market slipped again in March due to widespread losses at a time when financial markets generally were engulfed in turmoil. The growth of the real money supply was steady, partly because of a drop in the consumer price index.

The U.S. leading indicator signalled a continued strong outlook for demand for Canada's exports. Whatever weakness in the components was largely due to an unseasonably cold winter. Employment south of the border posted its largest increase in March since October 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

The April 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	October 1993	November 1993	December 1993	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	157.5	158.5	159.6	160.8	162.2	163.3	0.7
Housing index[1]	125.2	126.0	128.1	129.0	129.6	128.9	-0.5
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,821	1,828	1,834	1,841	1,845	1,845	0.0
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	4,055	4,121	4,186	4,274	4,346	4,386	0.9
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	27,649	27,874	28,101	28,360	28,628	28,894	0.9
U.S. composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	208.7	208.9	209.4	210.0	210.8	211.6	0.4
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	0.0
New orders, durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	10,026.1	10,062.5	10,077.0	10,118.9	10,395.7	10,553.6	1.5
Shipments/inventories ratio[4]	1.47	1.49	1.51	1.53	1.55	1.56	0.01 *
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,100.8	1,102.9	1,104.1	1,104.0	1,105.8	1,107.5	0.2
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,672.7	3,680.7	3,689.7	3,702.4	3,729.9	3,767.4	1.0
Unsmoothed composite	159.6	161.8	162.0	163.7	165.9	164.2	-1.0

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

■

Preliminary statement of Canadian international trade

February 1994

Canada's merchandise trade surplus fell by $231 million in February, to $759 million. Imports were little changed, while exports dropped 1.5% over the month.

Seasonally adjusted exports declined by $235 million to $15.4 billion. The largest contributors to the decrease were agricultural and fishing products (-$193 million), automotive products (-$158 million), and forestry products (-$56 million). There were increased exports of machinery and equipment (+$96 million), industrial goods and materials (+$65 million), and energy products (+$41 million).

Seasonally adjusted imports were little changed in February (-$4 million), remaining at $14.7 billion. Increased imports of machinery and equipment (+$137 million), industrial goods and materials (+$34 million), and consumer goods (+$17 million), were offset by declines for automotive (-$143 million) and energy (-$27 million) products.

On a year-to-date basis, exports were up 8.8% over the same period of last year and imports were up 12.1%. Year-to-date in 1994, a record-high 83.1% of Canada's exports have been destined for the United States.

With imports from the United States up by $179 million and exports up by $220 million, the trade surplus with the United States increased to $2.1 billion in February.

Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments. Other components include services transactions, investment income, and transfers. In 1993, the overall merchandise trade surplus of $11.7 billion contrasted with a current-account deficit of $25.3 billion. On the other hand, merchandise trade with the United States was particularly strong in 1993, helping to generate a current-account surplus of $2.3 billion.

Export trends

Following 25 months of continuous growth, the trend for exports fell slightly (-0.2%) in February. Exports to the United States and other OECD countries increased. But the trend for exports to the rest of Canada's major trading partners was down in the latest month.

Note to users

New release format for international merchandise trade statistics

Beginning in June, Preliminary statement of Canadian international trade (65-001P) *and* Summary of Canadian international trade (65-001) *will merge. The new merged publication,* Canadian international merchandise trade (65-001), *will be released each month in the week following* The Daily's *Canadian merchandise trade release. (The Daily's Canadian merchandise trade release will continue to appear according to the schedule published in December 1993.)*

This merging of the two publications will increase focus on customs-basis data (with its enhanced level of detail), provide a single publication for merchandise trade data, and realize cost efficiencies by eliminating duplication.

Both The Daily *and* Canadian international merchandise trade *will summarize highlights of the balance-of-payments-basis merchandise trade statistics—with exports, imports, and balance presented within the context of the latest current-account data. However, the emphasis in these releases, as in the other main products of the International Trade Division, will be the customs-basis information.*

For further information on this new format, refer to "Note to users" in the February and March 1994 issues of Preliminary statement of Canadian international trade (65-001P) *and* Summary of Canadian international trade (65-001), *or contact Client Services Section (613-951-9647, fax: 613-951-0117), International Trade Division.*

Machinery and equipment exports grew by 1.6% in the latest period, with most components increasing (the exception was aircraft, which fell for the fourth month in a row).

Growth in the trend for energy products exports has accelerated in the past two months, reaching 1.4% in the latest period. This has been carried mainly by growth in natural gas exports (+7.3%), which have been trending upward since October 1993. Electricity exports grew by 9% this period with continued exports to the northeastern United States. Exports of crude petroleum fell 5.4% in the latest month. Petroleum and coal products exports have been trending downward now since July 1993.

Although forestry product exports fell on a seasonally adjusted basis, the trend of forestry products rose by 0.8% in the latest period.

Industrial goods increased by 0.2% despite a 1.6% decline for metal ores in the most recent month. The trend for chemicals, plastics, fertilizers, and other industrial goods have been increasing for over a year now.

The export trend was pulled down in the latest month by declining exports of agricultural and fishing products and automotive products. Wheat exports have been falling at an accelerating rate since October 1993. Automotive exports were down for the third month in a row with declines for both cars (-5.0%) and trucks (-2.9%). Exports of parts have been increasing at an accelerated rate since July—the trend increased by 3.6% in the latest period.

Import trends

On a trend basis, imports have increased by almost 30% in the past two years, and now stand 13.2% higher than 12 months ago. Imports from the United States have been increasing for 26 months.

The import trend increased in January for industrial goods and materials, energy products, machinery and equipment, and agricultural and fishing products.

Industrial goods, which have been trending upward for over two years, grew a further 1.0% in the latest month. Metals and ores rose by 0.7%, while chemicals and plastics and other industrial goods were up by 1.9% and 0.4% respectively.

Imports of energy products have grown 3.5% in the last two months. Growing 2.6% in the latest month, crude petroleum imports have been on the rise since November. Petroleum and coal products have dropped 25% in the past nine months. Consumer goods declined for the second time in as many months.

As for machinery and equipment, office machines and equipment registered the largest growth (+1.2%), followed by industrial an agricultural machinery (+0.7%). Aircraft was down 2.6% in the latest period. Imports of other equipment and tools also declined.

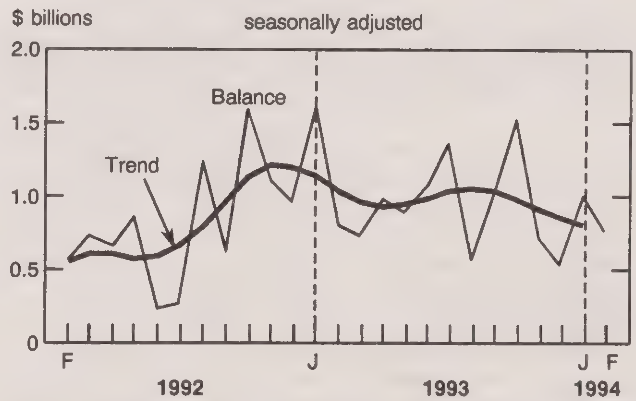
The trend for forest products continued to fall for the second month in a row, with crude wood products falling an average of 1.5% in each of the last four months and wood-fabricated materials falling 1.4% in the last two months.

Reversing a six-month trend, imports of automotive products were down 0.2% in the latest period. A large 2.1% decline in parts imports offset gains in both cars (+2.4%) and trucks (+1.2%), which have been trending upward now for six and 17 months respectively.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

Merchandise trade
Balance of payments basis

Merchandise trade balance
Balance of payments basis



Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements) are available quarterly in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, order *Preliminary statement of canadian international trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to order publications".

For further information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the February 1994 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), which will be available the first week of May, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade, balance of payments basis

	Exports				Imports			
	February 1994	January 1994	December 1993	February 1993	February 1994	January 1994	December 1993	February 1993
	$ millions							
	seasonally adjusted							
United States	13,024	12,804	12,854	11,390	10,969	10,791	11,285	9,608
Other trading areas	2,404	2,859	3,006	2,703	3,700	3,883	4,052	3,700
Total	**15,428**	**15,663**	**15,861**	**14,093**	**14,669**	**14,673**	**15,337**	**13,308**
Agricultural and fishing products	1,061	1,255	1,543	1,184	923	927	957	867
Energy products	1,662	1,621	1,377	1,345	565	592	452	605
Forestry products	2,015	2,071	2,280	1,866	126	129	140	130
Industrial goods and materials	2,769	2,704	2,591	2,436	2,816	2,782	2,847	2,427
Machinery and equipment	3,405	3,309	3,346	2,893	4,742	4,605	4,979	4,103
Automotive products	3,797	3,955	3,922	3,775	3,343	3,486	3,555	3,180
Other consumer goods	436	440	515	361	1,778	1,761	1,916	1,651
Special transactions trade	312	342	332	266	390	361	452	337

Merchandise trade, monthly variation of the trend

	Exports				Imports			
	January 1994	December 1993	November 1993	January 1993	January 1994	December 1993	November 1993	January 1993
	% change							
Agricultural and fishing products	-2.9	-1.9	-0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.2
Energy products	1.4	0.9	-0.0	0.4	2.1	1.4	-0.4	4.7
Forestry products	0.8	1.6	2.5	1.1	-1.1	-0.7	0.3	1.6
Industrial goods and materials	0.2	0.2	0.3	-1.4	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.3
Machinery and equipment	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.4
Automotive products	-2.1	-1.8	-0.9	3.9	-0.2	0.4	1.4	2.5
Other consumer goods	0.0	0.7	1.9	3.2	-0.8	-0.5	0.2	0.5
Special transactions trade	-1.8	-1.5	-0.8	-17.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	-1.5

■

Monthly survey of manufacturing
February 1994

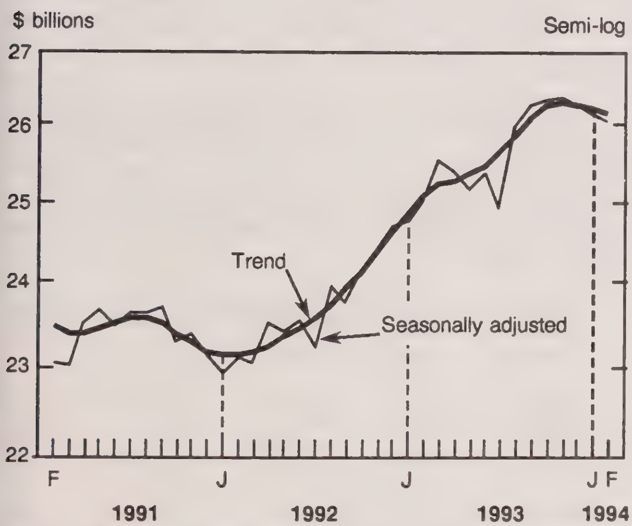
The seasonally adjusted value of manufacturers' shipments declined for the third month in a row—down 0.3% to $26.1 billion in February. Lower shipments by automotive manufacturers and, to a lesser extent, by wood producers (who were still influenced by the dockworkers' strike on the West Coast) were largely responsible for the overall decline in shipments.

Excluding the auto sector, shipments for the rest of manufacturing increased 0.3% or $54 million in February.

Shipments sluggish since October

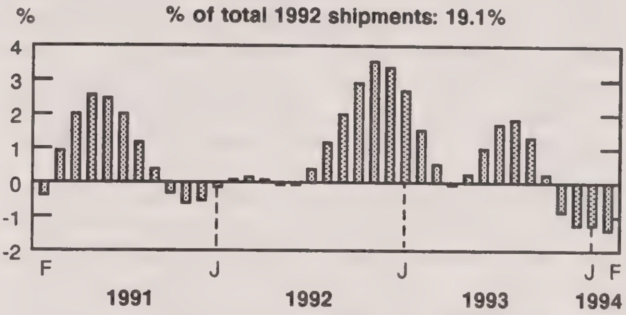
Shipments in the manufacturing sector have been sluggish in recent months despite some encouraging news from other sectors of the economy, such as improving sales of motor vehicles and an increasing employment rate.

Shipments



After showing almost uninterrupted improvement for 21 months, the value of shipments has fallen for three consecutive months, dropping more than 1.0% or $300 million since the November 1993 peak. This overall decline coincided with reduced shipments in the transportation equipment industries, specifically the automotive sector. This was directly related to Ford and General Motors temporarily closing certain plants for retooling to new models beginning in late October.

Transportation equipment



In February, shipments for 10 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 39% of total shipment values) increased, led by refined petroleum and coal products (+4.9% or $63 million) and primary metals (+2.8% or $50 million).

In contrast, declines in the other 12 major groups more than offset these increases, notably the drop in the auto sector. Shipments of cars and parts dropped 3.1% or $142 million despite strong sales in both the United States and Canada. Automotive shipments are, however, expected to gradually increase over the next several months, since Ford began production of its new minivan in late January and General Motors began production of its new models in late February. Full production is not anticipated until May or June.

The value of wood shipments fell more than $100 million over January and February, responding to the cold snap that affected housing starts and to the dockworkers' strike on the West Coast. Even though the strike was ended by federal legislation during February, scheduling and delivery were adversely affected.

Inventories continue to rise

Inventories (owned) jumped 1.1% in February to $36.0 billion. Inventories for car and parts manufacturers rose more than $100 million. Also, wood manufacturers were stockpiling logs in anticipation of spring production.

The inventories to shipments ratio continued to increase, reaching 1.38 after a low of 1.33 in October 1993. The increase in inventories continued to outpace the increase in shipments.

Orders rebound

The backlog of unfilled orders increased 0.8% to $25.5 billion following a decline of 0.4% in the previous month. February's increase resulted from contracts awarded in the aircraft industry. New orders also rose in February, up 0.8% to $26.3 billion.

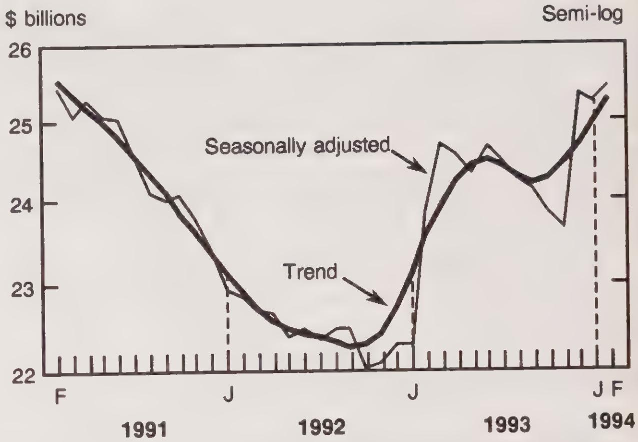
Unfilled orders are the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.

New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The February 1994 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Unfilled orders



Data for shipments by province in greater detail may be available on request. For further information, contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories to shipments ratio
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
	seasonally adjusted								
February 1993	25,003	1.0	34,211	0.0	23,864	6.9	26,544	7.2	1.37
March 1993	25,567	2.3	34,263	0.2	24,723	3.6	26,426	-0.4	1.34
April 1993	25,412	-0.6	34,322	0.2	24,595	-0.5	25,284	-4.3	1.35
May 1993	25,188	-0.9	34,496	0.5	24,354	-1.0	24,946	-1.3	1.37
June 1993	25,392	0.8	34,667	0.5	24,679	1.3	25,717	3.1	1.37
July 1993	24,936	-1.8	34,911	0.7	24,525	-0.6	24,782	-3.6	1.40
August 1993	25,994	4.2	35,142	0.7	24,300	-0.9	25,769	4.0	1.35
September 1993	26,294	1.2	35,062	-0.2	24,167	-0.6	26,160	1.5	1.33
October 1993	26,355	0.2	35,069	0.0	23,862	-1.3	26,050	-0.4	1.33
November 1993	26,379	0.1	35,371	0.9	23,688	-0.7	26,206	0.6	1.34
December 1993	26,281	-0.4	35,312	-0.2	25,351	7.0	27,944	6.6	1.34
January 1994	26,167	-0.4	35,613	0.9	25,253	-0.4	26,069	-6.7	1.36
February 1994	26,079	-0.3	35,989	1.1	25,460	0.8	26,286	0.8	1.38

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales advance release
March 1994

Department store sales including concessions for March totalled $969 million, up 12.0% from March 1993. Sales for the major department stores were $503 million (+8.7%), while sales for the junior category were $466 million (+15.9%).

This advance release is a very preliminary indicator of data to be published in the monthly department store sales by province and metropolitan area survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Export and import price indexes
February 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to February 1994 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to February 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629.

The February 1994 issue of *Summary of canadian international trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Electric lamps
March 1994

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 26,369,000 light bulbs and tubes in March 1994, a 21.1% increase from 21,771,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of March 1994 totalled 79,800,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 17.2% increase from 68,099,000 a year earlier.

The March 1994 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamps
First quarter 1994

Data on manufacturers' imports, production, and inventories of electric lamps for the first quarter of 1994 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Quarries and sand pits, 1992.
Catalogue number 26-225
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; other countries: US$31).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, February 1994.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Preliminary statement of Canadian international trade, February 1994.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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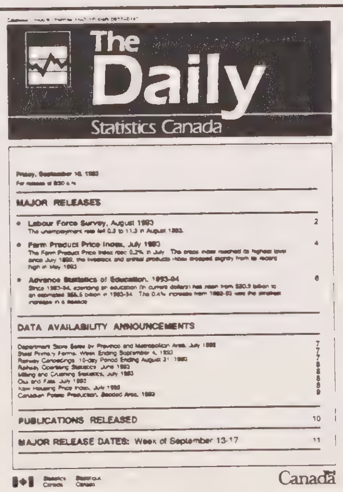
The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
• Labour Force Survey, August 1993 2
• Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 4
• Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 6
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11
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Wednesday, April 20, 1994
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MAJOR RELEASE

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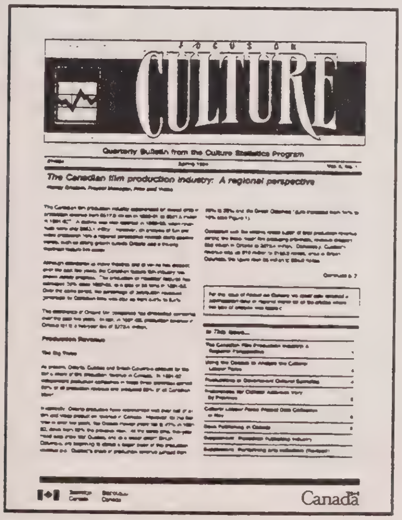
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Focus on culture
Spring 1994

The spring 1994 issue of *Focus on culture* follows a provincial/territorial or regional theme in its articles. Feature articles analyze the following: the Canadian film production industry (the traditional dominance of Ontario is lessening and British Columbia is emerging as a new force); the fluctuations in federal, provincial and municipal spending on culture; and, provincial profiles of participation in cultural activities (such as attending performing-arts or sporting events, reading, visiting museums, going to movies, and viewing videos at home). Also included in this issue is a profile of the book publishing industry in Canada and an article on how 1991 Census data are used to look at characteristics of persons working in the cultural sector.

The spring 1994 (vol. 6, no. 1) issue of *Focus on culture* (87-004, $6.25/$25) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Sales of natural gas

February 1994 (preliminary)

The coldest winter since 1979 led to a jump in sales of natural gas in Canada. In February 1994, sales were up 5.5% from February 1993, to 7 300 million cubic metres. In January, sales rose a strong 9.9%.

On the basis of rate structure, February's sales were as follows with the percentage change from February 1993 in brackets: residential sales, 2 599 million cubic metres (+16.5%); commercial sales, 1 856 million cubic metres (+7.1%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 844 million cubic metres (-3.7%).

The increases in residential and commercial sales in February 1994 were due primarily to below-average temperatures throughout most of Canada. Nationally, this was the coldest winter since 1979.

At the end of February 1994, year-to-date sales of natural gas amounted to 15 485 million cubic metres, up 7.8% from 1993. Sales by sector were as follows with the percentage change from 1993 in brackets: residential sales, 5 439 million cubic metres (+16.5%); commercial sales, 3 928 million cubic metres (+8.6%); and industrial sales including direct sales, 6 118 million cubic metres (+0.6%).

The February 1994 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge 613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of natural gas in Canada

Rate structure	February 1993	February 1994P	February 1993 to February 1994	Year-to-date 1993	Year-to-date 1994P	Year-to-date 1993 to1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**6 919 334**	**7 299 600**	**+5.5**	**14 369 884**	**15 485 094**	**+7.8**
Residential	2 231 923	2 599 291	+16.5	4 669 582	5 438 671	+16.5
Commercial	1 733 059	1 856 129	+7.1	3 617 895	3 928 157	+8.6
Industrial	2 283 088	2 077 742	-3.7	4 688 300	4 484 611	+0.6
Direct[1]	671 264	766 438		1 394 107	1 633 655	

Sales of natural gas by province

	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	thousands of cubic metres						
Total	**7 299 600**	**696 661**	**3 162 259**	**269 565**	**511 608**	**1 914 806**	**744 701**
Residential	**2 599 291**	130 330	1 330 974	114 932	164 200	592 297	266 558
Commercial	**1 856 129**	264 226	820 901	122 381	100 100	354 130	194 391
Industrial	**2 077 742**	298 736	725 283	10 510	7 500	968 379	67 334
Direct[1]	**766 438**	3 369	285 101	21 742	239 808	–	216 418
Degree days[2]							
February 1993	...	900	678	920	893	721	405
February 1994	...	835	672	1,003	1,046	932	400

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*
2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.*
... *Figures not applicable.*
– *Nil or zero.*
P *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated boxes and wrappers
March 1994

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 214 237 thousand square metres in March 1994, a 6.8% increase from 200 507 thousand square metres in March 1993.

For January to March 1994, year-to-date domestic shipments totalled 557 801 thousand square metres, a 9.0% increase from the 511 751 thousand square metres shipped during the same period in 1993.

The March 1994 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings
February 1994

Revenue-freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 16.6 million tonnes in February 1994, a 5.9% decrease from February 1993. Carriers received an additional 1.3 million tonnes from U.S. connections during February.

For January to February 1994, total loadings decreased 1.3% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 18.8% during the same period.

All 1993 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The February 1994 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the third week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Imports by commodity, January 1994.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; other countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Focus on culture, spring 1994.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6.25/$25; United States: US$7.50/US$30; other countries: US$8.75/US$35).

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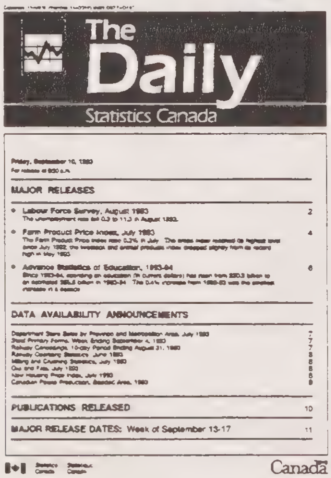
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 21, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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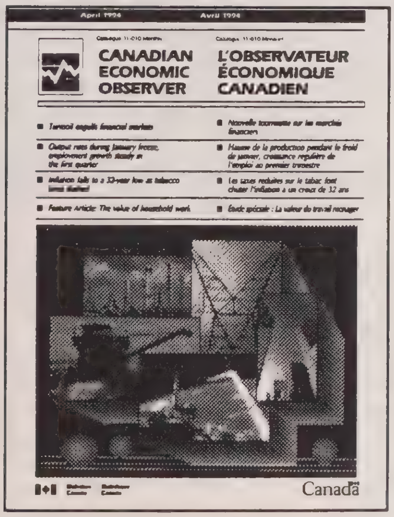


Canadian economic observer

April 1994

The April 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a summary of the economy, the major economic events in March, and a feature article on the value of household work.

A separate and more extensive statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces, and the major industrial nations.

The April 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Economic Analysis Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric utilities construction price indexes

1992 (final) and 1993 (revised)

Compared with final indexes for 1992, the revised total plant indexes for 1993 all showed moderate upward movement, which last occurred in 1990. Estimated increases ranged from 0.6% for transformer stations to 3.1% for transmission lines.

The total index levels (1986 = 100) ranged from 120.0 for transmission lines to 124.8 for hydro-electric stations, and reflected an overall cost increase in the five representative electric utility capital expenditure plant models of at least 20% over this time period.

Overall annual rates of change in the construction indexes for new plant facilities for electricity generation decelerated compared with 1992 rates of change. Indexes for construction of new facilities for transmission, transformation and distribution to electricity consumers have accelerated compared with 1992.

Wood commodities (crossarms, plywood and millwork) excluding wood poles showed increases from 1992 that ranged from 20% to 30%. The continuing demand from foreign markets and less productive logging methods were influencing the trend of increased product prices.

Raw steel shape products (light and heavy structural) that, in 1992, declined by 5% to 15% in price from the previous year increased in 1993 within the range of 8.5% to 15%. This was due mostly to U.S.-market increases in both demand and price, which in turn influenced Canadian domestic prices for these types of products.

In general, the various labour indexes within the models showed decelerating rates of increase for 1993, which continued the trend noted in 1992. Indexes for salaried labour (such as the engineering and administration labour components within the models) showed larger increases for 1993 than did the series for hourly-rated construction-installation labour. The average salaried-labour movement across all models was 2.7% for 1993, down from a 3.2% average for 1992; the average construction-installation labour (hourly-rated) movement was 1.8% for 1993, also down from a 3.2% average for 1992.

The decreased value of the Canadian dollar in relation to the U.S. dollar and other foreign-market funds was instrumental in increasing the purchase costs of imported construction equipment and other imported commodities. Year-over-year movement of the U.S. exchange rate was 5.7% from 1991 to 1992 and was 6.8% from 1992 to 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2022.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Construction union wage rate index

March 1994

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada (1986 = 100) remained unchanged in March from February's revised level of 135.0. Year-over-year, the composite index increased 2.4% to 135.0 in March 1994, from 131.9 in March 1993. This was the smallest March-over-March index movement since 1985, when a 0.5% increase was recorded.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986 = 100) comprises union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

March 1994

Figures for March 1994 for the selected financial indexes (1986 = 100) are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19.00/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending April 16, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending April 16, 1994, totalled 277 831 tonnes, up 0.9% from the week-earlier 275 484 tonnes but down 6.5% from the year-earlier 297 237 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 3 929 429 tonnes, a 5.7% decrease from 4 165 897 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Domestic and international shipping

October-December 1993 (preliminary)

Domestic and international shipping generated a combined 89.0 million tonnes of cargo-handled at Canada's ports during the fourth quarter of 1993, up 2.8% from the same period in 1992.

Preliminary statistics for the period from October to December 1993 will be published in the vol. 10, no. 3 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75), which will be available at the beginning of May.

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Soft drinks

March 1994

Data for March 1994 on the production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

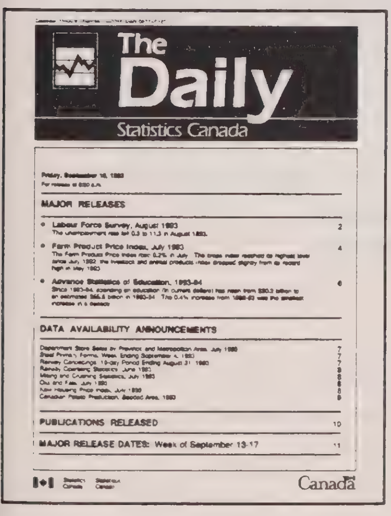
Stocks of frozen poultry products

April 1, 1994

Preliminary data on the stocks of frozen poultry products in cold storage as of April 1, 1994, are now available, as are revised data for March 1, 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■



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Canadian economic observer, April 1994.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; other countries: US$31/US$310).

Monthly survey of manufacturing, February 1994.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; other countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Primary iron and steel, February 1994.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Energy statistics handbook, April 1994.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; other countries: US$420).

Touriscope: international travel—advance information, February 1994, vol. 10, no. 2.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; other countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Employment, earnings and hours, January 1994.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; other countries: US$39.90/US$399).

The labour force, March 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; other countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Quarterly demographic statistics, October-December 1993.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.50/$30; United States: US$9/US$36; other countries: US$10.50/US$42).

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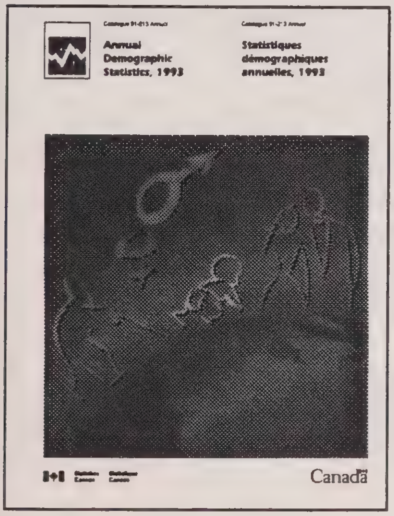
Statistics Canada

Friday, April 22, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Retail trade,** February 1994 3
  For a fourth consecutive month, consumers continued to increase their spending on goods. Seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 0.9% to $16.8 billion in February.

(continued on page 2)



Annual demographic statistics

1993

This new release—a comprehensive collection of demographic statistics—replaces previous publications (91-204, 91-210, 91-211 and 91-212). All population estimates have been newly tabulated as of July 1st to give precise, mid-year estimates.

The tables highlight the following: total population estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories (1971-93); total population estimates for census divisions, and census metropolitan areas (1991-93); total population estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories by marital status, age and sex (1992-93); population projections for Canada, the provinces and territories by age group and sex (1994-98); and, family estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories by size and structure, age of children, and age and sex of parents (1992-93).

Also covered are vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages, divorces) (1984-1993), as well as estimates of immigrants, emigrants, non-permanent residents, and net internal migration.

Annual demographic statistics, 1993 (91-213, $40) is now available. See "How to order publications". For further information on this release, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of April 25-29

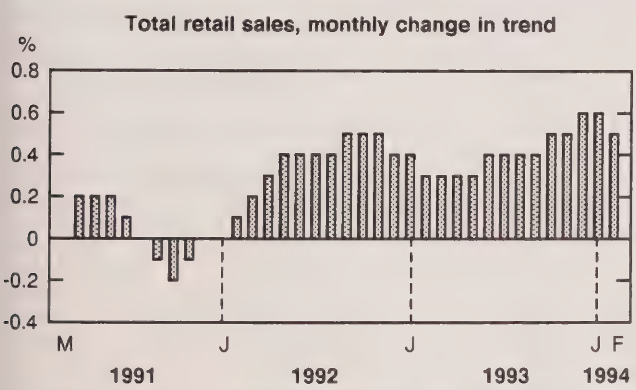
MAJOR RELEASE

Retail trade

February 1994 (preliminary)

For a fourth consecutive month, consumers continued to increase their spending on goods. Moreover, as in January, the strength in retail sales was broadly based as six of the seven sectors, accounting for almost 95% of total sales, reported higher sales. Seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 0.9% to $16.8 billion in February following an increase of 1.1% in the previous month. February's gain was led by the automotive and general merchandise sectors.

Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.



From the spring of 1992 until the fall of 1993, total retail sales were generally dominated by the automotive, food, and drug sectors. However, since the fourth quarter of 1993, the general merchandise sector has recorded the strongest growth and has become a major factor in the growth of total retail sales. In contrast, after sustained growth until September 1993, sales by the drug sector have been flattening.

> ***Note to users***
>
> ***Revisions, 1991-93***
>
> *Unadjusted monthly retail trade estimates in current and constant dollars for 1993 and January 1994 have been revised. Seasonal factors and seasonally adjusted retail trade estimates in current and constant dollars for 1991 to January 1994 have also been revised. The revised monthly retail trade estimates are now available on CANSIM or on request from the Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. The revised 1993 estimates will also appear in the February 1994 issue of* Retail trade *(63-005).*

A broadly based increase in February

All sectors except drug stores grew in February. The largest increase was in the automotive sector, where sales rose 1.2% to $6.0 billion, continuing the upward movement observed since mid-1993.

Two components of the automotive sector recorded higher sales in February. Sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers rose by 2.7%—the ninth consecutive monthly increase; the number of new motor vehicles sold was up 0.6% in February. Gasoline service stations' sales also advanced in February (+0.1%) after a 1.7% gain in

[1] Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

January. Partly counterbalancing these increases was a 3.2% decline by automotive parts, accessories and services outlets after a strong 8.0% gain in January.

The general merchandise sector (stores such as department stores primarily engaged in retailing a wide range of commodities) reported a 3.2% sales increase in February—its eighth consecutive monthly increase.

Also contributing to the broad increase were the food (+0.5% to $4.4 billion) and clothing (+0.6% to $1.0 billion) sectors.

Sales by drug stores declined 0.7% in February, the third decline over the last five months. These decreases are reflected in the trend, which has shown a decelerating rate of change for the last five months.

Mixed provincial patterns

The strength in total retail sales coincides with good performance by the provinces of Ontario, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. These provinces reported a continuing rate of growth since the end of 1992, but at a generally higher pace in recent months. In contrast, sales in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces weakened in recent months.

In February, most of the provinces and territories west of Quebec recorded month-to-month increases, while Quebec and the Atlantic provinces—except New Brunswick—reported weaker sales. The largest gains in dollar terms were posted in Ontario (+2.5%), Alberta (+1.7%) and British Columbia (+0.3%). These gains were partly offset by decreases in Quebec (-0.7%), Newfoundland (-2.4%) and Nova Scotia (-1.2%).

Unadjusted

Year-over-year, unadjusted sales for most of the trade groups increased, resulting in 6.7% growth (to $13.5 billion) for the February 1993 to February 1994 period. The biggest increases were posted by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (+17.9% to $3.1 billion) and by shoe stores (+13.2% to 0.1 billion). Partly offsetting these increases were lower sales by gasoline service stations (-1.8% to $1.0 billion) and women's clothing stores (-1.7% to $0.2 billion).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The February 1994 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information about this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	February 1993r	November 1993r	December 1993r	January 1994r	February 1994p	January 1994r to February 1994p	February 1993r to February 1994p
	$ millions					% change	
	seasonally adjusted						
Food	4,206	4,328	4,333	4,363	4,385	0.5	4.3
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,926	4,046	4,060	4,081	4,098	0.4	4.4
All other food stores	279	282	272	281	287	2.0	2.8
Drug							
Drug and patent medicine stores	986	1,002	994	1,014	1,007	-0.7	2.2
Clothing	933	960	953	954	959	0.6	2.8
Shoe stores	129	141	135	144	146	1.5	12.8
Men's clothing stores	142	150	148	153	151	-1.4	6.0
Women's clothing stores	316	315	318	308	312	1.1	-1.4
Other clothing stores	345	354	352	349	351	0.6	1.7
Furniture	869	893	899	873	874	0.2	0.6
Household furniture and appliance stores	685	704	706	681	681	0.0	-0.6
Household furnishings stores	184	190	193	192	193	0.7	4.9
Automotive	5,336	5,720	5,767	5,881	5,951	1.2	11.5
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,233	3,609	3,680	3,700	3,802	2.7	17.6
Gasoline service stations	1,201	1,190	1,154	1,173	1,174	0.1	-2.2
Automotive parts, accessories and services	902	921	933	1,007	975	-3.2	8.1
General merchandise							
General merchandise stores	1,681	1,723	1,727	1,737	1,793	3.2	6.7
Retail stores n.e.c.	1,802	1,812	1,824	1,858	1,861	0.2	3.3
Other semi-durable goods stores	550	560	564	564	559	-0.9	1.6
Other durable goods stores	424	435	437	449	456	1.4	7.4
All other retail stores n.e.c.	828	818	824	845	847	0.2	2.3
Total, retail sales	**15,812**	**16,439**	**16,497**	**16,679**	**16,831**	**0.9**	**6.4**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,579	12,830	12,817	12,979	13,029	0.4	3.6
Department store type merchandise	5,443	5,573	5,574	5,591	5,648	1.0	3.8
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	270	278	278	285	278	-2.4	3.1
Prince Edward Island	72	72	70	76	72	-4.4	0.4
Nova Scotia	516	544	527	548	542	-1.2	4.9
New Brunswick	395	419	414	424	426	0.5	7.9
Quebec	3,857	4,041	4,031	4,190	4,159	-0.7	7.8
Ontario	5,798	6,008	6,048	6,022	6,170	2.5	6.4
Manitoba	547	566	558	564	575	2.0	5.2
Saskatchewan	468	491	499	493	495	0.5	5.9
Alberta	1,656	1,736	1,756	1,736	1,765	1.7	6.6
British Columbia	2,184	2,230	2,263	2,287	2,292	0.3	4.9
Yukon	17	17	17	17	17	0.1	-4.6
Northwest Territories	33	37	37	38	38	-0.5	16.4

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.
n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

Retail sales

Trade group	February 1993r	January 1994 r	February 1994p	February 1993r to February 1994p
	$ millions			% change
	unadjusted			
Food	3,726	4,137	3,892	4.5
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,487	3,904	3,646	4.6
All other food stores	238	233	246	3.1
Drug				
Drug and patent medicine stores	890	960	913	2.6
Clothing	581	696	597	2.7
Shoe stores	76	111	86	13.2
Men's clothing stores	81	115	86	6.8
Women's clothing stores	201	217	198	-1.7
Other clothing stores	223	252	226	1.7
Furniture	667	711	671	0.6
Household furniture and appliance stores	527	567	524	-0.5
Household furnishings stores	140	145	147	5.0
Automotive	4,347	4,679	4,855	11.7
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,614	2,776	3,081	17.9
Gasoline service stations	1,048	1,090	1,029	-1.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	685	813	745	8.7
General merchandise				
General merchandise stores	1,165	1,231	1,246	7.0
Retail stores n.e.c.	1,306	1,373	1,351	3.5
Other semi-durable goods stores	395	405	401	1.6
Other durable goods stores	299	344	324	8.2
All other retail stores n.e.c.	612	623	627	2.5
Total, retail sales	**12,681**	**13,787**	**13,525**	**6.7**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	10,067	11,011	10,444	3.7
Department store type merchandise	3,997	4,348	4,152	3.9
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	212	224	218	2.8
Prince Edward Island	54	58	54	0.4
Nova Scotia	403	448	422	4.6
New Brunswick	313	336	338	7.9
Quebec	3,030	3,342	3,282	8.3
Ontario	4,666	5,032	4,972	6.6
Manitoba	444	470	469	5.6
Saskatchewan	378	424	402	6.3
Alberta	1,334	1,463	1,424	6.7
British Columbia	1,807	1,944	1,901	5.2
Yukon	13	13	13	-3.9
Northwest Territories	27	32	31	16.9

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Population projections
1993-2016

Population projections for Canada, the provinces and territories (by age and sex) for the period from 1993 to 2016 are now available on a cost-recovery basis. These projections are based on population estimates as of July 1, 1993, adjusted for net-census undercoverage and non-permanent residents. An adjustment was also made for returning Canadians.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6900-6912.

Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories, 1993-2016 (91-520, $50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Lucette Dell'Oso (613-951-2304), Population Projections Section, Demography Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia
February 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 804 035 cubic metres of lumber and ties in February 1994, a 1.9% decrease from 2 858 271 cubic metres in February 1993.

For January to February 1994, year-to-date production totalled 5 790 156 cubic metres, up 6.5% from 5 437 024 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The February 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Construction type plywood
February 1994

In February, production of construction type plywood totalled 147 756 cubic metres, a 1.3% decrease from 149 644 cubic metres in February 1993.

For January to February 1994, year-to-date production totalled 295 442 cubic metres, a 1.2% increase from 291 867 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The February 1994 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, March 1994.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), March 1994.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined petroleum products, January 1994.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; other countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Annual demographic statistics, 1993.
Catalogue number 91-213
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56).

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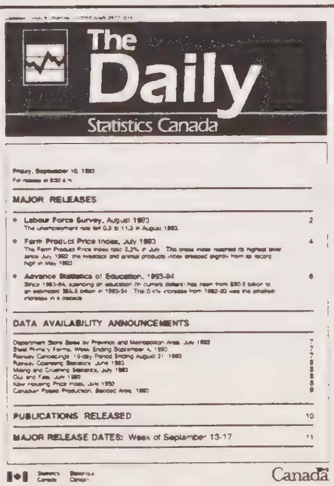

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 25-29

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
April		
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	February 1994
25	Wholesale trade	February 1994
27	Industrial product price index and Raw materials price index	March 1994
27	Unemployment insurance statistics	February 1994
28	Field crop reporting series: March seeding intentions	
28	Employment, earnings and hours	February 1994
29	Real gross domestic product by industry at factor cost	February 1994
29	Major release dates	May 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 25, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

February 1994

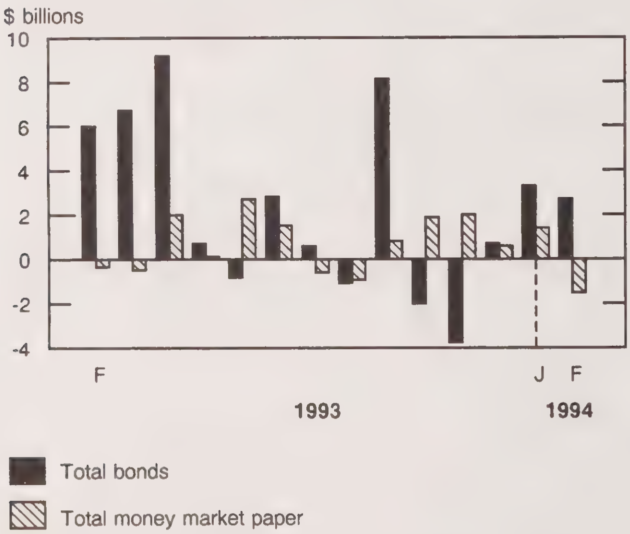
In February 1994, non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian securities by $2.5 billion, their third consecutive monthly net investment. February's investment was made up of $2.7 billion in Canadian bonds and $1.3 billion in Canadian stocks. It was offset by a net sell-off of $1.5 billion of Canadian money market instruments, as redemptions outpaced new investment.

As for the foreign market, Canadian residents purchased a net $1.5 billion of foreign securities in February 1994, continuing the pattern of recent years.

Canadian bonds

The $2.7 billion net purchase of Canadian bonds by non-residents went exclusively into net new issues, which soared to a record $6.2 billion. Non-residents sold a substantial $3.5 billion of existing bonds, mainly federal issues.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian bonds and money market paper



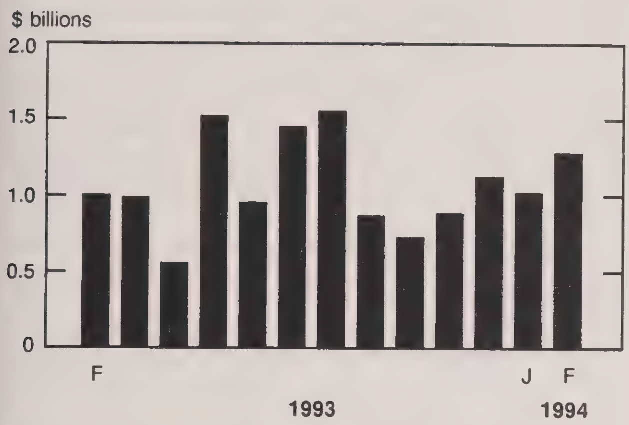
The $6.2 billion of net new issues in February consisted of a large $8.4 billion of new issues offset by a moderate $2.2 billion of retirements. The provinces and the federal government, which floated large global issues in foreign markets in February, accounted for $3.5 billion and $2.5 billion of net new issues, respectively. Four of these large new bond issues, one by the federal sector and three by the provincial sector in February, averaged $1.7 billion each. An unusually large 80% of gross new issues were denominated in U.S. dollars, with a small 17% in Canadian dollars, and 3% in other foreign currencies.

The $3.5 billion net sell-off of existing bonds was in line with the pattern of net disinvestment that has prevailed since April 1993. Over this 11-month period, non-residents sold $13.0 billion of Canadian bonds, largely federal issues. The net selling in February was widespread: $1.9 billion from the United States, $1.3 billion from Europe, and $0.4 billion from Asia. Gross trading in the secondary market rose to $108 billion in February, surpassing the previous high of $100 billion in November 1993. Both Canadian and U.S. long-term rates rose by some 25 basis points in February, leaving virtually unchanged the differential favouring investment in Canada. This rise in interest rates contrasted with the downward trend that began in late 1990.

Canadian money market

In the Canadian money market, the $1.5 billion net disinvestment by non-residents in February followed five months of net investments that totalled $6.7 billion. In February, the net foreign sell-off was spread to all sectors of the Canadian economy. As U.S. investors sold $2.5 billion, Asian investors sold $0.2 billion; this was partially offset by net buying of $1.2 billion from the European Community countries. Total gross trading amounted to a record $57 billion in February, ahead of the $51 billion high reached in the previous month.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian stocks



Canadian stocks

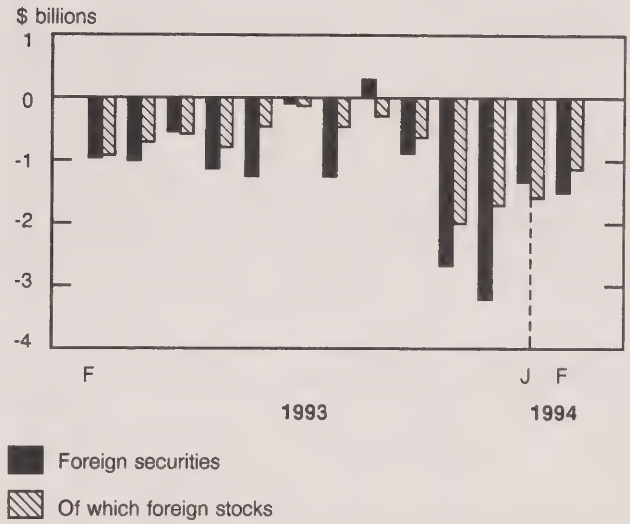
The $1.3 billion net purchase of Canadian stocks continued the string of foreign net purchases that has prevailed since October 1992. Over that period, non-residents channelled $15.1 billion into the Canadian equity market. February's net investment went into existing shares ($1.1 billion) and into new shares ($0.2 billion). In February, some 70% of the net investment came from the United States, with most of the balance coming from European countries. This reflected more diversification than in 1993, when U.S. investors accounted for over 90% of the net investment in Canadian stocks.

Gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents rose 25% to $8.7 billion in February—a new record—as gains were recorded from all geographical areas. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index, declined 2.9% in February 1994, the first setback since the 3.6% decline in September 1993.

Foreign securities

In February 1994, Canadian residents (excluding banks) purchased a net $1.5 billion of foreign securities, made up of $1.1 billion in foreign stocks and $0.4 billion in foreign bonds. February's net investment in foreign stocks continued the large net investments that have averaged $1.6 billion for the past four months. February's net investment in foreign stocks was almost entirely accounted for by Canadian mutual funds and pension funds. Over 90% of this net investment was directed to overseas stocks, with less than 10% channelled into U.S. stocks.

Canadian investment in foreign securities



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The February 1994 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	July 1993	August 1993	September 1993	October 1993	November 1993	December 1993	January 1994	February 1994	Year 1993
	$ millions								
Canadian securities total	1,378	-342	9,800	534	-1,041	2,381	5,749	2,478	48,182
Bonds (net)	532	-1,005	8,066	-2,029	-3,951	714	3,295	2,696	26,998
Outstanding bonds	-1,784	-1,585	4,105	-1,752	-4,702	-977	62	-3,546	-549
New issues	4,826	1,493	6,897	2,483	2,716	4,747	4,311	8,445	54,008
Retirements	-2,509	-913	-2,936	-2,760	-1,965	-3,056	-1,078	-2,202	-26,461
Money market paper (net)	-603	-883	871	1,844	2,039	551	1,434	-1,492	9,297
Government of Canada	-749	136	2,300	1,976	1,970	-1,292	1,803	-115	10,940
Other money market paper	145	-1,019	-1,430	-132	69	1,843	-368	-1,377	-1,643
Stocks (net)	1,449	1,545	863	719	871	1,116	1,020	1,274	11,887
Outstanding stocks (net)	1,231	1,276	683	670	674	753	941	1,077	10,134
New issues (net)	217	269	180	49	197	363	79	197	1,753
Foreign securities total	-100	-1,246	272	-855	-2,667	-3,219	-1,345	-1,493	-12,759
Bonds (net)	24	-785	555	-242	-679	-1,496	236	-352	-4,016
Stocks (net)	-124	-461	-282	-613	-1,988	-1,723	-1,581	-1,141	-8,743

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e. an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

Wholesale trade

February 1994 (preliminary)

After generally rising since May 1993, the wholesale sector experienced its second consecutive monthly decline in February, mostly a result of lower sales of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products and, to a lesser extent, diminished demand for lumber and building materials. The modest 0.7% drop brought total sales to $17.8 billion.

Downward pressure leads sales movement

While sales of five trade groups (accounting for about 60% of total sales) were up in February, the overall monthly movement was down as reduced sales from the other groups more than offset the rise. The largest downward pressure came from wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (-4.5%)—this marked the second consecutive monthly decline for this group (for which sales reached a peak last December). Partly contributing to this drop were lower food imports and manufacturing shipments.

Lumber and building materials continued to fall, down 1.4% in February after posting a drop of 5.6% in January. Most of the downward pressure during January and February can be attributed to a diminished demand brought on by severe winter storms that subdued building activity in various regions of Canada and the United States. Also down in February were sales from wholesalers of apparel and dry goods (-3.4%) and suppliers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-1.1%).

Among the five trade groups that recorded higher sales in February, the largest gains were posted by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies, up 2.0%. February's rise erased most of January's decline (-2.0%) and pushed sales back up, close to their peak level of December. Sales of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies were up 3.0% following a small reduction in January.

Note to users

Starting in February, estimates are based on a renewed sample of wholesale businesses. The new sample was drawn to maintain overall data quality, while permitting the introduction of two new trade groups later in the year.

Mostly lower sales across Canada

In contrast to January, when Ontario led lower sales, the declines in February were widespread. Nine of 11 regions experienced slower sales, varying from -0.3% in Ontario to -6.6% in Nova Scotia. Only Saskatchewan and the Yukon and Northwest Territories posted gains of 0.3% and 4.5% respectively, following losses in the previous months.

Durable goods leads inventory decline

After rising for several months, stocks of other machinery, equipment and supplies—representing over one-quarter of all inventory—fell 2.2%. This contributed to an overall drop of 1.1% in wholesale merchants' inventories, which totalled $26.5 billion in February.

The inventories to sales ratio at the end of February 1994 was 1.49:1, unchanged from January 1994.

Unadjusted sales and inventories

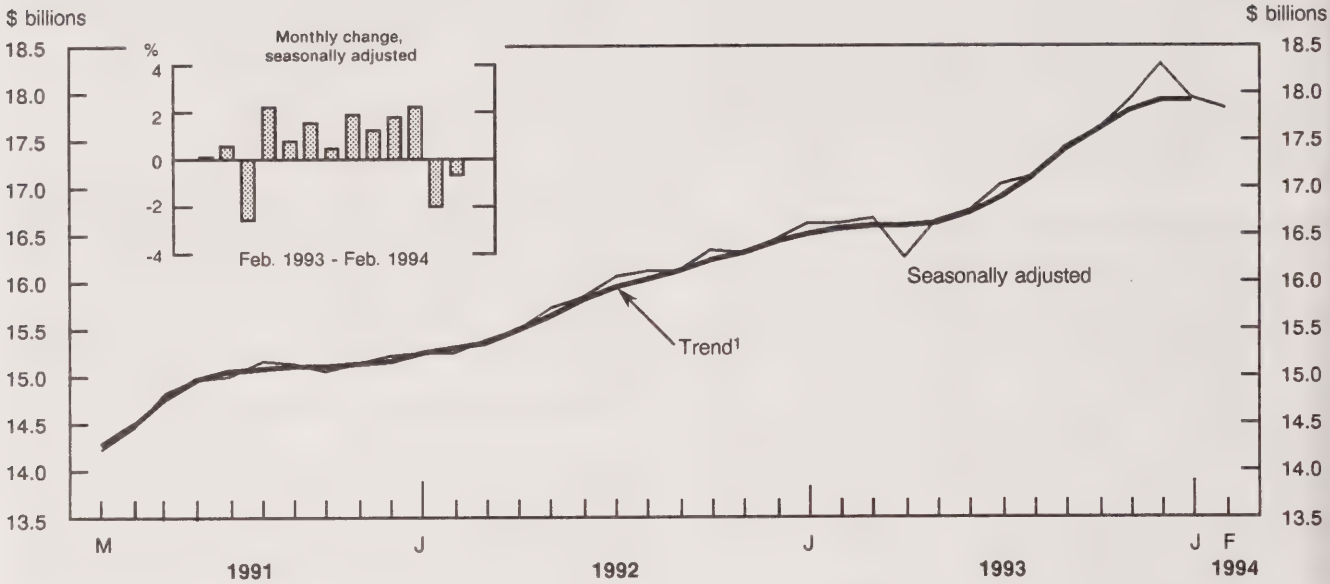
Broad-based increases resulted in a 7.8% rise in total sales from year-earlier levels, to $15.4 billion. The largest increases were recorded by merchants of other machinery, equipment and supplies followed by suppliers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories. Inventory levels rose 3.6% to $26.7 billion in February.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

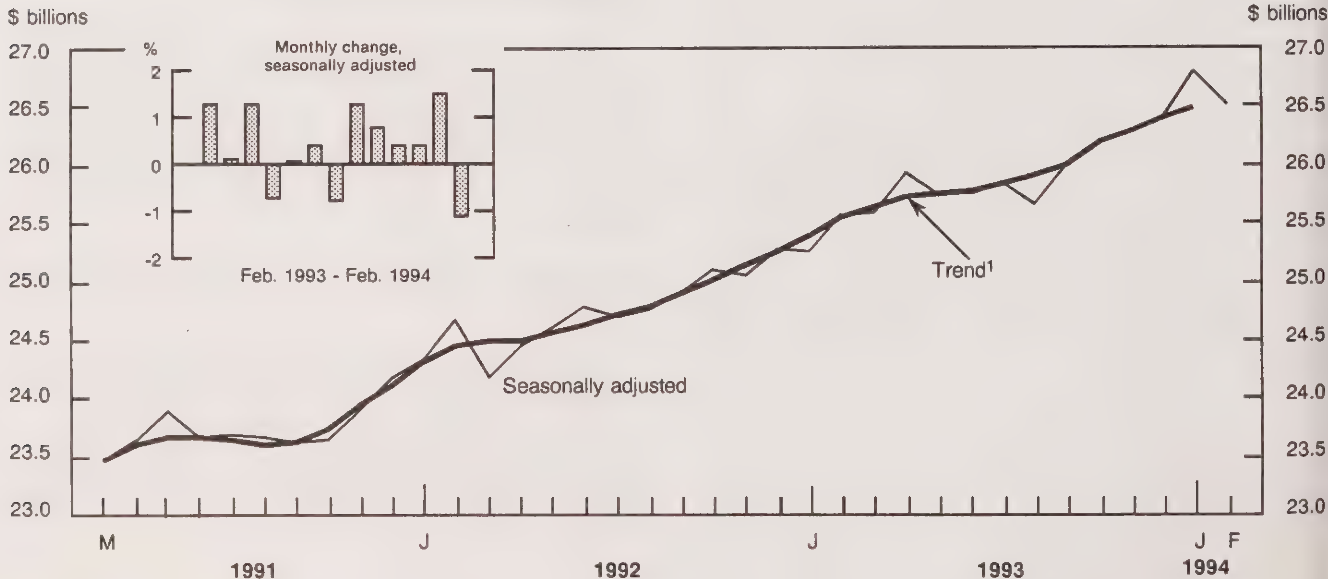
The February 1994 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales



Wholesale merchants' inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesale merchants' sales

Trade group	Feb. 1993	Jan. 1994[r]	Feb. 1994[p]	Feb. 1993 to Feb. 1994	Feb. 1993	Nov. 1993[r]	Dec. 1993[r]	Jan. 1994[r]	Feb. 1994[p]	Jan. 1994 to Feb. 1994	Feb. 1993 to Feb. 1994
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,863	4,186	3,932	1.8	4,424	4,609	4,712	4,670	4,458	-4.5	0.8
Apparel and dry goods	505	365	468	-7.1	439	458	436	435	420	-3.4	-4.3
Household goods	491	441	457	-6.9	596	583	568	557	558	0.3	-6.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,522	1,680	1,727	13.4	1,779	1,978	2,014	2,012	2,015	0.2	13.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,023	1,149	1,170	14.4	1,151	1,254	1,269	1,260	1,297	3.0	12.7
Lumber and building materials	1,164	1,193	1,219	4.7	1,626	1,689	1,794	1,694	1,670	-1.4	2.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	232	291	279	20.4	362	431	511	444	440	-1.1	21.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,264	3,619	3,774	15.6	3,632	4,102	4,189	4,104	4,185	2.0	15.2
Other products	2,269	2,366	2,429	7.0	2,587	2,815	2,817	2,772	2,785	0.5	7.6
Total, all trades	**14,332**	**15,289**	**15,454**	**7.8**	**16,597**	**17,918**	**18,309**	**17,947**	**17,828**	**-0.7**	**7.4**
Provinces and territories											
Newfoundland	141	150	142	0.7	171	173	179	179	173	-3.5	1.5
Prince Edward Island	36	38	37	5.1	42	37	41	43	42	-1.2	0.4
Nova Scotia	309	348	322	4.2	376	375	432	415	387	-6.6	3.0
New Brunswick	207	205	196	-5.4	247	234	237	243	235	-3.2	-4.8
Quebec	3,355	3,472	3,580	6.7	3,949	4,242	4,205	4,227	4,207	-0.5	6.5
Ontario	6,053	6,416	6,508	7.5	6,924	7,429	7,645	7,414	7,389	-0.3	6.7
Manitoba	456	478	466	2.3	576	590	627	591	587	-0.6	1.8
Saskatchewan	401	440	436	8.6	503	542	604	543	545	0.3	8.2
Alberta	1,331	1,529	1,504	13.0	1,523	1,730	1,805	1,759	1,742	-1.0	14.4
British Columbia	2,027	2,194	2,246	10.8	2,265	2,542	2,512	2,513	2,499	-0.5	10.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	17	17	18	6.1	21	23	22	21	22	4.5	5.5

Wholesale merchants' inventories

Trade group	Feb. 1993	Jan. 1994[r]	Feb. 1994[p]	Feb. 1993 to Feb. 1994	Feb. 1993	Nov. 1993[r]	Dec. 1993[r]	Jan. 1994[r]	Feb. 1994[p]	Jan. 1994 to Feb. 1994	Feb. 1993 to Feb. 1994
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,184	3,270	3,175	-0.3	3,274	3,318	3,304	3,317	3,266	-1.5	-0.3
Apparel and dry goods	969	1,066	1,063	9.8	949	1,057	1,062	1,061	1,048	-1.3	10.4
Household goods	1,143	1,229	1,241	8.6	1,143	1,281	1,270	1,307	1,306	-0.1	14.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,991	3,487	3,641	-8.8	3,786	3,542	3,384	3,509	3,463	-1.3	-8.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,064	2,418	2,435	18.0	2,154	2,387	2,430	2,462	2,497	1.4	15.9
Lumber and building materials	2,570	2,827	2,910	13.2	2,543	2,772	2,878	2,906	2,865	-1.4	12.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,325	1,247	1,302	-1.7	1,295	1,245	1,257	1,253	1,258	0.4	-2.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,083	7,275	7,258	2.5	7,108	7,184	7,294	7,430	7,264	-2.2	2.2
Other products	3,430	3,570	3,664	6.8	3,321	3,508	3,527	3,556	3,536	-0.6	6.5
Total, all trades	**25,758**	**26,388**	**26,689**	**3.6**	**25,573**	**26,294**	**26,405**	**26,802**	**26,502**	**-1.1**	**3.6**

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local government long-term debt
March 1994

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation
March 1994

Manufacturers shipped 2 753 035 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in March 1994, down 3.7% from 2 859 951 square metres a year earlier but up 36.8% from 2 011 767 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of March 1994 totalled 6 942 405 square metres, a 5.5% decrease from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32-33).

The March 1994 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies
February 1994

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 8.3% to 2 187 217 cubic metres in February 1994, from 2 018 991 cubic metres after revisions in February 1993.

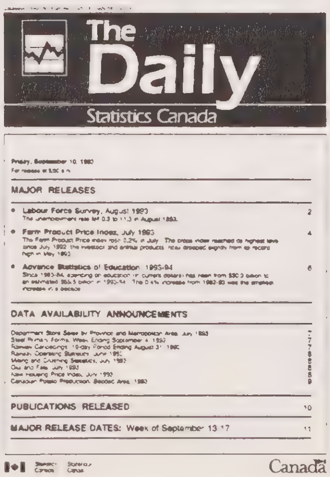
Stocks on hand at the end of February 1994 totalled 3 172 808 cubic metres, up 21.0% from 2 622 205 cubic metres in February 1993.

At the end of February 1994, year-to-date production totalled 4 287 190 cubic metres, up 9.1% from 3 928 831 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The February 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■



The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Non-metal mines, 1992.
Catalogue number 26-224
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; other countries: US$31)

Industry price indexes, February 1994.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; other countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Building permits, February 1994.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$290; other countries: US$34/US$340).

Exports by commodity, January 1994.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; other countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 26 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED


Travel-log
Spring 1994
Sports Participation Travel Between Atlantic Canada and New England
Canada

Travel-log
Spring 1994

The feature article in the spring 1994 issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, is "Sports participation travel between Atlantic Canada and New England". This issue also analyzes international travel trends and the performance of the travel price index in 1993. The touriscope indicators for the fourth quarter of 1993 and for the year of 1993 are listed at the centre of the newsletter.

The spring 1994 (vol. 13, no. 2) issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $10/$40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lise Beaulieu-Caron (613-951-1673), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Cigarette sales and production
March 1994

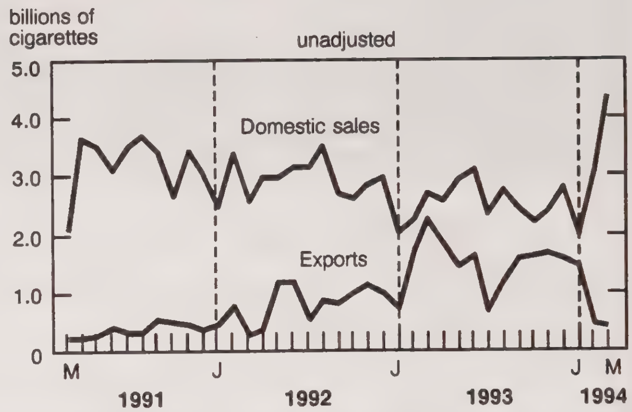
Total sales of cigarettes by Canadian tobacco manufacturers were 4.77 billion in March 1994, down slightly from 4.91 billion reported for March 1993. Domestic sales in March, however, were up sharply to 4.35 billion cigarettes—an increase of 62.5% compared to March 1993.

Exports of cigarettes plunged to 374 million cigarettes, down 83.1% from 2.21 billion in March 1993. Export levels have decreased to 6.4% of total production, down from the all-time high of 46.9% in March 1993.

These changes follow cigarette tax decreases by the federal and Quebec governments on February 8, by the New Brunswick government on February 10 and by the Ontario government on February 22. The federal government also imposed a tax on Canadian-made cigarettes destined for the export market.

Canadian production of cigarettes in March reached 5.88 billion, a 24.9% increase from 4.71 billion produced in March 1993. Production exceeded total sales in March, as manufacturers increased inventories from relatively low levels in recent months.

Domestic sales and exports



Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The March 1994 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liisa Pent (613-951-3521), Industry Division.

Volume of cigarettes

	March 1993[r]	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	January-March 1993[r]	January-March 1994	March 1993 to March 1994
	millions						% change
Domestic sales	2,675	1,943	3,053	4,346	6,916	9,342	62.5
Exports	2,208	1,398	412	374	4,572	2,183	-83.1
Production	4,707	3,806	3,783	5,878	12,700	13,467	24.9

[r] *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending April 7, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period decreased by 4.0% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded decreased by 2.3% to 4.6 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, decreased by 16.2% during the same period. Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of April 7, 1994 increased by 2.8% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Sound recording survey

1992-93

In 1992-93, record-label companies reported sales of $642 million, up 11% from 1991-92. Sales of recordings with Canadian content totalled $76.6 million, up 32% from 1991-92. Profits for all companies were up 28%.

The number of units sold increased 22% to 85.9 million. The continuing rise in CD sales accounted for almost all of this increase.

The total number of recordings released in 1992-93 dropped 16%, while the number of releases with Canadian content declined 38%.

Preliminary data from the 1992-93 sound recording survey are now available on a cost-recovery basis.

The 1992-93 issue of *Sound recording industry* (87-202, $24) should be released in July. It will provide information on the number of new releases by language of lyrics, musical category, Canadian content, format, and origin of master tapes. Financial indicators will also be available, as well as industry profiles by Canadian and foreign control, size of company (by revenue), and region.

For further information on this release, contact Mary K. Allen (613-951-1544), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

April 1, 1994

Frozen meat in cold storage as of April 1, 1994, amounted to 33 900 tonnes. This compares with 31 700 tonnes a month earlier and 29 200 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Logging industry

1992 annual survey of forestry

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the logging industry (SIC 0410) totalled $8,538.5 million, up 8.5% from $7,701.9 million in 1991.

Data for this industry will be released in *Logging industry* (25-201, $33).

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Forestry services industry

1992 annual survey of forestry

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the business sector of the forestry services industry (SIC 0511) totalled $240.8 million, up 15.5% from $208.4 million in 1991.

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aviation statistics centre service bulletin,
vol. 26, no. 4.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States:
US$11.20/US$112; other countries: US$13/US$130).

Railway carloadings, February 1994, vol. 71, no. 2.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
other countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Farm product price index, February 1994.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
other countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
January 1994.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States:
US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

Travel-log: sports participation travel between Atlantic Canada and New England, spring 1994.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10/$40; United States: US$12/US$48;
other countries: US$14/US$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 27, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

World trade database on CD-ROM

1980-1992

Between 1980 and 1992, countries of the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation regional alliance (APEC) saw their share of world exports jump to 42.3% (from 32.5%) and their share of world imports climb to 40.1% (from 31.9%). The increases in exports were led by the newly industrialized countries of the Pacific (Hong Kong, China, Taiwan, South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand), all of which recorded average annual growth rates exceeding 17%. In comparison, the growth rates averaged 11.4% for Japan, 8.2% for Canada and 7.8% for the United States.

The *World trade database* can generate data on global trade flows, market share and sources of supply. Constructed from data reported to the United Nations, the *World trade database* provides annual trade flows (in US$) between some 160 countries and for more than 600 commodities. Adjustments are made to the U.N. data to alleviate the substantial inconsistencies between individual countries' returns and to estimate the trade of late-reporting and non-reporting countries.

The new *World trade database CD-ROM* ($3,500 subject to Statistics Canada licence agreement) provides data for the years 1980 to 1992 and incorporates user-friendly software by Dataware Technologies that allows for easy data access and retrieval. A 50% discount is available to educational institutions.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment insurance statistics

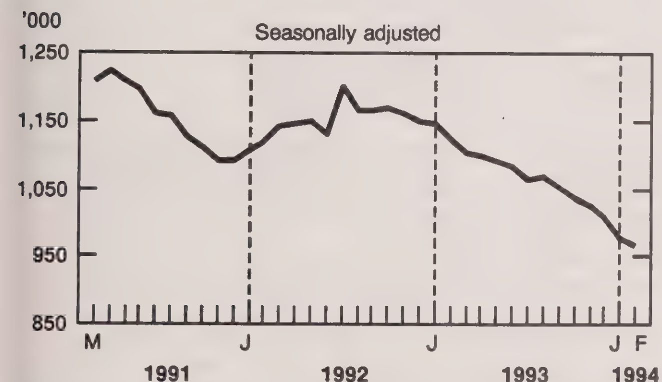
February 1994 (preliminary)

In February, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits (seasonally adjusted) decreased 1.4% to 962,000. After peaking at 1,200,000 in July 1992, the trend has been downward.

Seasonally adjusted

For the week ending February 19, 1994, the number of beneficiaries who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at an estimated 962,000, down 1.4% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries receiving regular U. I. benefits



Between January and February 1994, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits declined in all jurisdictions except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where slight increases were observed. Decreases exceeding 2% occurred in the Yukon (-3.7%), Manitoba (-3.1%), the Northwest Territories (-3.0%), Newfoundland (-2.3%) and Quebec (-2.1%).

Unadjusted

In February 1994, the estimated number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,397,000, down 10.4% from February 1993. Year-over-year, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 11.0% to 825,000, and the number of female beneficiaries declined 9.6% to 571,000.

Note to users

The number of beneficiaries represents persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

Data on benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month and are usually final estimates. These estimates are affected by the number of working days in the reference month to process claims and pay benefits. It is common when making short-term comparisons to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Benefits shown here include payments to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (since February 1991) and payments to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).

Unemployment insurance disbursements in February 1994 totalled $1.6 billion, down 10.0% from February 1993. For the first two months of 1994, $3.3 billion was paid in benefits, down 8.8% from the same period in 1993. For the same two-month period, the average weekly payment remained virtually unchanged at $264.99, but the number of benefit weeks decreased 9.8% to 12.0 million.

Number of beneficiaries (all types of benefits)

	February 1994	February 1993 to February 1994
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St.John's	13,470	-20.3
Halifax	15,400	-5.1
Saint John	6,240	-12.2
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	12,110	-8.2
Québec	38,110	-4.6
Sherbrooke	7,960	-10.0
Trois-Rivières	9,260	-17.1
Montréal	155,930	-12.4
Hull	11,760	-7.8
Ottawa	17,970	-16.6
Oshawa	10,280	16.2
Toronto	131,140	-16.1
Hamilton	19,250	-17.7
St.Catharines-Niagara	17,270	-13.4
Kitchener	11,650	-14.9
London	11,140	-27.3
Windsor	8,620	-11.3
Sudbury	10,610	25.9
Thunder Bay	6,010	-6.8
Winnipeg	23,370	-11.6
Regina	5,600	-12.9
Saskatoon	7,570	-11.4
Calgary	27,920	-16.6
Edmonton	33,060	-5.5
Vancouver	62,040	-14.8
Victoria	9,410	-13.0

A total of 211,000 claims (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in February 1994, down 6.4% from a year earlier. Since the beginning of 1994, 552,000 claims have been received. This is a decrease of 4.9% from the year-earlier period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The February 1994 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for December 1993, January 1994 and February 1994, will be available in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment insurance statistics

		February 1993	December 1993	January 1994	February 1994	January 1994 to February 1994
Regular benefits		seasonally adjusted				% change
Beneficiaries	'000	1,120	1,008 r	976p	962p	-1.4
Amount paid	$'000	1,257,512	1,145,622	1,117,022	1,103,974	-1.2
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,895	4,481	4,392	4,328	-1.5
		February 1993	**December 1993**	**January 1994**	**February 1994**	**February 1993 to February 1994**
		unadjusted				% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,559	1,275 r	1,383p	1,397p	-10.4
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,312	1,036 r	1,151p	1,145p	-12.8
Claims received	'000	225	350	340	211	-6.4
Amount paid	$'000	1,768,434	1,475,611	1,693,509	1,591,701	-10.0
Weeks of benefits	'000	6,448	5,436	6,181	5,798	-10.1
Average weekly benefit	$	266.02	262.01	264.18	265.86	-0.1
		January to February				**1993 to 1994**
		1993		1994		% change
Year-to-date						
Beneficiaries, average	'000	1,560		1,390p		-10.9
Claims received	'000	580		552		- 4.9
Amount paid	$'000	3,603,271		3,285,210		-8.8
Weeks of benefits	'000	13,282		11,979		-9.8
Average weekly benefit	$	265.14		264.99		-0.1

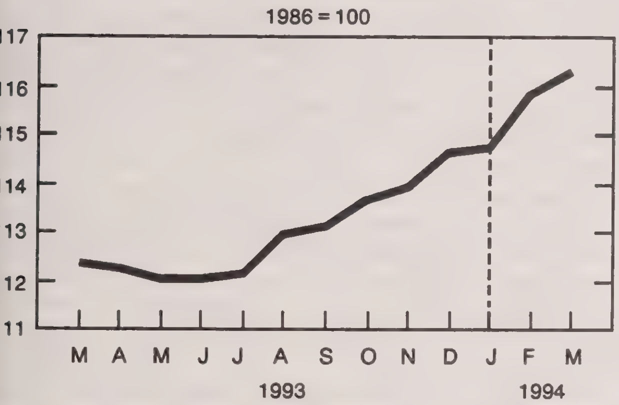
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

Industrial product price index

March 1994 (preliminary)

The year-over-year change in the industrial product price index (IPPI, 1986=100), continued to rise in March, jumping to 3.6% from February's revised figure of 3.3%. However, 3.6% is still below the year-over-year change observed in the first four months of 1993, when it ranged from 3.7% to 4.4%. The IPPI climbed to 116.3 from 115.8 as the month-to-month change in the index fell back to 0.4% compared to February's increase of 1.0%.

Industrial product price index



In March, price increases were broadly based as the price indexes for 16 of the 21 major groups of products rose, while three remained unchanged and two declined. The most significant price increases in order of their importance were: primary metal products (+1.7%), autos, trucks and other transport equipment (+0.4%), and paper and paper products (+1.0%). The two indexes that edged downward were electric and communications products (-0.2%) and textile products (-0.1%).

Between mid-February and mid-March, the value of the U.S. dollar continued to rise against the Canadian dollar, increasing the value of export prices quoted in U.S. dollars by 0.7%. This particularly affected the indexes for automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment; paper and paper products; and (to a lesser extent), lumber, sawmill and other wood products. In March 1994, the U.S. dollar was 9.4% higher against the Canadian dollar than in March 1993.

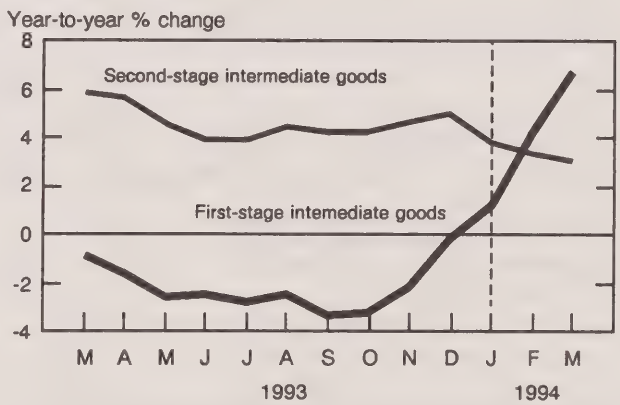
Note to users

Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods. This category is dominated by primary metals, chemicals, and pulp. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods. Almost half the commodities tracked in the IPPI, and part of every commodity group, fall into this category.

Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment. These are divided into foods and feeds (which covers about two-thirds of food, feed, and beverage products), capital equipment (which is dominated by transport equipment, other machinery, and electrical and electronic products) and other final goods (of which the largest components are automobiles, gasoline, clothing, various chemical products, and most furniture).

The increase in the year-over-year change in the IPPI was the result of increases in the year-over-year changes for first-stage intermediate goods, foods and feeds, capital equipment, and other finished goods. The only category where the year-over-year change in prices declined was second-stage intermediate goods.

Intermediate goods price indexes



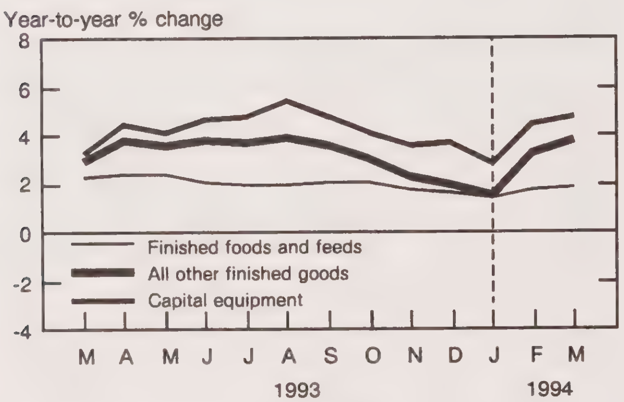
The price index for first-stage intermediate goods continued to increase in March, rising by 1.4% compared to 2.3% in February. Price increases for aluminum products, wood pulp, and copper and copper alloy products were the most important contributors to the increase.

The index for first-stage intermediate goods was 6.7% higher in March than a year earlier. This was the largest 12-month increase since April 1989. Price levels have been rising strongly in the last four months, as they did in early 1992. However, the March level was only about the same as in May 1991.

In March, the price index for second-stage intermediate goods rose by only 0.3%, down from 0.7% in February. This saw the year-over-year change in second-stage intermediate goods continue to decline to 3.0%, from 3.3%.

In March, prices for finished goods rose 0.3%, compared to 0.9% in February. In all three categories of finished goods, smaller price increases occurred in March than in February. The price index for foods and feeds rose by 0.3% in March, down from 0.7% in February. The index for capital equipment rose by 0.3% compared to 0.9%, and the index for all other finished goods also rose by 0.3% compared to 1.0%. In both February and March, meat products dominated the increase for foods and feeds. Similarly, the price movements of motor vehicles dominated the increase for capital equipment in both months.

Finished goods price indexes



The year-over-year change in the finished goods price index, however, rose to 3.4% in March compared to 3.1% in February. The year-over-year change in all three major finished goods categories increased in March. The year-over-year changes for both the capital equipment index and the other finished goods index tended to increase from March 1993 to August 1993, only to decline again from September to January. In the first quarter of 1994, however, the year-over-year changes in these two indexes have again increased.

Primary metal products, automobiles and pulp

The primary metal products index rose 1.7% in March, less than the 2.7% in February. March's increase was primarily due to price increases for aluminum products (+4.9%) and copper and copper alloy products (+4.4%). The continued increase in the price for aluminum is attributable to the current international agreement to cut production. The boom in copper prices is attributable to the beginning of world recovery and seasonal trends. After four months of strong increases in nickel prices, nickel product prices rose by only 0.9%; the increase in aluminum prices, although strong, was a little less than in February.

The automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment index rose by 0.4% in March, about one-quarter of its February increase. March's increase was primarily attributable to the decline in the value of the Canadian dollar as the export automobile index rose by 0.8%. Domestic automobile prices, however, saw a 0.1% decline.

In March, the paper and paper products index rose 1.0% as both pulp and newsprint prices increased. Domestic sulphate-woodpulp prices rose by 1.2%, export sulphate-woodpulp prices rose by 3.4%, and newsprint prices rose by 1.6%. American newsprint consumption is rising and most U.S. mills are at or near capacity. In addition, woodpulp consumption is rising around the world, although international markets remain very compettive as much capacity remains available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The March 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance[1]	March 1993	February 1994 r	March 1994p	March 1993 to March 1994	February 1994 to March 1994
					% change*	
Industrial product price index – total	**100.0**	**112.3**	**115.8**	**116.3**	**3.6**	**0.4**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	113.7	118.0	118.5	4.2	0.4
Intermediate goods	60.4	111.0	114.6	115.2	3.8	0.5
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	102.4	107.8	109.3	6.7	1.4
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	113.5	116.5	116.9	3.0	0.3
Finished goods	39.6	114.1	117.7	118.0	3.4	0.3
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	117.9	119.7	120.0	1.8	0.3
Capital equipment	10.4	114.7	119.8	120.1	4.7	0.3
All other finished goods	19.3	111.8	115.6	115.9	3.7	0.3
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	114.5	117.0	117.6	2.7	0.5
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.0	120.5	120.7	5.0	0.2
Beverages	2.0	124.2	123.9	123.9	-0.2	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	154.7	164.2	164.3	6.2	0.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.9	115.6	115.6	1.5	0.0
Textile products	2.2	109.5	110.7	110.6	1.0	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.1	115.4	115.5	1.2	0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	152.4	157.7	158.6	4.1	0.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.8	120.1	120.1	1.1	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	103.8	105.7	106.8	2.9	1.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	130.1	137.9	138.0	6.1	0.1
Primary metal products	7.7	100.0	107.3	109.1	9.1	1.7
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.8	116.3	116.6	3.4	0.3
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.4	120.7	120.9	2.1	0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	107.7	115.1	115.6	7.3	0.4
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.3	113.3	113.1	0.7	-0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.4	113.7	114.2	3.4	0.4
Petroleum and coal products[2]	6.4	90.9	84.8	84.9	-6.6	0.1
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	115.4	119.2	119.4	3.5	0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	113.4	116.8	117.0	3.2	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	78.0	82.8	83.7	7.3	1.1

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figure is rounded.*

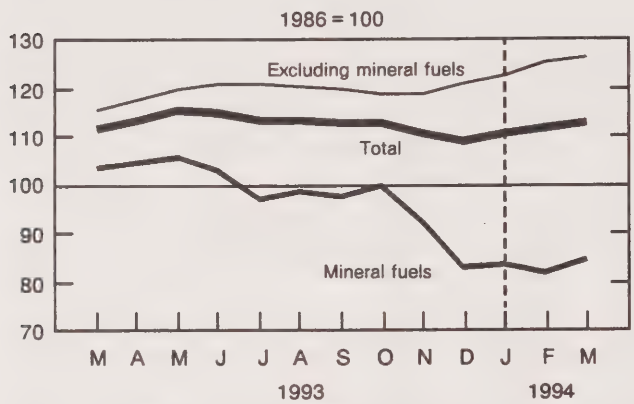
■

Raw materials price index

March 1994 (preliminary)

The raw materials price index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) rose 1.3% in March 1994, to a level of 112.8, marking its third consecutive monthly increase. Major contributors were the price increases of 2.9% for mineral fuels, 2.8% for non-ferrous metals, and 1.4% for wood. All other components showed minor price increases, except vegetable products, which did not change. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was up 1.0% from the previous month, continuing the upward trend that began in October 1993.

Raw materials price index



In March 1994, the RMPI was 1.1% higher than in March 1993. This modest overall change masked large movements among some groups of commodities. Major increases in the indexes for wood (+13.9%), vegetable products (+16.9%), non-ferrous metals (+10.1%), and ferrous materials (+20.3%) were largely offset by the decline in the mineral fuels index (-18.6%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 9.4% from March 1993 to March 1994. Since October 1993, the RMPI excluding mineral fuels has increased 6.7%.

The mineral fuels index has declined gradually from May 1993 (105.5) to March 1994 (84.1), with occasional monthly increases. This March saw one of these, up 2.9%. The decrease in the mineral fuels index since March 1993 was due mainly to a 21% decline in crude oil prices.

In March 1994, wood prices posted a fifth consecutive monthly increase (+1.4%). This increase was caused mainly by logs and bolts prices (+1.6%). Year-over-year wood prices were up almost 14%, also due to higher logs and bolts prices (+16.6%). The logs and bolts index reached its all-time high in July 1993 (228.9), declined until October, and then increased steadily to a level of 225.1 in March 1994.

The non-ferrous metals index rose 2.8% in March, mainly because of higher prices for copper concentrates (+7.5%), aluminum materials (+3.1%) and gold (+1.4%). Since October 1993, prices for most of the major non-ferrous metals rose: copper concentrates (+26%), aluminum materials (+24%), gold (+10%), nickel concentrates (+41%) and lead concentrates (+6%). Partially offsetting these increases were prices for zinc concentrates (which showed no change) and radio-active concentrates (which declined 6%). The total non-ferrous index has risen 15.3% since October 1993, after falling almost 8% in the preceding nine months.

The vegetable products index showed no change in March. However, since March 1993, higher prices for grains (+28%), oilseeds (+25.7%) and unrefined sugar (+23.6%) have increased the vegetable products index (+16.9%).

In March 1994, ferrous material prices edged up again (+0.6%). Ferrous material prices were up 20.3% from March 1993, due mainly to higher prices for iron and steel scrap (+32.1%) and iron ore (+9.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The March 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, ($20/$200) will be available at the end of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Raw materials price index

	Relative importance[1]	March 1993	February 1994 [r]	March 1994 [p]	March 1993 to March 1994	February 1994 to March 1994
					% change	
Raw materials total	**100**	**111.6**	**111.3**	**112.8**	**1.1**	**1.3**
Mineral fuels	32	103.3	81.7	84.1	-18.6	2.9
Vegetable products	10	94.5	110.5	110.5	16.9	0.0
Animals and animal products	26	109.7	111.6	111.7	1.8	0.1
Wood	13	170.8	191.9	194.6	13.9	1.4
Ferrous materials	4	99.0	118.4	119.1	20.3	0.6
Non-ferrous metals	13	95.6	102.4	105.3	10.1	2.8
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.2	100.7	101.0	1.8	0.3
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	115.4	125.0	126.2	9.4	1.0

1 *Rounded figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cereals and oilseeds review

March 1994

For most of March 1994, grain markets traded on concerns about weather and continuing poor export markets. Discussions about poor grain movement in Canada due to a strike at the Port of Vancouver and a railcar shortage overshadowed a falling dollar and increased interest rates.

The end of Alberta's crow offset program resulted in heavy purchases of barley and feed-wheat in Alberta and some price strength for the western barley futures contracts. In other price news, increases were announced in 1993/94 Canadian Wheat Board initial payments for spring wheat (most grades) and feed barley. Canola prices continued volatile.

Toward the end of March, traders' interests shifted to 1994 crop areas. Release of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's *Planting intentions* gave markets their first official indicator of U.S. farmers' plans for the new growing season. Statistics Canada will release the seeding intentions of Canadian farmers on April 28.

The February 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Mortality statistics

1921-1990

From 1921 to 1990, the overall rate of mortality in Canada fell substantially, despite a marked shift to a more aged population. During this period, the proportion of the population under 25 declined to 35% (from 52%), while the proportion of those aged 65 and over more than doubled to 12% of the total population (from 5%). Given these changes, the decrease in the crude death rate to 7.2 deaths per 1000 population (from 11.6) is particularly remarkable.

The decline in mortality over the 70-year period from 1921 to 1990 is attributable to many factors that include: improved public health and hygiene; industrial and economic development; increased urbanization; greater health consciousness; increased availability and use of health-care facilities; decreases in socioeconomic inequities; greater economic security over the entire life cycle; new therapeutic developments; better education; improved nutrition; and healthier lifestyles.

Dramatic declines in infant mortality (from 102.1 deaths per 1000 live births in 1921 to 6.8 in 1990) contributed significantly to the decrease in the overall death rate. Declines in death rates due to infectious disease (during the 1940s and 1950s) and cardiovascular disease (from the 1970s onward) also helped bring down the mortality rate.

By 1990, the average age at death for males had increased to 67.9 years (from 39.0 years in 1921), while the average age at death for females had increased to 73.6 years (from 41.1 years in 1921).

Further information on deaths in Canada over the 70-year period from 1921 to 1990 is available in *Selected mortality statistics, Canada, 1921-1990* (82-548, $40). Major topics covered by the tables in this publication include: numbers and rates of deaths, age-specific and age-standardized death rates, natural increase of the population, average and median age at death, life expectancy at birth, and life expectancy at selected ages. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly production of soft drinks, March 1994.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; other countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Gas utilities, January 1994.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; other countries: US$17.80/ US$178).

New motor vehicle sales, December 1993.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; other countries: US$20.20/ US$202).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics
February 1994.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; other countries: US$8.50/US$85).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 28, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

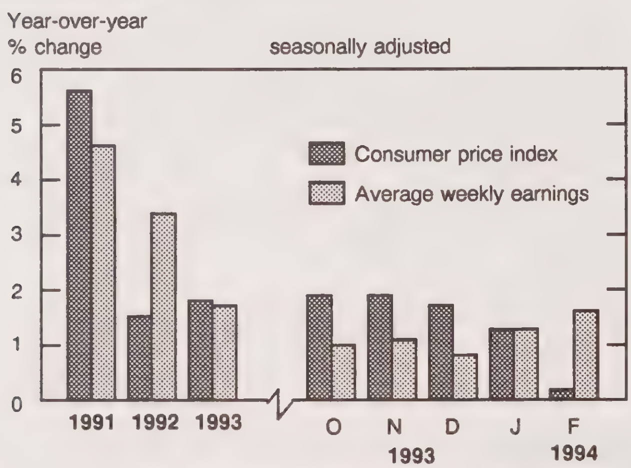
MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours
February 1994 (preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment was virtually unchanged in February at 9,934,000, continuing the trend of the preceding five months. Moderate cutbacks by manufacturers (-9,000), wholesalers and retailers (-11,000), and construction employers (-5,000) were partly offset by employment gains in business services (+8,000), finance, insurance and real estate (+6,000), and mining, quarrying and oil wells (+3,000).

Mirroring the sluggish employment performance, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour declined slightly (-0.1%). For the five months to February, average weekly hours have alternated between 30.6 and 30.7 hours.

Average weekly earnings



Average weekly earnings rose for the fourth consecutive month (+0.3%) to stand at $565.33 in February. Despite the recent monthly increases, average weekly earnings were up only 1.5% from February 1993. The longer-term trend in earnings has continued to show smaller increases since the growth rate peaked at 6.4% in September 1989. February's most substantial year-over-year earnings growth was reported in finance, insurance and real estate (+7.0%). All of the remaining major industry groups recorded growth of less than 3.0%, with average weekly earnings actually decreasing in the mining, quarrying, oil well, and construction industries.

The public-sector industries of health and social services and educational and related services, as well as public administration, all reported earnings increases of 1.0% or less as effects of budgetary restrictions continued to restrain average weekly earnings growth.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The survey of employment, payrolls and hours covers all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and defence services.*

Industry summaries

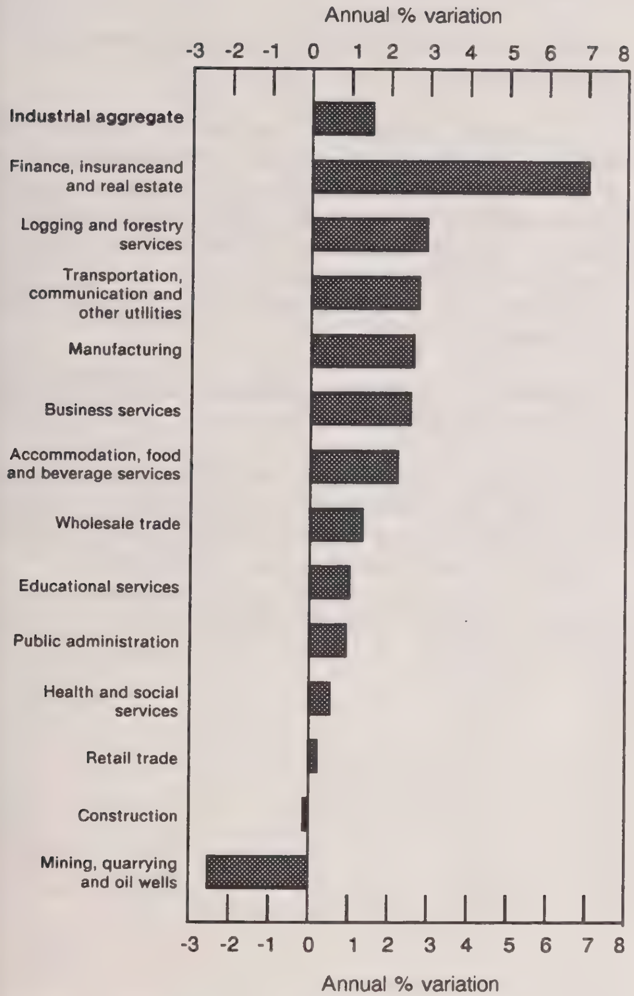
Small employment declines in manufacturing

The number of paid employees in manufacturing fell by 9,000 in February, despite a partial return from layoff of automotive manufacturing employees at General Motors and the return of INCO employees in Ontario. The declines were concentrated in textile products, food, printing, publishing and allied industries. The reduction was most pronounced in Quebec, where manufacturers reduced employment by 6,300. This continued a trend for manufacturers in Quebec, where employment has dropped by 17,600 since September 1993.

Wholesale and retail trade employment sluggish

Both the wholesale and the retail trade industries recorded employment declines in February. For retail trade this continued a trend of declines that has persisted for the six latest months despite some growth in retail sales over this period. Wholesale trade employment has fallen in three of the four latest months. These declines were widespread within the wholesale and retail trade industries.

Average weekly earnings, February 1993 to February 1994, seasonally adjusted



Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia accounted for the majority of employment lost in trade. Trade employment in Ontario decreased in eight of the nine latest months, accounting for a net loss of 58,000 employees.

Construction employment, earnings and paid hours continue to slide

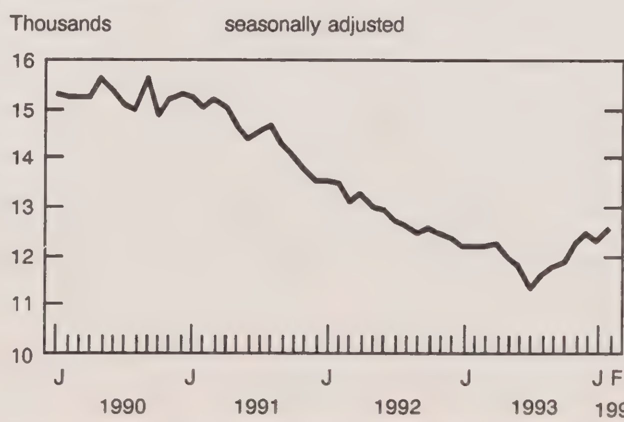
Employment in construction declined for the third consecutive month, resulting in 14,000 fewer employees since November 1993. This contrasts with the first 11 months of 1993 when, despite fluctuating monthly movements, employment changed little overall (-1,500). The drop in employment occurred mainly in trade-contracting industries. The bulk of the drop in February was in Ontario and British Columbia.

Average weekly earnings declined in February, due in part to lower average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour, which fell 0.5%. Average weekly hours have dropped by 1.1 hours since November 1993. This pattern of declining hours and earnings has persisted for the three latest months, the same period for which employment has declined.

Mining, quarrying and oil wells employment recovering since August 1993

Employment in mining, quarrying and oil wells expanded 2.2% in February, offsetting January's decline and continuing the trend of employment growth that began in August 1993. During this period, employment expanded by 12,000 in the industry. February's increase was concentrated in Ontario and Alberta (Ontario and Alberta represent about two-thirds of total payroll employment in mining, quarrying and oil wells). In Alberta, employment in services incidental to crude petroleum and natural gas continued to grow strongly. Increased demand for contract drilling services in recent months has resulted in employment gains in the industry. Ontario's increased employment in metal mines resulted from employees at INCO returning from layoff.

SEPH employment in mining, quarrying and oil wells



The improvement in mining, quarrying and oil wells in recent months follows years of employment losses in the industry. During the past four years total employment has declined by nearly one-third.

Average weekly earnings fell 2.5% from February 1993, to stand at $933.97. The year-over-year earnings decrease in this industry was concentrated in Alberta and Ontario, and was due in part to decreases in both average weekly hours (-3.1%) and average hourly earnings (-3.5%) for employees paid by the hour.

Business services employment continues to expand

Business services employment rebounded in February (+1.5%) and more than offset January's decline (-0.7%). The trend in employment in recent months continued to grow steadily. After contributing to the decline in January, accounting and bookkeeping services and computer and related services led the increase in February. Much of the employment growth in business services has been in Ontario.

Average weekly earnings declined 0.1% from the previous month, led by declines in both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour. The earnings decline was the result of significantly lower average weekly earnings in: employment agencies and personne suppliers; accounting and bookkeeping services; anc advertising services.

Finance, insurance and real estate earnings remain strong

Increased activity in securities markets anc RRSPs contributed to higher commissions in the finance industries in February. This led to stronc year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings foi finance, insurance and real estate (+7.0%). Stronc year-over-year earnings growth, led by the finance industries, was a persistent trend in 1993—it has continued into 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Further industry data and other labour marke indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by specia tabulation. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contac Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087) Labour Division.

Average weekly earnings*

Industry group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	January 1994r	February 1994p	January 1994 to February 1994	February 1993	February 1994p	February 1993 to February 1994
	dollars		% change	dollars		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
Industrial aggregate	**563.85**	**565.33**	**0.3**	**554.20**	**562.93**	**1.6**
Logging and forestry	758.20	724.21	-4.5	745.30	759.62	1.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	954.21	933.97	-2.1	971.27	942.24	-3.0
Manufacturing	680.91	685.30	0.6	672.86	691.62	2.8
Construction	641.49	639.23	-0.4	637.36	638.72	0.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	719.92	726.33	0.9	698.25	717.32	2.7
Trade	412.88	411.94	-0.2	406.01	408.20	0.5
Wholesale trade	598.29	602.05	0.6	599.47	608.51	1.5
Retail trade	331.64	329.19	-0.7	320.85	321.16	0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	641.29	657.26	2.5	605.24	651.33	7.6
Business services	588.15	587.82	-0.1	573.31	587.82	2.5
Education-related services	679.95	677.37	-0.4	644.93	649.24	0.7
Health and social services	498.54	500.20	0.3	496.78	498.31	0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	218.21	220.41	1.0	210.29	215.59	2.5
Public administration	744.39	744.10	0.0	741.49	749.48	1.1
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	534.50	532.94	-0.3	517.86	531.76	2.7
Prince Edward Island	461.57	464.68	0.7	455.43	468.93	3.0
Nova Scotia	497.60	499.73	0.4	490.43	499.73	1.9
New Brunswick	506.84	510.59	0.7	501.11	510.59	1.9
Quebec	541.51	542.21	0.1	540.48	542.21	0.3
Ontario	598.56	601.32	0.5	583.18	598.12	2.6
Manitoba	494.73	495.07	0.1	488.98	492.70	0.8
Saskatchewan	473.92	474.73	0.2	468.08	471.72	0.8
Alberta	552.10	552.51	0.1	556.85	550.80	-1.1
British Columbia	572.16	572.94	0.1	552.83	569.45	3.0
Yukon	690.58	685.18	-0.8	689.74	685.18	-0.7
Northwest Territories	694.02	695.02	0.1	716.06	697.89	-2.5

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	January 1994r	February 1994p	January 1994 to February 1994	February 1993	February 1994p	February 1993 to February 1994
	thousands		% change	thousands		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
Industrial aggregate	**9,936**	**9,934**	**-0.0**	**9,715**	**9,696**	**-0.2**
Logging and forestry	59	59	0.0	52	52	0.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	123	125	1.6	118	122	3.4
Manufacturing	1,588	1,579	-0.6	1,540	1,531	-0.6
Construction	382	378	-1.0	321	306	-4.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	794	793	-0.1	796	775	-2.6
Trade	1,872	1,860	-0.6	1,819	1,805	-0.8
Wholesale trade	569	564	-0.9	556	547	-1.6
Retail trade	1,299	1,293	-0.5	1,263	1,259	-0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	630	636	1.0	645	625	-3.1
Business services	515	523	1.6	486	516	6.2
Education-related services	916	919	0.3	996	988	-0.8
Health and social services	1,119	1,121	0.2	1,109	1,106	-0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	696	699	0.4	655	660	0.8
Public administration	712	711	-0.1	701	697	-0.6
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	140	141	0.7	127	133	4.7
Prince Edward Island	39	39	0.0	36	36	0.0
Nova Scotia	277	274	-1.1	275	265	-3.6
New Brunswick	227	225	-0.9	213	212	-0.5
Quebec	2,404	2,390	-0.6	2,329	2,315	-0.6
Ontario	3,892	3,910	0.5	3,891	3,848	-1.1
Manitoba	373	374	0.3	373	368	-1.3
Saskatchewan	299	300	0.3	289	293	1.4
Alberta	976	979	0.3	944	961	1.8
British Columbia	1,272	1,267	-0.4	1,206	1,236	2.5
Yukon	12	11	-8.3	10	10	0.0
Northwest Territories	21	21	0.0	20	20	0.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

■

March intentions of principal field crop area

1994

As of March 1994, Canadian farmers are planning to seed record areas of canola, dry field peas, and soybeans. Significantly larger areas of durum wheat and flaxseed may be seeded this year, also. In contrast, producers intend to seed 5.3 million fewer acres of spring wheat. Producers are also planning little or no change in grain-corn area.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The seeding intentions data in this release are based on a survey conducted at the end of March. The data represent the acreage that agricultural producers are planning to seed later in the year. Due to a number of factors, these March intentions may differ from what is eventually seeded. Changes in market outlook, expected prices, and spring weather conditions—as well as these published seeding intentions themselves—may alter prospective seeding patterns. Estimates of 1994 actual seeded area will be released on June 30.*

Canola

Producers' intend, as of March 1994, to seed 13.1 million acres of canola, which would be a 27.6% increase from last year's record area. The potential for high financial returns currently associated with canola is one of the main motivating factors behind the intended increase in canola area. The majority of this intended increase was reported in traditional canola growing regions, where conditions are best suited to canola. However, about one-third of the intended area increase was reported in non-traditional regions in the Prairies, where subsequent weather conditions (especially precipitation) could have an impact on the area seeded.

Wheat

Following a pattern begun last year, this year producers are planning to seed fewer acres of spring wheat in favour of diversifying to a variety of other crops. The intended area of spring wheat in 1994 is 22.5 million acres, a 19.2% drop from last year's area.

One of the crops that producers intend to seed more of this year is durum wheat, which could increase by 52.7% to 5.5 million acres if March intentions are realized at the time of actual seeding.

Soybeans and corn for grain

Producers plan to seed a record 1.9 million acres of soybeans in 1994, which would be a 4.7% increase over last year's area.

The intended area of corn for grain this year is 2.5 million acres, nearly identical to last year's corn area.

Flaxseed

The intended area of flaxseed for 1994 is 1.8 million acres, a potential increase of 37.5% over last year's area of 1.3 million acres. The majority of this intended area increase was reported in Saskatchewan.

Oats and barley

Producers are planning to seed 4.6 million acres of oats in 1994, a 7.3% increase from 4.3 million acres seeded in 1993.

Barley area could decline slightly as producers are planning to seed 10.9 million acres, 3.5% smaller than last year's area of 11.3 million acres.

Dry field peas and lentils

If producers follow through with their March plans, the area of dry field peas in 1994 could reach a record level for the second year in a row. Producers plan to seed 1.6 million acres, up 24.4% from last year's area of 1.3 million acres.

The intended lentils area is 890 thousand acres, a 3.3% decrease from the record 920 thousand acres seeded last year.

Field crop reporting series no. 2: March intentions of principal field crop areas, Canada, 1994 (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Crops Section (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms
Week ending April 23, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending April 23, 1994, totalled 284 501 tonnes, up 2.4% from the week-earlier 277 831 tonnes but down 4.4% from the year-earlier 297 504 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 4 213 930 tonnes, a 5.6% decrease from 4 463 401 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Civil aviation statistics
February 1994

Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. continued to report growth on their scheduled international routes in February 1994. Since January 1992, these two air carriers have reported monthly increases (compared with the same month of the previous year) in 23 out of 25 months. Passenger-kilometres reported on scheduled international routes in January and February 1994 was close to its peak, which occurred in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for February 1994 will appear in the May 1994 issue of *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Electric power statistics
February 1994

Net generation of electricity for February 1994 increased to 49 261 gigawatt hours (GW.h), up 4.3% from February 1993. Exports increased 64.9% to 4 096 GW.h but imports decreased to 258 GW.h, from 463 GW.h.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro, 30 838 GW.h (+3.6%); nuclear, 8 376 GW.h (+21.7%); and thermal-conventional, 10 047 GW.h (-4.9%).

Year-to-date net generation at the end of February 1994 totalled 104 258 GW.h, up 6.0% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (7 625 GW.h) rose 49.7% from the previous year, but year-to-date imports (792 GW.h) declined 23.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The February 1994 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $11/$110) will be available the first week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics
February 1994

Coal production totalled 5 358 kilotonnes in February 1994, down 5.8% from February 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of February 1994 stood at 11 567 kilotonnes, up 2.5% from the previous year.

Exports in February rose to 2 307 kilotonnes, up 19.8% from February 1993; imports increased 100.0% to 39 kilotonnes. For January and February 1994, exports totalled 4 058 kilotonnes, 15.6% above the year before.

Coke production in February decreased to 259 kilotonnes, down 12.8% from February 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The February 1994 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the last week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 2: March intentions of principal field crop area, Canada.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; other countries: US$16/US$112).

The dairy review, February 1994.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; other countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Production and disposition of tobacco products, March 1994.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Construction type plywood, February 1994.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, February 1994.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; other countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, March 1994.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

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Statistics Canada

Friday, April 29, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

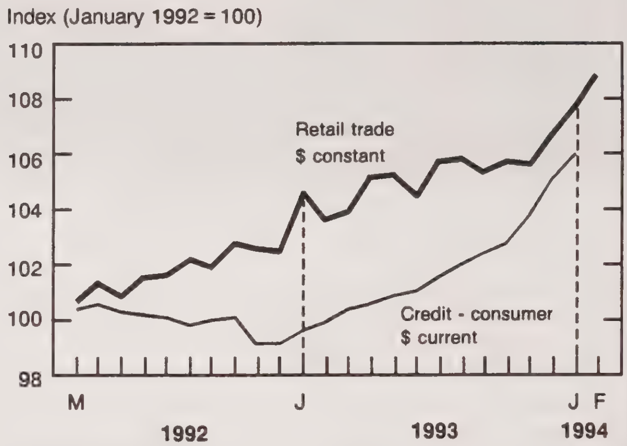
MAJOR RELEASES

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry
February 1994

Monthly overview

The economy continued to advance in February, when gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.1%. This followed a similar gain in January and a 0.4% increase in December. Output of **services** rose 0.4%, while **goods** production fell 0.4% after a similar rise in January, when cold weather spurred a number of energy-related industries. In January and February together, economy-wide output averaged 0.6% above its level in the fourth quarter of 1993.

Retail trade and household credit



Services-producing industries

A rebound in community, business and personal services accounted for about half the advance in services. Retail trade and communications also contributed as retailers enjoyed a solid gain in sales for a third consecutive month. Growth in the finance group slowed considerably, however, compared to the previous three months, while lower output in transportation and storage and in wholesale trade restrained the overall gain in services.

Community, business and personal services jumped 1.1%, its third gain in four months. The advance was widespread and the largest since September 1989. Higher output by hotels and restaurants (+1.8%) and by business professionals (+1.0%) sparked the advance. Amusement services also contributed, rising 3.0% after decreasing in December and January.

Retailers enjoyed a 1.0% gain in sales following increases of 1.1% in January and 0.9% in December. This rapid growth echoed substantial increases in consumer credit (excluding mortgage credit) since November, when interest rates touched their lowest level in decades. Employment also continued to improve, gaining 0.3% in the fourth quarter of 1993 and in the first quarter of 1994. Motor vehicle dealers have led the advances in retail trade recently, but in February higher sales by supermarkets and department stores augmented this strength. Lower sales by retailers of automotive parts, clothing, and general merchandise moderated the increase.

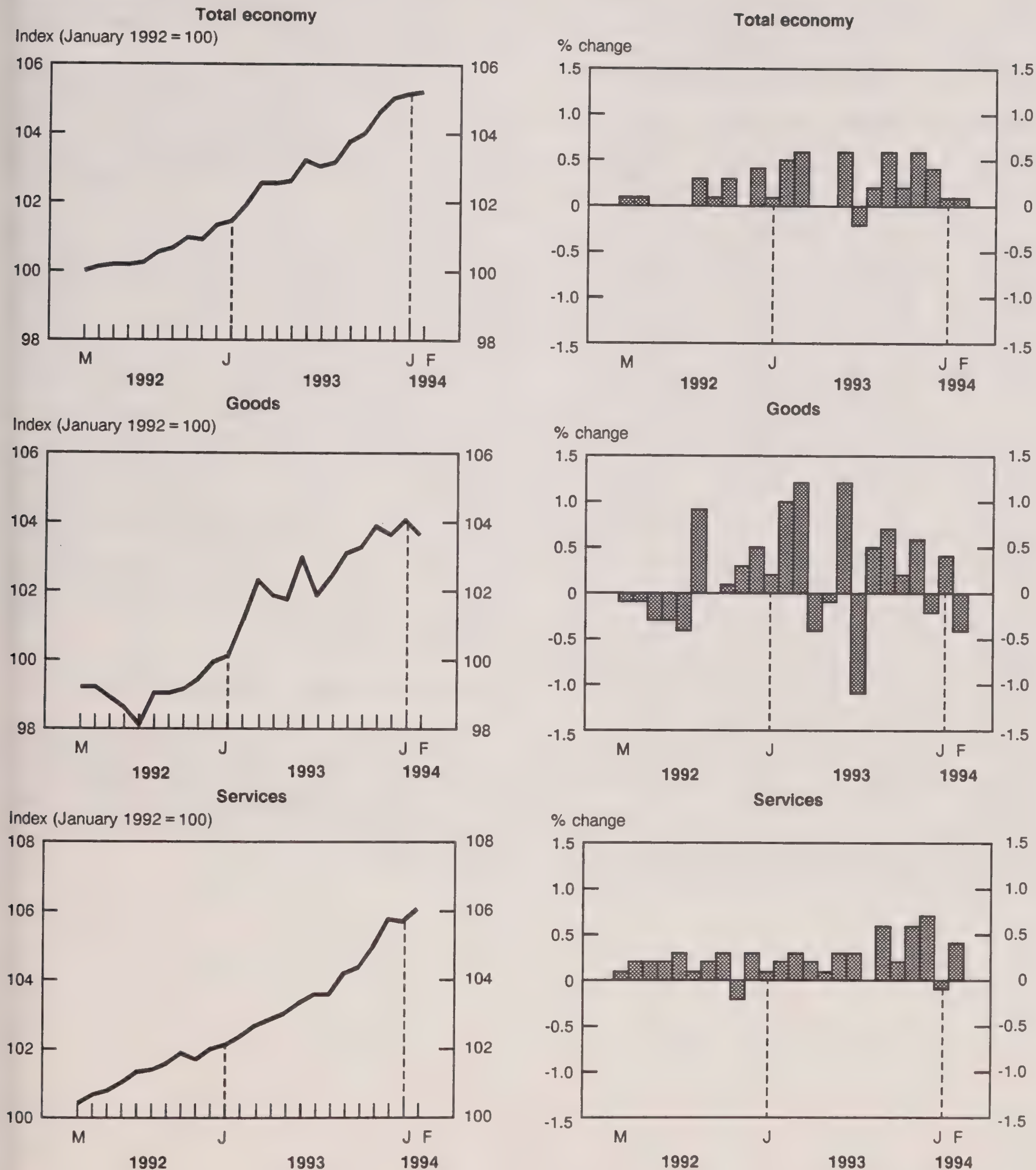
Growth in **finance, insurance and real estate services** slowed to 0.4% after increasing 1.8% in December and 0.7% in January. Another banner month by mutual funds was partly offset by lower activity by securities brokers and real estate agents. Despite lower interest rates, housing resales receded in January and February after a surge in the final two months of 1993. Lower royalty payments, however, were responsible for most of the slower growth in the finance group, as mining activity subsided.

Transportation and storage services continued to slump, falling 1.4% in February and 1.6% in January. Sharp decreases in rail and water transport led the drop in February. Carloadings of coal, grain, and lumber were particularly weak for a second consecutive month. Reduced pipeline services also contributed to the decline, led by a 1.7% drop in throughput of natural gas. Demand for natural gas slowed, notably in foreign markets, after soaring in January because of the cold weather.

Wholesalers lost sales for a second consecutive month (-0.6% in February and -0.9% in January). Only three of 11 trade groups recorded higher sales in February. Sales of machinery and equipment continued to increase rapidly following a pause in January. Imports and exports of machinery rose sharply in February.

Gross domestic product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices



Goods-producing industries

The decline in goods production reflected not only lower output by utilities after a surge in January, but also reflected cutbacks in mining, manufacturing and forestry. Higher activity in construction moderated the drop.

Output by **utilities** dropped 1.8% after soaring 7.5% in January. Electric power generation fell 1.8% while gas distribution dropped 2.9%. Despite the declines, production in both industries remained high as cold weather in January persisted in February.

Output of **mining, quarrying and oil wells** fell 1.1% after declining 0.2% in January. Producers of crude oil and natural gas reduced output to its fourth-quarter level after boosting production in January because of the cold weather. Coal output fell sharply in January and February following a high level of activity between September and December 1993. Inventories of coal have remained high for several months. Drilling activities receded 2.8%, continuing to fluctuate over a flat trend. Output in metal mines, excluding gold, remained depressed by temporary shutdowns that ended in the last week of February.

Output in **manufacturing** decreased 0.2%, its second consecutive decline. Despite the losses, production in the first two months of the quarter averaged only 0.1% lower than its level in the fourth quarter of 1993. Employment declined in the first quarter at the same rate as production. Disruptions in rail and water transportation affected the overall results, as did motor vehicle assemblers not yet back to full production after retooling. Twelve of 21 major groups lowered production but, other than the wood and food industries, declines were small in dollar terms. Higher production, of chemicals, refined petroleum products, and clothing moderated the decrease.

Manufacturers of wood products reduced output 5.4% as sawmill operators slashed production 7.1%. The dockworkers' strike in British Columbia and disruptions in rail transport services were partly responsible for the decline. As a result, inventories accumulated rapidly for a second consecutive month. The weakness was also evident in forestry, where production dropped 5.6%.

Manufacturers of chemical products raised output 1.6% following declines in the previous two months. Manufacturers of pharmaceutical products increased output 4.8% as shipments improved for a second consecutive month after several declines. A rebound in the production of industrial chemicals added to the strength.

Refiners of petroleum and coal products increased production 4.3% after maintaining it at almost the same level between October 1993 and January 1994. Production of gasoline, aviation and heavy fuels advanced the most. Exports of petroleum products soared in February.

Manufacturers of clothing raised output 3.4% after cutting back between October and January. The clothing industries were affected by several temporary closures in December 1993 and January 1994.

Construction activity rebounded 0.7% after January's 0.3% decline. Residential construction advanced 2.6%, mainly due to apartment construction. Activity on non-residential building projects continued to slump, dropping 2.1%. Growth in industrial projects was insufficient to offset lower activity on commercial and public projects. Engineering construction rose 0.7%, its fifth consecutive increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The February 1994 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) will be released in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	February 1993	November 1993	December 1993	January 1994	February 1994
	$ millions				
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Total economy	**511,206.5**	**524,719.6**	**526,889.4**	**527,398.7**	**527,928.0**
Goods-producing industries	171,572.4	176,254.5	175,878.9	176,567.9	175,812.9
Services-producing industries	339,634.1	348,465.1	351,010.5	350,830.8	352,115.1
Business sector	**417,975.8**	**432,231.2**	**434,756.8**	**435,242.1**	**435,537.4**
Goods	**170,592.4**	**175,266.8**	**174,871.9**	**175,575.7**	**174,818.3**
Agriculture	11,438.1	11,984.3	11,987.8	12,003.4	12,008.2
Fishing and trapping	705.1	726.4	709.5	698.7	686.6
Logging	3,303.1	3,265.9	3,247.8	3,356.8	3,167.4
Mining	20,525.1	22,074.3	21,529.9	21,484.2	21,237.8
Manufacturing	91,227.6	93,962.2	94,232.9	93,816.8	93,619.4
Construction	27,689.7	27,657.2	27,930.9	27,835.6	28,019.7
Other utility industries	15,703.7	15,596.5	15,233.1	16,380.2	16,079.2
Services	**247,383.4**	**256,964.4**	**259,884.9**	**259,666.4**	**260,719.1**
Transportation and storage	22,303.0	22,849.5	23,180.8	22,809.6	22,501.5
Communications	19,308.9	19,877.9	20,069.7	20,026.9	20,235.7
Wholesale trade	31,032.6	33,151.1	33,602.7	33,301.0	33,106.4
Retail trade	30,523.1	31,124.7	31,413.5	31,746.1	32,075.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	83,696.9	88,543.0	90,159.0	90,760.3	91,113.2
Community, business and personal services	60,518.9	61,418.2	61,459.2	61,022.5	61,687.3
Non-business sector	**93,230.7**	**92,488.4**	**92,132.6**	**92,156.6**	**92,390.6**
Goods	**980.0**	**987.7**	**1,007.0**	**992.2**	**994.6**
Services	**92,250.7**	**91,500.7**	**91,125.6**	**91,164.4**	**91,396.0**
Government services	34,111.2	33,643.9	33,326.2	33,565.9	33,588.7
Community and personal services	54,529.7	54,262.8	54,225.7	54,034.4	54,280.4
Other services	3,609.8	3,594.0	3,573.7	3,564.1	3,526.9
Other aggregations					
Industrial production	128,436.4	132,620.7	132,002.9	132,673.4	131,931.0
Non-durable manufacturing	41,562.6	42,371.2	42,167.3	41,927.9	42,101.7
Durable manufacturing	49,665.0	51,591.0	52,065.6	51,888.9	51,517.7

■

Crude oil and natural gas

February 1994 (preliminary)

Higher U.S. demand and increased domestic needs led to strong growth in crude oil and natural gas production in January and February 1994. During this period, natural gas production rose 7.7% from the first two months of 1993, while crude oil production increased 5.5%. Exports of natural gas rose 14.1% and exports of crude oil rose 13.3% from the same period in 1993. Unseasonably cold temperatures in the first two months of 1994 resulted in a 7.8% gain in domestic sales of natural gas.

Crude oil

Production of crude oil increased 5.3% in February 1994 from February 1993, to 8.2 million cubic metres. This was down from the 9.1% growth posted in January, but still higher than the 4.7% average gain recorded in 1993.

Crude oil exports were up a strong 12.4% from February 1993, to 4.2 million cubic metres. Exports have been rising, on a year-over-year basis, since May 1993.

Lower imports of crude oil led to a moderate 1.3% increase from February 1993 in refinery receipts. Imports and refinery receipts both rose strongly in January 1994.

Natural gas

Production of natural gas rose 4.5% from February 1993, to 10.9 billion cubic metres. This followed a gain of 10.8% in January.

Note to users

The crude petroleum and natural gas industry (SIC 071) is an important sector of the economy, especially in Western Canada. In 1993, the total value of crude oil and natural gas production amounted to $21.2 billion, of which $12.7 billion was exported. (Crude oil production was valued at $11.2 billion and natural gas at $10.0 billion). The industry employs 35,000 and has annual capital expenditures of $6.5 billion.

Natural gas exports increased 9.3% from February 1993, to 5.5 billion cubic metres. Exports to the United States have been rising strongly since early 1991, partly due to growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Unseasonably cold temperatures led to a 5.5% increase from February 1993 in domestic sales of natural gas. Sales rose a sharp 9.9% in January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The February 1994 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the last week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	February 1993	February 1994	February 1993 to February 1994	January 1993 to February 1993	January 1994 to February 1994	January-February 1993 to January-February 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]						
Production	7 742.7	8 155.8	5.3	16 176.1	17 071.8	5.5
Exports	3 768.0	4 236.7	12.4	7 868.7	8 916.3	13.3
Imports	2 457.4	2 311.1	-6.0	5 349.4	6 024.5	12.6
Refinery receipts	6 570.4	6 657.1	1.3	14 099.8	15 182.2	7.7
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[2]						
Marketable production	10 455.7	10 924.1	4.5	21 392.3	23 037.6	7.7
Exports	5 062.8	5 531.5	9.3	10 561.0	12 048.8	14.1
Domestic sales[3]	6 919.3	7 299.6	5.5	14 369.9	15 485.1	7.8

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
3 *Includes direct sales.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending April 14, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased by 6.2% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded decreased by 5.6% to 4.4 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, decreased by 10.9% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of April 14, 1994, increased by 2.2% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Motor carriers of freight quarterly survey, all carriers

Fourth quarter 1993

Motor carriers of freight generated operating revenues of $2.3 billion during the fourth quarter of 1993 and incurred operating expenses of $2.2 billion. The operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) improved to 0.96 in the fourth quarter of 1993, from 0.97 in the fourth quarter of 1992.

Compared with the fourth quarter of 1992, operating revenues increased by 8.3% and operating expenses increased by 7.1%.

Carrier distance was 1.5 billion kilometres, a 9.5% increase from the fourth quarter of 1992.

Detailed information for the fourth quarter of 1993 will appear in the June 1994 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Wallace (613-951-2519, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Motor carriers of freight annual survey, private carriers

1991

Financial and operating statistics for Canada-based private carriers with annual expenses over $1 million are now available for 1991.

These data and further information from the annual motor carriers of freight survey will be available in the vol. 10, no. 3 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80), which will be available in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613 951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Book publishing and exclusive agency distribution

1992-93

In 1992-93, the sales of 324 publishers and 44 exclusive agents totalled $1.6 billion, a 6% increase from 1991-92. A record 9,059 titles were published in 1992-93.

Preliminary data from the 1992-93 annual survey of book publishers and exclusive agents are now available on a cost-recovery basis.

Book publishing, 1992-93 (87-210, $20) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Manon Nadeau (613-951-1563), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Crushing statistics
March 1994

Oilseed processors crushed 190 thousand tonnes of canola in March 1994, a 14% increase from February 1994 and an 8% increase from March 1993 (176 thousand tonnes). Canola crushings for the current crop year (from August 1, 1993 to July 31, 1994) continued at a record 1.5 million tonnes.

Canola oil output totalled 79 thousand tonnes in March, while canola meal production was 116 thousand tonnes. Oil stocks declined to 26 thousand tonnes in March 1994, from 35 thousand in February. Canola meal stocks were 38 thousand tonnes in March.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The March 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) will be released in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division.

■

Hog inventories
April 1, 1994

At April 1, 1994, hog inventories were estimated at a record 11.3 million head, a 7% increase from the inventories of April 1, 1993. It was the third consecutive quarter when hog inventories were above 11 million head. In the East, inventories increased by 7% from a year earlier, to 6.6 million head. In the West, inventories increased by 8% to 4.7 million head. Total slaughter and export figures for the first quarter of 1994 were similar to last year's.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The April 1, 1994, pig estimates will be available in mid-May in *Livestock statistics update 1* (10-600E, $144). See "How to order publications". A fax service is also available.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division.

■

Apparent per capita consumption of red meats
1993

On a carcass-weight basis, the apparent per capita consumption of beef was 31.8 kg in 1993, compared to 32.3 kg in 1992. Veal consumption decreased to 1.4 kg per capita, from 1.5 kg. But mutton and lamb consumption increased to 0.9 kg per capita, from 0.8 kg. And pork consumption decreased to 27.5 kg per capita, from 28.3 kg.

On a retail weight basis, the apparent per capita consumption of beef was 23.2 kg in 1993, compared to 23.5 kg in 1992. Pork consumption decreased to 20.9 kg per capita, from 21.5 kg.

Estimates of the apparent per capita consumption of red meats have been revised back to 1971, in order to reflect revisions to the estimates of Canada's population.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1175-1183.

Estimates of the apparent per capita consumption of red meats will be available in mid-may in *Livestock statistics update 1* (10-600E, $144). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The sugar situation, March 1994.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies (excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), February 1994.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Help-wanted index, 1981-1993.
Catalogue number 71-540
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; other countries: US$38).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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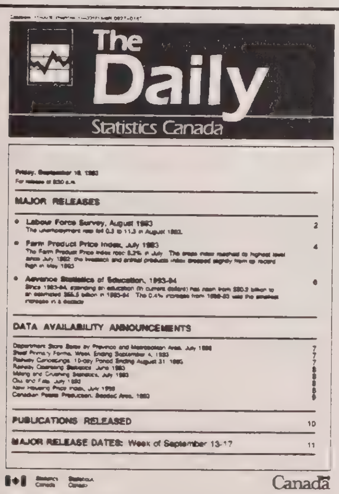


Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: May 1994

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
May		
2	Provincial economic accounts	1993 (preliminary)
2	Sales of refined petroleum	March 1994
3	Business conditions survey, Canadian manufacturing industries	April 1994
3	Short-term expectations survey	
3	Non-residential building construction price index	First quarter 1994
4	Building permits	March 1994
5	Help-wanted index	April 1994
6	Labour force survey	April 1994
6	Apartment construction price index	First quarter 1994
10	Farm input price index	First quarter 1994
10	Farm product price index	March 1994
10	Department store sales by province and metropolitan area	March 1994
11	New housing price index	March 1994
12	Field crop reporting series: March 31 grains stocks	
13	Travel between Canada and other countries	March 1994
13	Machinery and equipment price index	First quarter 1994
16	New motor vehicle sales	March 1994
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	March 1994
17	Composite index	April 1994
18	Consumer price index (CPI)	April 1994
18	Department store sales advance release	April 1994
19	Canadian international trade	March 1994
19	Retail trade	March 1994
20	Wholesale trade	March 1994
20	Sales of natural gas	March 1994
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	March 1994
25	Unemployment insurance statistics	March 1994
27	International travel account	January-March 1994
27	Industrial product price index and Raw materials price index	April 1994
30	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	First quarter 1994
30	Employment, earnings and hours	March 1994
31	Real gross domestic product by industry at factor cost	March 1994
31	Farm cash receipts	January-March 1994
31	Net farm income	1993
31	Major release dates	June 1994

Note: Use the command **DATES** to retrieve this schedule from **CANSIM**.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

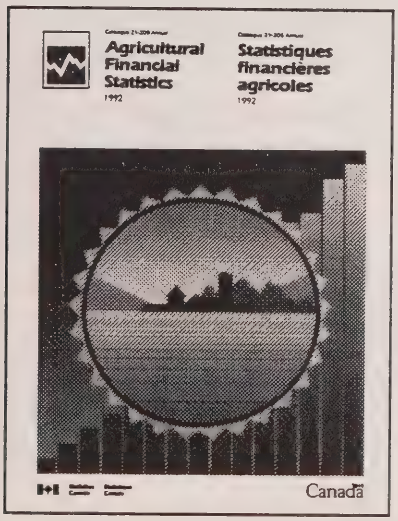
Monday May 2, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Agricultural financial statistics

1992

Agricultural financial statistics gives a detailed picture of the 1992 financial performance of Canadian farms as revealed by data compiled from a survey of tax returns of unincorporated and incorporated farmers.

Agricultural financial statistics presents data on key variables such as: operating revenues and expenses (by province); type of farm; revenue class; and some distributional data on income. Data on off-farm income for operators and farm families who are involved in single, unincorporated farms add perspective to this financial picture.

Agricultural financial statistics, 1992 (21-205, $45), jointly produced by Statistics Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171), Agriculture Division.

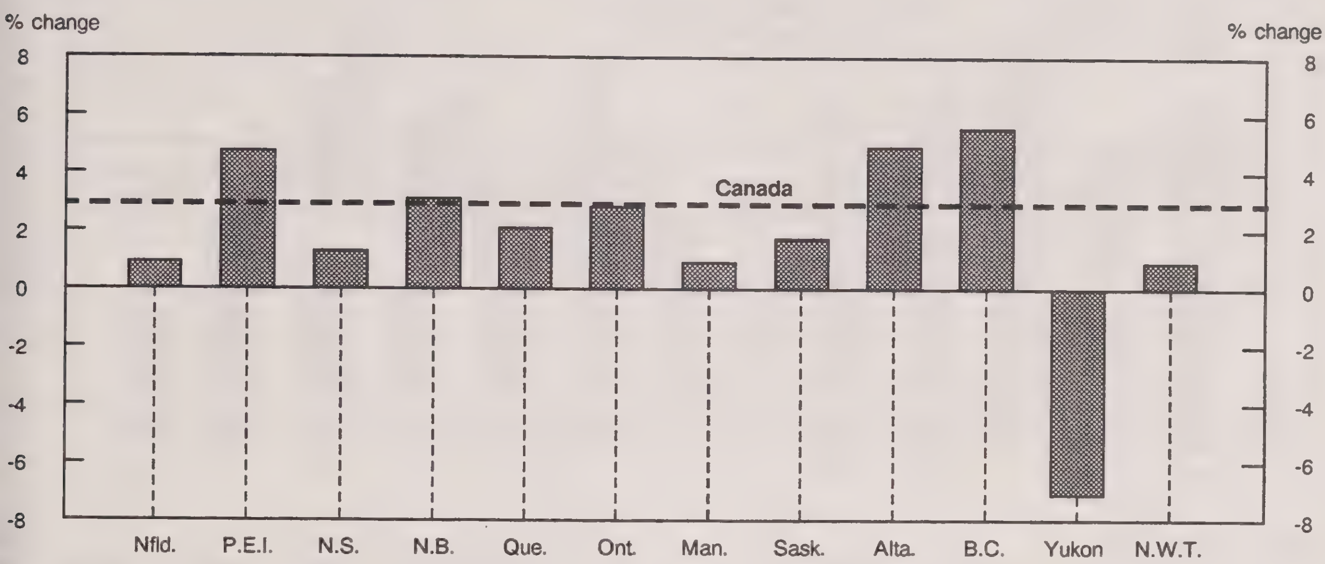
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – concluded

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: April 1994

MAJOR RELEASES

Growth of GDP at factor cost in 1993
(at current prices)



Provincial economic accounts
1993 (preliminary)

The rate of increase in gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost in current dollars picked up in 1993 for Canada to 2.9%, compared with 1.4% in 1992. Large increases occurred in British Columbia, Alberta, and Prince Edward Island. Only the economies of Nova Scotia, Manitoba and the Yukon recorded increases less than in 1992.

Although levels of personal income per person were highest in the Yukon and Ontario for 1993, the greatest increases were in Saskatchewan (+3.4%), British Columbia (+2.2%) and New Brunswick (+2.1%).

Consumers continued to spend more in 1993, despite weak personal disposable income. As a result, the personal saving rate fell in most provinces and in the territories. The increased real personal expenditure on consumer goods and services largely explains the higher final domestic demand in 1986 prices noted for Canada (+1.1%), British Colombia (+4.0%) and Alberta (+2.9%).

Note to users

Constant dollar estimates and implicit price indexes of gross domestic product for the provinces and territories are not yet available due to a lack of data on exports and imports by province.

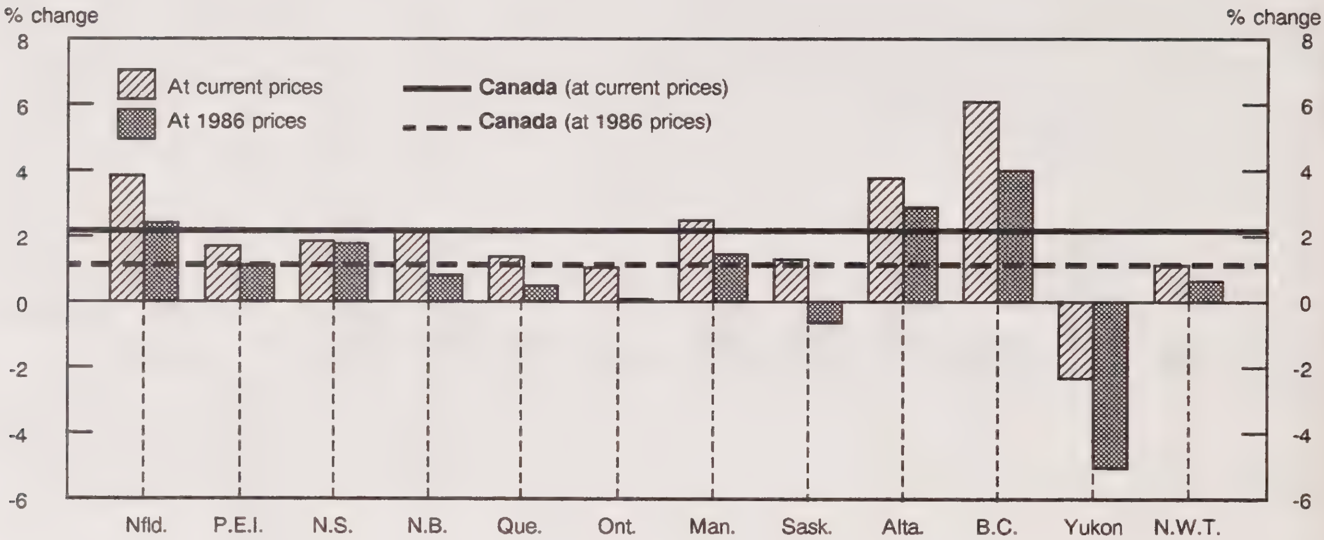
Newfoundland

GDP at factor cost increased by only 0.9% in 1993; along with Manitoba, Newfoundland had the weakest increase of all the provinces. An overall 1.1% reduction in employment was widespread in many sectors of the economy.

The construction sector, sustained by significant investment expenditure in the Hibernia project, stood out from all other sectors. This expenditure allowed Newfoundland to record a 13.6% increase in business investment in real terms. This was the highest increase in the country.

On the other hand, high unemployment continued to undermine personal expenditure on consumer goods and services. Indeed, the 0.8% increase was the lowest in the country.

Final domestic demand growth in 1993



Prince Edward Island

Strength in the key sectors of Prince Edward Island's economy led to a 4.7% increase in the province's GDP, among the best performances in the country for 1993. Despite a reduction in the potato harvest for the year, accrued net income of farm operators leapt by $43 million or 113.2%. This jump was attributable to increased sales of potatoes combined with higher prices. The excellent quality of the harvest in 1993 accounted for the substantial rise in price. In addition, the tourism industry benefited from more visitors, which resulted in significantly higher sales of selected goods and services.

Completion of construction of the goods and services tax centre in Summerside led to a lowering of government investment in fixed capital of 20.9% in 1986 prices; business fixed capital rose by 12.9%, principally due to expenditures on construction of the bridge linking Prince Edward Island to New Brunswick (the fixed link).

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia was one of only two provinces to experience a decrease in its GDP growth rate (from +2.5% in 1992 to +1.3% in 1993). Employment fell for the third consecutive year, declining 1.1%. Since 1990, 22,000 jobs have disappeared from the province's economy. As well, the value of business failures rose by 31.9%, while it was declining in most other provinces in 1993.

The 1.7% growth in real final domestic demand was due primarily to the large increase in business investment in machinery and equipment. Expenditures related to the Cohasset/Panuke oilfields accounted for most of this increase.

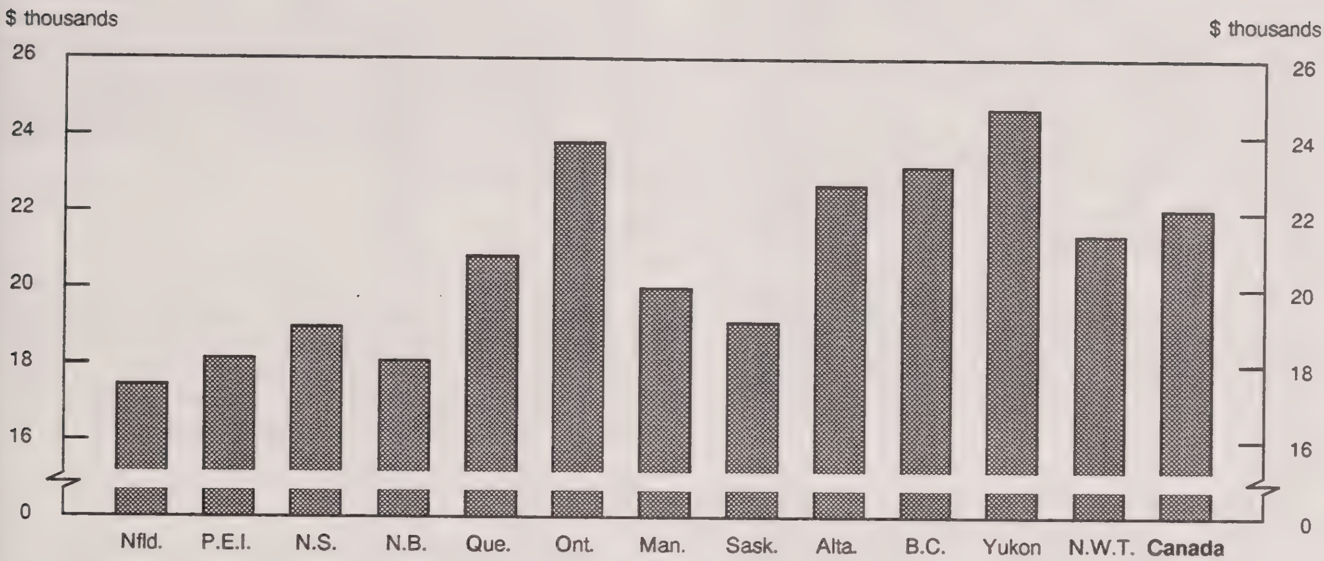
The inflation rate (as measured by the implicit price index of final domestic demand) was only 0.1%. This was a result of a small increase in consumer prices and a drop in the implicit price index of investment in machinery and equipment.

New Brunswick

GDP increased for the second consecutive year, growing 3.0% in 1993. The 2.6% increase in labour income principally reflected the strong rise in average hourly earnings in the manufacturing and forestry industries. Furthermore, shipments of manufactured goods increased by 11.5% in 1993.

Consumers increased their real personal expenditures by 2.3% in 1993, compared with the national average of 1.6%.

Personal income per person in 1993



New Brunswick recorded the largest increase in the country in residential construction in real terms with a 11.6% rise in housing starts in 1993. Despite this large increase, business investment in fixed capital fell 4.7%, due in large part to the winding down of work on the Belledune generating station.

Quebec

Although growth was stronger in 1993 than in 1992, GDP rose by only 2.1%. Employment and earnings both rose modestly.

Residential construction fell 3.6%, partly due to the ending of government assistance programs. In addition, business investment in machinery and equipment declined 6.0%.

Ontario

Ontario's economy expanded substantially, driven by merchandise exports. Indeed, the 2.8% rise in GDP at factor cost was due mainly to a large increase in exports, especially automobiles. Net exports grew by approximately $4.5 billion in 1993. Employment—stimulated by exports—rose 1.7%, the second-best performance in the country.

But real final domestic demand grew by only 0.1%, the smallest rise in the country. The surplus of commercial and industrial rental space was reflected in the 35.0% drop in non-residential construction. Moreover, residential construction declined 10.8%, as housing starts fell to 45,140 units, from 55,772 units.

Manitoba

In Manitoba, the increase in GDP at factor cost was less in 1993 (+0.9%) than in 1992 (+1.7%). This lower growth resulted from the collapse of accrued net income of farm operators (-$308 million or -74.8%). The volume of grain production and the value of physical change in farm inventories, particularly wheat, were adversely affected by heavy rains in the summer of 1993. As a result, personal income experienced the lowest increase in the country (+0.9%), although labour income increased by 1.5%.

Final domestic demand in 1986 prices increased by 1.4%. Growth in consumer expenditures was close to the national average for both goods and services. Business investment in fixed capital rose by 6.5% due to a small increase in housing starts and due to a very strong increase in business investment in machinery and equipment for goods-producing industries.

Saskatchewan

Although GDP measured at factor cost advanced 1.7%, GDP at market prices increased much more—a result of a large drop in agricultural subsidies on an accrual basis (-$479 million). GDP at market prices (which includes indirect taxes less subsidies) rose 6.1%, the strongest increase in the country.

Agriculture, the key sector of Saskatchewan, had an excellent year. The harvest was up 11.0%, and grain prices surpassed those of 1992. Thus, accrued net income for farm operators increased for the first time in three years (+20.5%), despite the decline in subsidies.

The 0.7% drop of final domestic demand at 1986 prices was caused primarily by a 10.3% shrinking of business investment in plant and equipment after the completion of several major construction projects.

Alberta

Alberta's GDP at factor cost grew 4.9% in 1993, the second highest increase in the country. Corporation profits before taxes jumped 61.8%, particularly in the petroleum and gas and wood and paper sectors.

Accrued net income of farm operators also advanced strongly (+67.3%) due to a $623 million rise in the value of stocks. This rise resulted from increases in the volume of the harvest and in prices, especially for canola and wheat.

Final domestic demand increased 2.9% in 1986 prices, while the implicit price index rose only 0.8%. The advance in consumer expenditure was among the highest in the country, particularly for restaurants and hotels, furniture, household equipment, and automobiles. The substantial increase in business investment in plant and equipment is explained largely by changes to the royalty rate structure, lower royalty rates, and temporary royalty holidays for newly drilled wells.

British Columbia

British Columbia posted the strongest economic growth in the country in 1993 with an increase in GDP at factor cost of 5.5%. The increase in population continued to outpace that of other provinces by almost two to one. The employment growth, which exceeded that at the national level for the sixth consecutive year, was 2.8%. Since 1988, approximately 200,000 jobs have been added to the province's economy.

Real final domestic demand and the associated implicit price index registered the largest increases in the country, at 4.0% and 2.1% respectively. Population growth, coupled with the robust increase in employment, fuelled the housing industry and personal expenditure on consumer goods and services. In addition, total investment spending was bolstered by a 13.4% increase in machinery and equipment spending.

Yukon

The 7.1% drop in GDP at factor cost in the Yukon is explained by a sharp 70.0% decline in corporation profits before taxes. Several mines closed, causing a large drop in the value of mineral production.

Personal disposable income grew 4.2%, mainly due to transfers to persons, which were up 19.2%.

Northwest Territories

GDP at factor cost rose 0.9%. Labour income (+2.9%) and interest and miscellaneous investment income (+2.6%) were the only two incomed-based components that exceeded the national average.

The increase in government investment in fixed capital was largely offset by the drop in business investment. The inflation rate (as measured by the implicit price index of final domestic demand) was half that of the country as a whole, rising by 0.5%. This was caused by the weakness of final domestic demand.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2581-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-4998, 5025, 5026, 5089-5097, 5099, 6949, 6950 and 6965-6979.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

The data are also available immediately on printouts that present analytical tables and charts and on microcomputer diskettes at a cost of $80.

To purchase any of these products or for further information about them, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
				$ millions annual % change				
Newfoundland	6,118	6,659	7,280	7,645	7,925	8,034	8,032	8,104
	6.3%	8.8%	9.3%	5.0%	3.7%	1.4%	0.0%	0.9%
Prince Edward Island	1,414	1,484	1,666	1,772	1,878	1,934	1,957	2,049
	13.9%	5.0%	12.3%	6.4%	6.0%	3.0%	1.2%	4.7%
Nova Scotia	11,660	12,422	13,328	14,174	14,932	15,234	15,615	15,815
	8.7%	6.5%	7.3%	6.3%	5.3%	2.0%	2.5%	1.3%
New Brunswick	8,916	9,589	10,437	11,081	11,523	11,734	12,003	12,369
	10.2%	7.5%	8.8%	6.2%	4.0%	1.8%	2.3%	3.0%
Atlantic Canada	**28,108**	**30,154**	**32,711**	**34,672**	**36,258**	**36,936**	**37,607**	**38,337**
	8.9%	**7.3%**	**8.5%**	**6.0%**	**4.6%**	**1.9%**	**1.8%**	**1.9%**
Quebec	103,211	113,539	124,678	130,823	135,256	134,898	135,756	138,587
	8.1%	10.0%	9.8%	4.9%	3.4%	-0.3%	0.6%	2.1%
Ontario	176,385	194,728	219,932	235,402	236,296	235,638	239,426	246,225
	9.7%	10.4%	12.9%	7.0%	0.4%	-0.3%	1.6%	2.8%
Central Canada	**279,596**	**308,267**	**344,610**	**366,225**	**371,552**	**370,536**	**375,182**	**384,812**
	9.1%	**10.3%**	**11.8%**	**6.3%**	**1.5%**	**-0.3%**	**1.3%**	**2.6%**
Manitoba	16,729	17,825	19,749	20,642	21,508	21,139	21,498	21,687
	4.1%	6.6%	10.8%	4.5%	4.2%	-1.7%	1.7%	0.9%
Saskatchewan	16,940	17,063	17,712	18,274	19,442	19,081	18,734	19,060
	0.5%	0.7%	3.8%	3.2%	6.4%	-1.9%	-1.8%	1.7%
Alberta	55,318	57,245	59,256	62,026	67,288	66,348	67,697	71,041
	-13.7%	3.5%	3.5%	4.7%	8.5%	-1.4%	2.0%	4.9%
British Columbia	51,336	56,300	62,472	69,088	73,423	74,270	76,071	80,272
	5.5%	9.7%	11.0%	10.6%	6.3%	1.2%	2.4%	5.5%
Yukon	545	723	805	874	960	879	973	904
	19.8%	32.7%	11.3%	8.6%	9.8%	-8.4%	10.7%	-7.1%
Northwest Territories	1,725	1,856	2,009	2,184	2,209	2,149	2,151	2,171
	-2.9%	7.6%	8.2%	8.7%	1.1%	-2.7%	0.1%	0.9%
Western Canada	**142,593**	**151,012**	**162,003**	**173,088**	**184,830**	**183,866**	**187,124**	**195,135**
	-3.6%	**5.9%**	**7.3%**	**6.8%**	**6.8%**	**-0.5%**	**1.8%**	**4.3%**
Canada	**451,839**	**491,878**	**538,116**	**574,534**	**594,356**	**595,156**	**603,741**	**621,356**
	4.9%	**8.9%**	**9.4%**	**6.8%**	**3.5%**	**0.1%**	**1.4%**	**2.9%**

Final domestic demand at 1986 prices

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
				annual % change				
Newfoundland	2.4	0.5	5.6	2.9	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	2.4
Prince Edward Island	5.9	3.2	7.5	1.6	0.4	0.6	-2.0	1.1
Nova Scotia	2.1	1.6	4.8	3.0	0.9	-2.6	-1.2	1.7
New Brunswick	3.6	3.0	5.6	4.9	1.2	0.1	-0.8	0.8
Atlantic Canada	**2.8**	**1.9**	**5.4**	**3.5**	**0.7**	**-1.1**	**-0.9**	**1.6**
Quebec	4.8	5.1	4.2	3.3	0.3	-1.3	1.1	0.5
Ontario	7.1	6.8	6.6	4.4	-1.3	-1.1	-0.1	0.1
Central Canada	**6.2**	**6.2**	**5.7**	**4.0**	**-0.7**	**-1.2**	**0.3**	**0.2**
Manitoba	4.3	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.0	-2.7	0.3	1.4
Saskatchewan	0.7	3.4	0.5	-0.7	1.5	-0.4	-2.6	-0.7
Alberta	-1.0	3.3	7.2	2.6	3.4	-3.5	1.0	2.9
British Columbia	1.8	6.4	7.4	8.6	3.6	1.0	2.1	4.0
Yukon	16.0	4.2	3.0	0.8	7.1	3.4	2.0	-5.0
Northwest Territories	-15.3	-11.2	10.9	12.6	-10.5	-4.7	1.0	0.7
Western Canada	**0.8**	**3.9**	**5.7**	**4.6**	**2.8**	**-1.2**	**1.0**	**2.7**
Canada	**4.3**	**5.1**	**5.6**	**4.1**	**0.5**	**-1.2**	**0.4**	**1.1**

Personal income per person

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
					$			
Newfoundland	11,595	12,815	13,981	14,997	16,157	16,826	17,227	17,451
Prince Edward Island	12,302	13,116	14,492	15,168	16,229	17,076	17,915	18,159
Nova Scotia	13,753	14,766	15,719	16,705	17,859	18,315	18,680	18,959
New Brunswick	12,856	13,774	14,851	15,778	16,696	17,168	17,724	18,101
Atlantic Canada	**12,856**	**13,881**	**14,951**	**15,909**	**16,987**	**17,522**	**17,983**	**18,278**
Quebec	15,363	16,437	17,633	18,747	19,999	20,382	20,648	20,809
Ontario	17,864	19,216	20,970	22,389	23,118	23,476	23,593	23,757
Central Canada	**16,825**	**18,069**	**19,603**	**20,909**	**21,857**	**22,228**	**22,407**	**22,573**
Manitoba	15,016	15,916	16,933	18,016	19,151	19,116	19,862	19,996
Saskatchewan	14,882	14,833	15,566	16,760	18,191	18,230	18,448	19,068
Alberta	17,199	17,631	19,272	20,236	21,605	22,020	22,389	22,679
British Columbia	16,188	17,236	18,631	20,266	21,778	22,150	22,662	23,164
Yukon	17,000	17,808	20,074	22,222	23,643	24,345	25,333	24,688
Northwest Territories	14,345	15,161	17,304	18,596	20,102	20,869	21,177	21,381
Western Canada	**16,156**	**16,837**	**18,183**	**19,484**	**20,907**	**21,213**	**21,687**	**22,094**
Canada	**16,305**	**17,371**	**18,815**	**20,095**	**21,198**	**21,567**	**21,858**	**22,102**

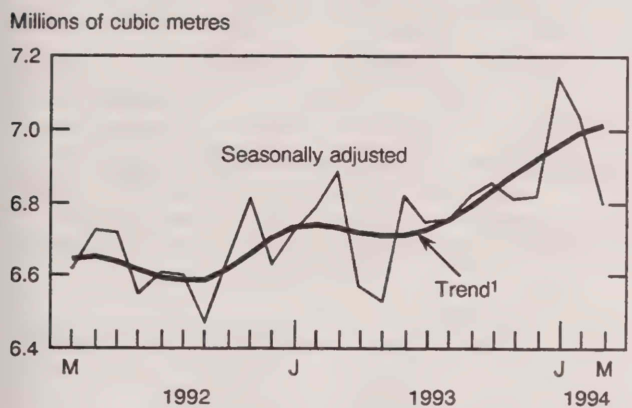
■

Sales of refined petroleum products

March 1994 (preliminary)

In March, lower demand for most refined petroleum products—particularly motor gasoline—led to a 3.3% decline in total sales. Despite March's decrease, overall sales have been trending upward since June 1993.

Sales of refined petroleum products



[1] *Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.*

The decline in March was broadly based with six of the seven product groups, accounting for 77% of total sales, registering lower sales.

Sales of light fuel oil decreased 11.4% in March after a 3.4% decline in February. These decreases followed a 19.2% increase in January (which brought the sales level for light fuel oil to its highest level for a January since 1985). Motor gasoline sales fell 5.1% in March following record-high sales levels in January and February. On a trend basis, sales of motor gasoline have been rising since May 1993. Diesel fuel oil sales increased 0.6% in March, continuing the generally upward trend in sales that began in late 1992.

Unadjusted

Decreased demand for five of the seven products (which account for 38% of total sales) resulted in a 2.3% decline from March 1993 in the total sales of refined petroleum products.

In the first three months of 1994, total sales of all refined products were up 3.4% from the corresponding period in 1993. The largest sales increases were recorded by diesel fuel oil (+15.7%) and light fuel oil (+6.5%). These increases were largely due to colder weather conditions in the first two months of 1994 compared with the same period last year. Increased trucking activity also contributed to the rise in diesel fuel oil sales. Motor gasoline sales were also up during this period, rising by 4.8%.

Heavy fuel oil sales declined 12.3% from 1993, reflecting decreased demand for the product, primarily by electric utilities. Sales have been generally declining, on a year-over-year basis, since late 1990.

The light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant variation and revision, therefore users should use these estimates with caution.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The March 1994 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of refined petroleum products

	March 1993	December 1993 r	January 1994 r	February 1994 r	March 1994p	January 1994 to March 1994
	thousands of cubic metres					% change
	seasonally adjusted					
Total, all products	**6 878.7**	**6 810.8**	**7 144.2**	**7 030.1**	**6 796.4**	**-3.3**
Motor gasoline	2 795.3	2 921.0	2 986.3	2 984.4	2 831.5	-5.1
Diesel fuel oil	1 379.6	1 415.0	1 631.6	1 540.5	1 549.9	0.6
Light fuel oil	525.3	476.0	567.4	548.1	485.7	-11.4
Heavy fuel oil	680.6	557.7	577.1	553.4	549.6	-0.7
Aviation turbo fuels	384.2	373.7	391.2	376.8	357.3	-5.2
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	309.3	324.0	275.6	301.5	301.1	-0.1
All other refined products	804.4	743.4	715.0	725.4	721.3	-0.6

	March 1993	March 1994p	March 1993 to March 1994	January to March 1993	January to March 1994p	January-March 1993 to January-March 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
	unadjusted					
Total, all products	**6 943.7**	**6 783.4**	**-2.3**	**19 512.2**	**20 167.1**	**3.4**
Motor gasoline	2 748.0	2 766.0	0.7	7 647.7	8 012.3	4.8
Diesel fuel oil	1 293.0	1 433.6	10.9	3 523.6	4 077.4	15.7
Light fuel oil	846.7	765.9	-9.5	2 595.3	2 764.6	6.5
Heavy fuel oil	754.0	602.8	-20.1	2 092.6	1 834.6	-12.3
Aviation turbo fuels	375.6	352.9	-6.0	1 005.9	1 028.5	2.2
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	324.3	314.8	-2.9	947.3	879.6	-7.1
All other refined products	602.1	547.4	-9.1	1 699.8	1 570.1	-7.6

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.
1 Materials produced by refineries and used as input by the petrochemical industry.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid insulating board
March 1994

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 533 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in March 1994, a 4.6% decrease from 2 654 thousand square metres in March 1993.

For January to March 1994, shipments totalled 6 815 thousand square metres, a 2.4% decrease from 6 986 thousand square metres in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The March 1994 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum products
March 1994

Manufacturers shipped 18 462 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in March 1994, down 11.0% from 20 753 thousand square metres in March 1993 and down 21.1% from 23 402 thousand square metres in February 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of March 1994 totalled 60 647 thousand square metres, up 13.7% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The March 1994 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder
March 1994

Production of process cheese in March totalled 6 907 676 kilograms, up 52.4% from February 1994 but down 26.0% from March 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of March 1994 totalled 15 810 785 kilograms, down from 20 503 657 the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in March totalled 303 959 kilograms, up 39.4% from February 1994 but down 37.3% from March 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of March 1994 totalled 859 414 kilograms, compared with 1 260 397 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The March 1994 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture financial statistics, 1992.
Catalogue number 21-205
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; other countries: US$63).

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, January 1994.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Coal and coke statistics, February 1994.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$13/US$130; other countries: US$15/US$150).

Electric power statistics, February 1994.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$13/US$130; other countries: US$15/US$150).

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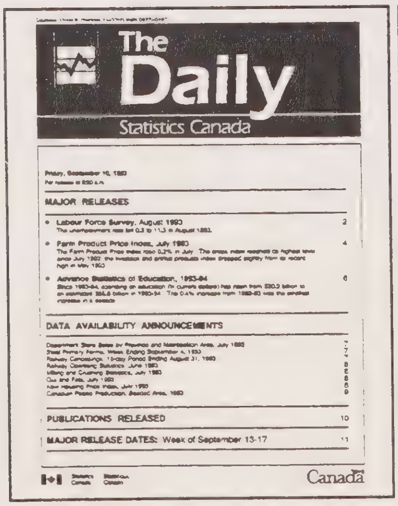
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

April 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
1991 Census highlights as released by *The Daily*	1991 Census	April 8, 1994
Annual demographic statistics	1993	April 22, 1994
Apparent per capita consumption of red meats	1993	April 29, 1994
Book publishing and exclusive agency distribution	1992-93	April 29, 1994
Building permits	February 1994	April 18, 1994
Canada's Aboriginal population by census subdivision and census metropolitan area	1991 Census	April 5, 1994
Canada's international investment position	1993	April 5, 1994
Canada's international transactions in securities	February 1994	April 25, 1994
Canadian economic observer	April 1994	April 21, 1994
Canadian international trade	February 1994	April 19, 1994
Census public-use microdata files	1991 Census	April 6, 1994
Cereals and oilseeds review	March 1994	April 27, 1994
Cigarette sales and production	March 1994	April 26, 1994
Civil aviation statistics	January 1994	April 11, 1994
	February 1994	April 28, 1994
Coal and coke statistics	February 1994	April 28, 1994
Composite index	March 1994	April 19, 1994
Construction type plywood	February 1994	April 22, 1994
Construction union wage rate index	March 1994	April 21, 1994
Consumer price index	March 1994	April 15, 1994
Continuing education in Canadian universities	1992-93	April 8, 1994
Corrugated boxes and wrappers	March 1994	
Crude oil and natural gas	February 1994	April 29, 1994

Index to Data Releases, April 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Crushing statistics	February 1994	April 5, 1994
	March 1994	April 29, 1994
Dairy review	February 1994	April 13, 1994
Deaths in Canada	1992	April 8, 1994
Deliveries of major grains	February 1994	April 12, 1994
Department store sales	March 1994	April 19, 1994
Department store sales by province and metropolitan area	February 1994	April 14, 1994
Domestic and international shipping	October-December 1993	April 21, 1994
Education quarterly review	Spring 1994	April 14, 1994
Egg production	February 1994	April 13, 1994
Electric lamps	First quarter 1994	April 19, 1994
Electric lamps	March 1994	April 19, 1994
Electric power statistics	February 1994	April 28, 1994
Electric storage batteries	February 1994	April 5, 1994
Electric utilities construction price indexes	1992 and 1993	April 21, 1994
Employment, earnings and hours	February 1994	April 28, 1994
Estimates of labour income	January 1994	April 7, 1994
Export and import price indexes	February 1994	April 19, 1994
Farm product price index	February 1994	April 12, 1994
Federal, provincial and territorial government net debt (financial management system)	At March 31, 1994	April 7, 1994
Focus on culture	Spring 1994	April 20, 1994
Forestry services industry	1992 annual survey of forestry	April 26, 1994
Health reports	Fourth quarter 1993	April 6, 1994
Health status of Canadians	1991 general social survey	April 7, 1994
Help-wanted index	March 1994	April 7, 1994
Hog inventories	April 1, 1994	April 29, 1994
Hospital morbidity	1991-92	April 6, 1994
Income after tax	1992	April 11, 1994
Industrial product price index	March 1994	April 27, 1994
Labour force survey	March 1994	April 8, 1994
Local government long-term debt	March 1994	April 25, 1994
Logging industry	1992 annual survey of forestry	April 26, 1994
March intentions of principal field crop area, Canada	1994	April 28, 1994
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	March 1994	April 25, 1994
Monthly survey of manufacturing	February 1994	April 19, 1994
Mortality statistics	1921-1990	April 27, 1994

Index to Data Releases, April 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Motor carriers of freight annual survey, private carriers	1991	April 29, 1994
Motor carriers of freight quarterly survey, all carriers	Fourth quarter 1993	April 29, 1994
National balance sheet accounts	1993	April 5, 1994
New housing price index	February 1994	April 11, 1994
New motor vehicle sales	February 1994	April 11, 1994
Oil and fats	February 1994	April 13, 1994
Oil pipeline transport	January 1994	April 11, 1994
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard	February 1994	April 13, 1994
Passenger bus and urban transit statistics	February 1994	April 13, 1994
Population projections	1993-2016	April 22, 1994
Processed fruits and vegetables	February 1994	April 8, 1994
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies	February 1994	April 25, 1994
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia	February 1994	April 22, 1994
Public sector assets and liabilities, historical overview		April 7, 1994
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	February 1994	April 7, 1994
Railway carloadings	February 1994	April 20, 1994
	Seven-day period ending March 21, 1994	April 7, 1994
	10-day period ending March 31, 1994	April 13, 1994
	Seven-day period ending April 7, 1994	April 26, 1994
	Seven-day period ending April 14, 1994	April 29, 1994
Raw materials price index	March 1994	April 27, 1994
Raw materials price index early estimate	March 1994	April 11, 1994
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	February 1994	April 29, 1994
Residential building permits advance estimate	February 1994	April 5, 1994
Restaurants, caterers and taverns	February 1994	April 15, 1994
Retail trade	February 1994	April 22, 1994
Sales of natural gas	February 1994	April 20, 1994
Selected financial indexes	March 1994	April 21, 1994
Shipments of rolled steel	February 1994	April 15, 1994
Short-term expectations survey		April 6, 1994
Soft drinks	March 1994	April 21, 1994
Sound recording survey	1992-93	April 26, 1994
Specified domestic electrical appliances	February 1994	April 5, 1994
Steel pipe and tubing	February 1994	April 8, 1994
Steel primary forms	February 1994	April 11, 1994
	Week ending April 2, 1994	April 7, 1994
	Week ending April 9, 1994	April 14, 1994

Index to Data Releases, April 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Steel primary forms	Week ending April 16, 1994	April 21, 1994
	Week ending April 23, 1994	April 28, 1994
Steel wire and specified wire products	February 1994	April 7, 1994
Stocks of frozen meat products	April 1, 1994	April 26, 1994
Stocks of frozen poultry products	April 1, 1994	April 21, 1994
Sugar sales	March 1994	April 11, 1994
Telephone statistics	February 1994	April 15, 1994
Touriscope: international travel, national and provincial counts	Fourth quarter 1994	April 18, 1994
Travel between Canada and other countries	February 1994	April 15, 1994
Travel-log	Spring 1994	April 26, 1994
Unemployment insurance statistics	February 1994	April 27, 1994
Value of household work	1992	April 6, 1994
Wage rates for hired agricultural labour	1993	April 8, 1994
Wholesale trade	February 1994	April 25, 1994
World trade database on CD-ROM	1980-1992	April 27, 1994

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Statistics Canada

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly business conditions survey, manufacturing industries

April 1994

At the beginning of April, Canadian manufacturers were considerably more positive than they were three months earlier that orders received are rising and that production is increasing. Satisfaction with orders received reached a record level; the previous peak was in October 1983, as the economy was coming out of the 1981-82 recession.

Manufacturers were also more positive about the level of unfilled orders and less concerned that finished-product inventories are too high. A smaller proportion of manufacturers reported difficulty with a shortage of working capital.

Manufacturers were somewhat less positive that employment will rise this quarter; but this follows an increase of 74,000 manufacturing jobs in February and March 1994, as reported by the labour force survey. This may indicate that manufacturers have met their current employment needs.

Note to users

Data referred to in the text are seasonally adjusted, except for the results on production difficulties.

The balance of opinion is the difference between the proportion with a positive response (e.g., higher volume of production) and the proportion with a negative response (e.g., lower volume of production). Both the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g., expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components (the positive and the negative components) from 100.

The business conditions survey is conducted in January, April, July and October; the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

The business conditions survey's responses on production, inventories, and orders are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the 1989 annual survey of manufactures. Weights for the employment prospects responses are based on the number of employees reported to the annual survey of manufactures.

Satisfaction with orders received reaches a record level

In the April survey, 39% of manufacturers said that orders received are rising, while 11% said they are declining. Subtracting the 11% "declining" from the 39% "increasing", gives a balance of manufacturers' opinion of +28—a new record. The previous record of +26 was registered in the October 1983 survey.

The April 1994 balance is an 11-point jump from the January balance. The major contributors to the increase are the transportation equipment, paper and allied products, and primary metals industries.

Manufacturers were also much more positive about the backlog of unfilled orders. The balance of manufacturers' opinion jumped 15 points to +15. This was the third increase in a row. The backlog of unfilled orders will generate future shipments, provided orders are not cancelled.

More optimism about production prospects over the next three months

Manufacturers' balance of opinion jumped 10 points to +14. This is the second survey in a row to show significantly improved production prospects. The greatest contributor to the increase is the transportation equipment industry.

Less concern that finished-product inventories are too high

Manufacturers' current balance of opinion of -10 represents a 13-point improvement from January 1994. This is a significant improvement over the levels recorded during the last five years.

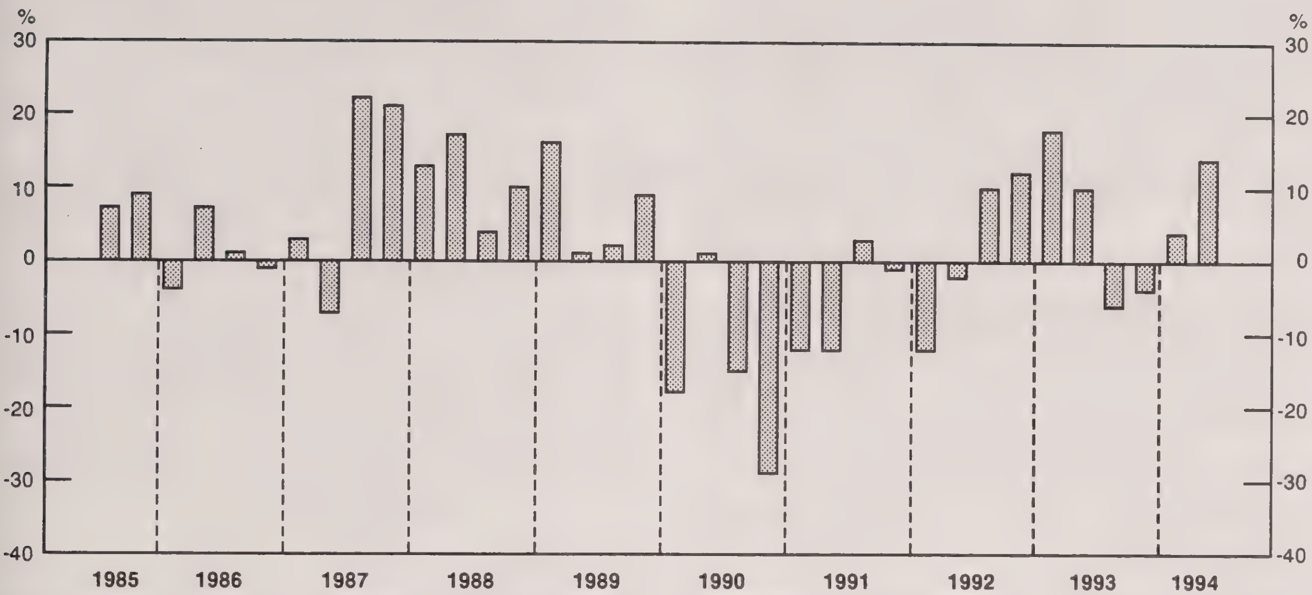
Less optimism about employment prospects

After a 15-point gain in the October and January surveys, manufacturers showed a four-point decrease, from +2 to -2 in the April survey concerning employment prospects for the next three months. However, manufacturers remain significantly more optimistic than during the previous four years.

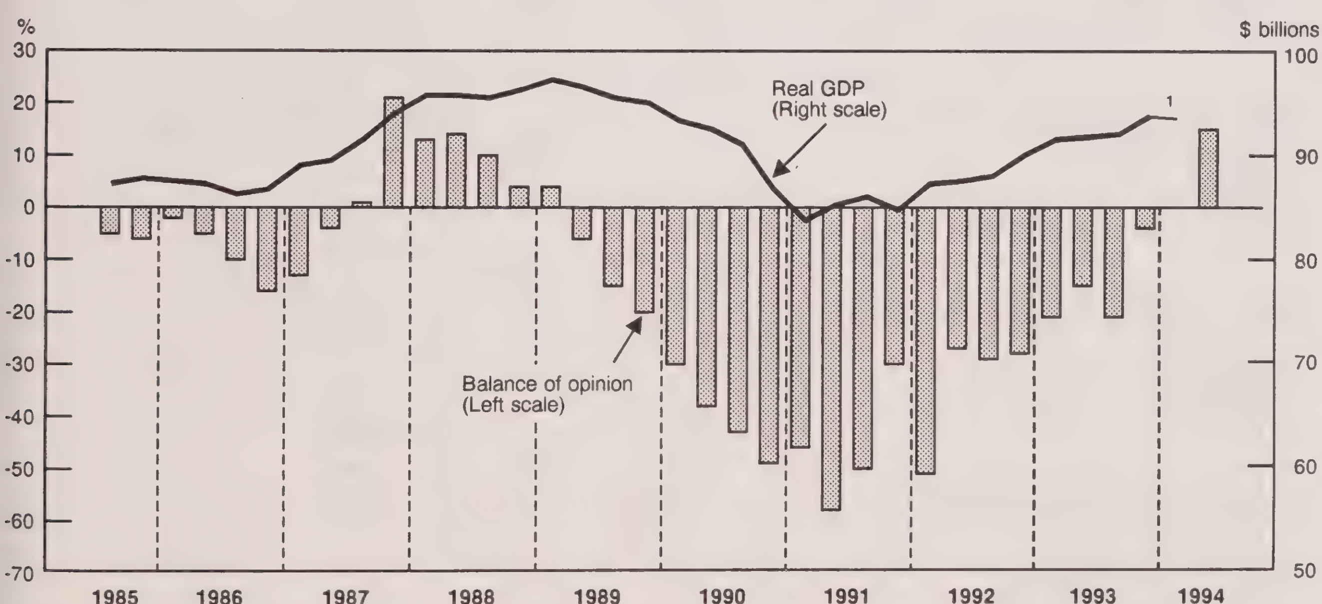
Working capital shortage is less of a concern

About 84% of manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulties in the April 1994 survey. Some 4%, down from 7% in the January 1994 survey, reported that a shortage of working capital is impeding their level of production. The proportion of manufacturers reporting a shortage of

Balance of opinion for expected volume of production
Next three months vs last three months



Balance of opinion on backlog of unfilled orders
and real GDP for manufacturing industries
Seasonally adjusted



[1] January and February 1994 average.

raw materials as a production impediment increased by two points to 5%. A shortage of skilled labour was indicated as a production impediment by 2% of manufacturers. For the fourteenth consecutive quarter, less than 0.5% of respondents reported that a shortage of unskilled labour is impeding their production.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2843-2845.

For further information on this release, contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division.

Business conditions survey, manufacturing industries

	April 1993	July 1993	October 1993	January 1994	April 1994
			seasonally adjusted		
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
About the same	46	44	52	38	48
Higher	32	25	22	33	33
Lower	22	31	26	29	19
Balance	10	-6	-4	4	14
			unadjusted		
Balance	28	-17	-1	-10	35
Orders received are:			seasonally adjusted		
About the same	58	57	64	61	50
Rising	27	22	21	28	39
Declining	15	21	15	11	11
Balance	12	1	6	17	28
			unadjusted		
Balance	14	2	3	12	32
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:			seasonally adjusted		
About normal	63	59	64	68	65
Higher than Normal	11	10	16	16	25
Lower than Normal	26	31	20	16	10
Balance	-15	-21	-4	0	15
			unadjusted		
Balance	-17	-23	-2	-4	16
Finished-product inventory on hand is:			seasonally adjusted		
About right	74	75	62	65	80
Too low	4	4	7	6	5
Too high[1]	22	21	31	29	15
Balance	-18	-17	-24	-23	-10
			unadjusted		
Balance	-19	-17	-23	-24	-11
Employment during the next three months will:			seasonally adjusted		
Change little	67	69	64	62	66
Increase	10	9	14	20	16
Decrease	23	22	22	18	18
Balance	-13	-13	-8	2	-2
			unadjusted		
Balance	-3	-12	-16	-4	8
Sources of production difficulties:			unadjusted		
Working capital shortage	5	6	6	7	4
Skilled labour shortage	2	2	3	2	2
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	4	4	4	3	5
Other difficulties	3	4	4	4	4
No difficulties	85	83	83	84	84

1 *No evident seasonality.*

Short-term expectations survey

The increase in the consumer price index for April was forecast at 0.3%, with minimum and maximum values of +0.2% and +0.6% respectively. For March, the mean forecast was overestimated at +0.6%, compared to an outcome of +0.2%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for April was 10.7% (minimum 10.5%, maximum 10.9%). For March, the mean forecast was overestimated at 11.0%, compared to an outcome of 10.6%.

March merchandise exports were forecast to be $15.6 billion, with a minimum and maximum of $15.2 billion and $16.0 billion respectively. For February, the mean forecast ($15.8 billion) overestimated the outcome by $0.4 billion. The forecast of imports for March was $14.8 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $14.5 billion and $15.5 billion respectively. For February, the mean forecast ($14.9 billion) slightly overestimated the outcome by $0.2 billion.

Note to users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has canvassed every month a small group of economic analysts (an average of 20 participants) and requested from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators.

Participants forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index and the unemployment rate for April 1994, the levels of merchandise exports and imports for March 1994, as well as the month-to-month change in the gross domestic product for March 1994.

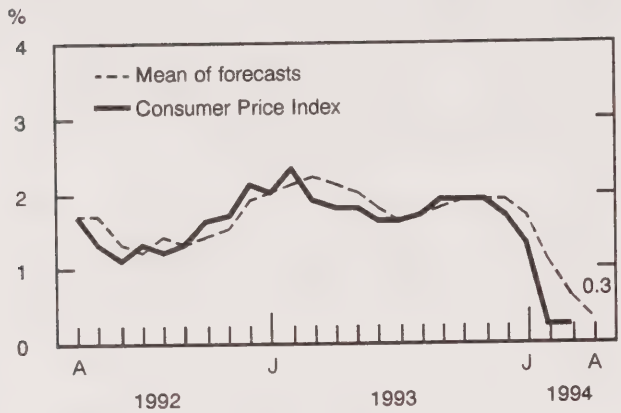
The next release is scheduled for June 7.

Real gross domestic product at factor cost is forecast to have changed by +0.4% between February and March 1994 (minimum +0.1%, maximum +0.6%). Between January and February 1994, the mean forecast was overestimated at +0.4%, compared to an outcome of +0.1%.

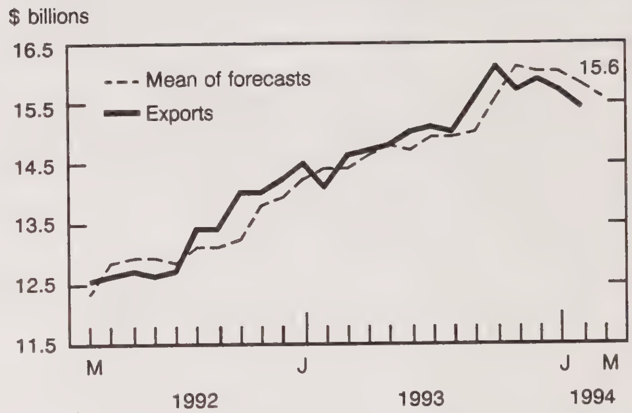
For a complete set of tables or further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

Forecasts vs actual

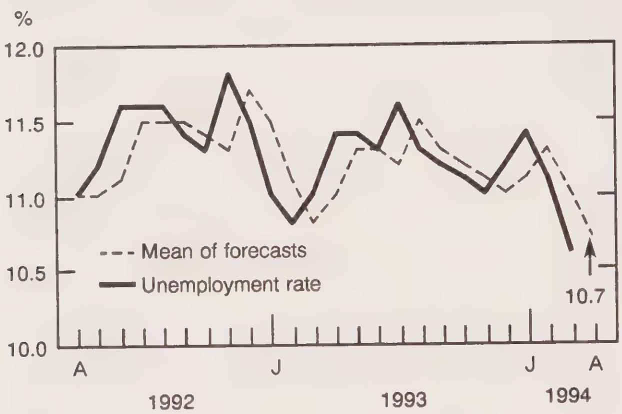
Consumer price index



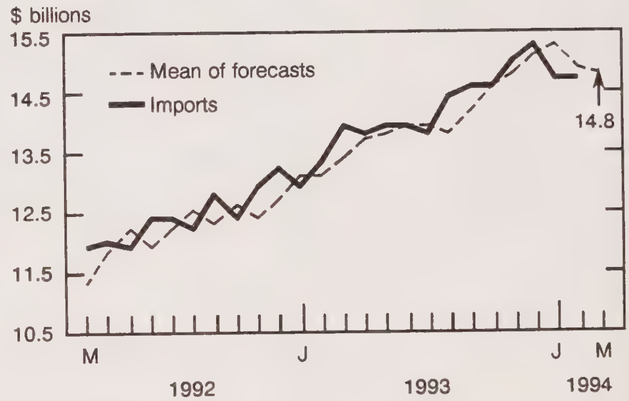
Merchandise exports



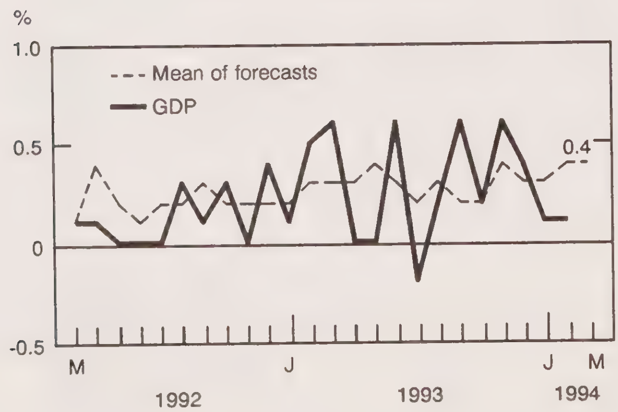
Unemployment rate



Merchandise imports



Gross domestic product



■

Non-residential building construction price indexes

First quarter 1994

The composite price index for non-residential building construction (1986 = 100) for the first quarter of 1994 rose to 123.1, a 0.4% increase from the fourth quarter of 1993 and a 1.6% increase from the first quarter of 1993; this is the highest it has been since the third quarter of 1990.

Calgary registered the highest quarterly increase over the fourth quarter of 1993, at 0.7%, followed closely by Edmonton and Vancouver, both with 0.6% increases. The Toronto price index edged up 0.4%, while Montréal and Halifax both increased by 0.3%. Ottawa's price index barely moved (+0.1%).

The annual rates of change for Vancouver (+3.1%), Toronto (+1.7%) and Halifax (+1.3%) were at their highest levels since the third and fourth quarters of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

Non-residential construction price indexes

	Relative importance	First quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	First quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994
					% change	
Composite	**100.0**	**121.1**	**122.6**	**123.1**	**1.6**	**0.4**
Halifax	1.7	109.0	110.1	110.4	1.3	0.3
Montréal	16.5	111.4	111.9	112.2	0.7	0.3
Ottawa	9.5	126.0	127.4	127.5	1.2	0.1
Toronto	34.1	124.3	125.9	126.4	1.7	0.4
Calgary	5.0	123.5	124.0	124.9	1.1	0.7
Edmonton	7.0	125.3	125.9	126.7	1.1	0.6
Vancouver	26.2	118.9	121.9	122.6	3.1	0.6

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Asphalt roofing
March 1994

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 429 969 metric bundles in March 1994, a 10.4% increase from 2 201 674r (revised) metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to March 1994, shipments totalled 5 323 790 metric bundles, up 5.0% from 5 069 857r metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27-28).

The March 1994 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Financial and operating statistics for Canada-based shipping companies
1992 (preliminary)

In 1992, the revenues of Canada-based marine carriers totalled $2.5 billion. This compares with $2.8 billion in 1991. Their operating expenses totalled $3.2 billion in 1992, down slightly from $3.3 billion in 1991.

Preliminary data for 1992 will be published in the vol. 10, no. 4 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75), which will be available in June.

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Index to Statistics Canada surveys and questionnaires, 1993.
Catalogue number 12-205
(Canada: $28; United States: US$34; other countries: US$40).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to order publications

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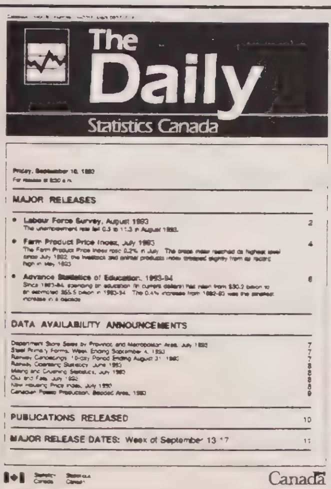
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Labour Force Survey, August 1993
Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11
Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Canadians have been making measurable changes in their lifestyles for a cleaner environment!

Householders are remarkably aware of the many steps they can take to reduce the household's impact on the environment. Some of these steps are simple, requiring only a change in a product brand. Others require a greater effort -- digging out weeds by hand, rather than using a pesticide on a lawn.

Statistics Canada conducted a national survey of 43,000 households to examine some of these actions. The product of this survey is a publication entitled ***Households and the Environment***.

This 40-page publication includes detailed analysis of socio-economic characteristics related to household environmental practices, and highlights Canadian's efforts to:

- **conserve energy and water**
- **recycle and compost waste**
- **manage potentially harmful products**

The survey asked questions on a wide range of environmental concerns, including usage of:

- **recycling services**
- **composters**
- **own shopping bags**
- **programmable thermostats**
- **energy-saving light bulbs**
- **low-flow showerheads**

...and much more!

This one-of-kind publication highlights such interesting details as:

- **53% of households have access to recycling, and 86% of thes households use the services available.**
- **Nearly 1 in 5 households compost waste.**
- **19% of households in Ontario use water filters or purifiers.**
- **63% of households with infants use disposable diapers exclusively.**

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 4, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

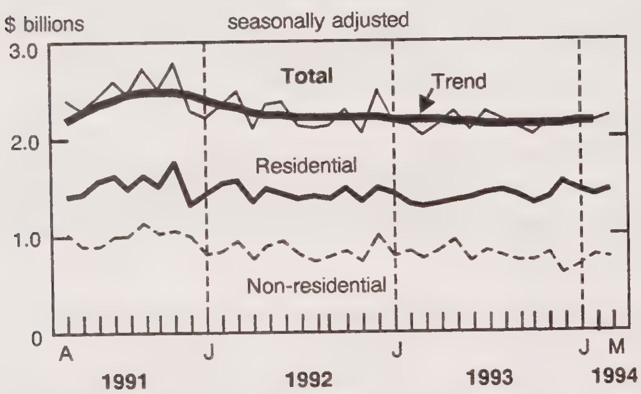
Building permits

March 1994 (preliminary)

Although the total value (seasonally adjusted) of building permits posted its third consecutive monthly increase, the overall pattern continued to be one of no detectable trend. The value of permits issued in March was up 1.8% from February's revised value, to $2,200 million.

March's overall gain in the value of building permits was attributable to the residential sector, where a 4.6% increase countered a 3.2% decline in the non-residential sector. Since early 1993, the trend in the residential sector has been increasing slowly; in the non-residential sector, it has been moving gradually downward, but at a decreasing rate. These two movements have tended to offset each other.

Value of building permits issued



All regions except British Columbia (-23.8%) posted increases from February. Ontario (+18.4%) reported the most significant gain, reflecting higher intentions in both the residential and non-residential sectors. Ontario reported its third consecutive monthly increase in the non-residential sector following the low in December 1993 of $181 million, a level not seen since August 1990.

Residential sector

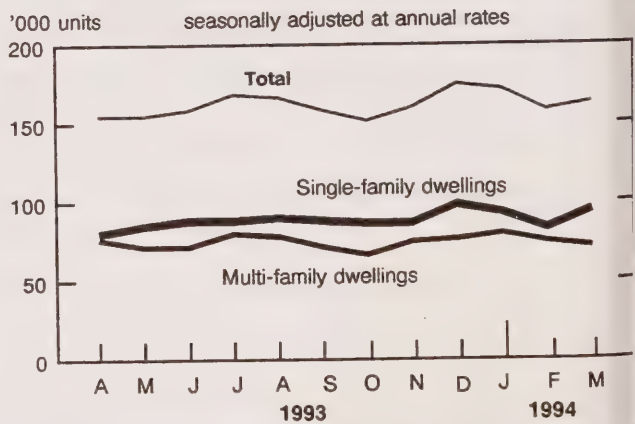
After two straight months of decline, the value of residential building permits rebounded in March, rising 4.6% to $1,451 million. The single-family dwelling component spurred this increase, rising by 11.7% over February's planned activities, to $1,049 million.

The trend in residential building permits has been increasing slowly since early 1993. Compared to the first quarter of 1993, the value of residential building intentions increased 7.1% in 1994, due principally to sustained growth in the multi-family dwelling intentions.

Quebec (+22.9%) and Ontario (+15.9%) showed the most significant gains in the value of planned construction activities in the residential sector, reflecting higher intentions in all of the sector's components. By contrast, due to both the single- and the multi-family dwelling components, British Columbia recorded the only drop in residential intentions (-23.3%), following three consecutive monthly increases.

At an annual rate, the total number of dwelling units authorized went up 3.8% to 164,000 units in March, compared to February's revised level of 158,000 units. This increase was due to the single-family dwelling component (+13.1% to 94,000 units).

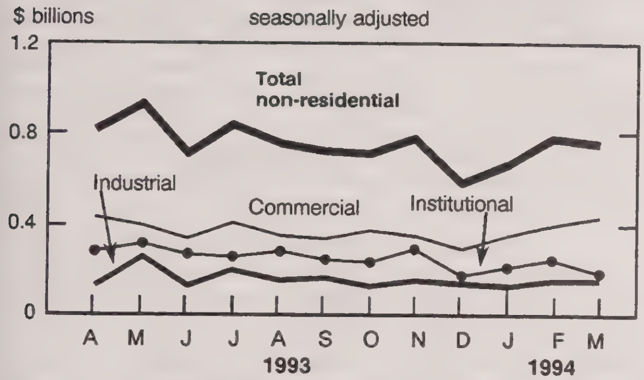
Dwelling units authorized



Non-residential sector

The value of non-residential building permits fell 3.2% to $749 million in March, down from February's revised level of $773 million.

Value of non-residential permits issued



The decline in March followed two consecutive monthly increases. Compared to the first quarter of 1993, the average value for non-residential permits declined 6.0% to $728 million. Since early 1993, the trend in non-residential permits has been sloping gradually downward, but at a decreasing rate.

All regions except Ontario (+22.9%) reported declines in March compared to the previous month. British Columbia showed the most significant drop (-24.8%), reflecting lower planned construction activities in all components of the non-residential sector, particularly in institutional projects, which recorded a sharp 58.0% decline.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The March 1994 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released on May 11. See "How to order publications" April's building permits preliminary estimate will be released on June 6.

For further information on this release, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-2583) for statistics and Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025) for analysis, Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of residential and non-residential building permits

Regions and type of construction	February 1994r	March 1994p	March 1993 to March 1994p	February 1994r to March 1994p	February 1994r	March 1994p	March 1993 to March 1994p	February 1994r to March 1994p
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
	seasonally adjusted				unadjusted			
Canada								
Total construction	**2,160,344**	**2,199,956**	**8.3**	**1.8**	**1,434,689**	**2,312,104**	**8.2**	**61.2**
Residential	1,387,248	1,451,242	12.2	4.6	877,845	1,629,989	10.6	85.7
Non-residential	773,096	748,714	1.5	-3.2	556,844	682,115	2.7	22.5
Industrial	139,270	146,085	31.2	4.9	93,770	120,597	34.7	28.6
Commercial	392,788	422,324	23.2	7.5	278,311	403,152	27.7	44.9
Institutional	241,038	180,305	-36.4	-25.2	184,763	158,366	-38.9	-14.3
Atlantic								
Total construction	**116,980**	**135,172**	**15.6**	**15.6**	**43,957**	**82,871**	**-3.4**	**88.5**
Residential	67,228	92,687	57.8	37.9	15,687	47,458	44.6	202.5
Non-residential	49,752	42,485	-27.0	-14.6	28,270	35,413	-33.1	25.3
Industrial	8,595	6,028	191.5	-29.9	3,471	3,319	191.1	-4.4
Commercial	28,743	25,315	-43.5	-11.9	16,845	25,900	-41.7	53.8
Institutional	12,414	11,142	-1.9	-10.2	7,954	6,194	-15.8	-22.1
Quebec								
Total construction	**443,255**	**483,319**	**21.9**	**9.0**	**254,564**	**576,907**	**19.6**	**126.6**
Residential	248,583	305,605	12.8	22.9	152,380	432,536	18.1	183.9
Non-residential	194,672	177,714	41.7	-8.7	102,184	144,371	24.0	41.3
Industrial	21,168	36,747	80.3	73.6	8,906	28,299	115.7	217.8
Commercial	79,330	90,689	44.3	14.3	37,624	75,026	38.6	99.4
Institutional	94,174	50,278	19.3	-46.6	55,654	41,046	-16.5	-26.2
Ontario								
Total construction	**668,028**	**791,198**	**7.7**	**18.4**	**399,583**	**785,133**	**14.1**	**96.5**
Residential	428,394	496,718	17.6	15.9	234,825	524,268	18.1	123.3
Non-residential	239,634	294,480	-5.8	22.9	164,758	260,865	6.9	58.3
Industrial	78,012	79,588	40.6	2.0	51,077	57,098	49.7	11.8
Commercial	108,407	141,118	19.4	30.2	70,687	138,728	37.6	96.3
Institutional	53,215	73,774	-46.4	38.6	42,994	65,039	-38.1	51.3
Prairies								
Total construction	**239,019**	**261,878**	**5.6**	**9.6**	**181,699**	**322,296**	**4.7**	**77.4**
Residential	159,936	185,728	7.8	16.1	111,364	228,073	7.0	104.8
Non-residential	79,083	76,150	0.8	-3.7	70,335	94,223	-0.7	34.0
Industrial	15,639	11,961	-38.5	-23.5	17,959	20,263	-19.9	12.8
Commercial	50,390	47,721	53.3	-5.3	42,529	51,488	50.3	21.1
Institutional	13,054	16,468	-33.9	26.2	9,847	22,472	-36.3	128.2
British Columbia[1]								
Total construction	**693,062**	**528,389**	**-1.2**	**-23.8**	**554,886**	**544,897**	**-4.9**	**-1.8**
Residential	483,107	370,504	0.4	-23.3	363,589	397,654	-4.7	9.4
Non-residential	209,955	157,885	-4.8	-24.8	191,297	147,243	-5.6	-23.0
Industrial	15,856	11,761	-8.7	-25.8	12,357	11,618	-2.0	-6.0
Commercial	125,918	117,481	37.1	-6.7	110,626	112,010	36.7	1.3
Institutional	68,181	28,643	-57.4	-58.0	68,314	23,615	-62.0	-65.4

[1] *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products

First quarter 1994

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $6.6 million for the first quarter of 1994, a 4.7% increase from $6.3 million[r] (revised) shipped during the first quarter of 1993.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made, solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products* (25-002, $4.75/$19.) will be available later.

For further information on on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Direct selling in Canada

Fiscal year ended March 31, 1993 (1992)

Direct sales to Canadian households totalled $3,032.5 million in 1992, a 2.1% increase from $2,970.5 million in 1991. (Direct sales refer to the retail marketing of consumer goods by channels other than retail locations.)

The sales increase was broadly based with 12 of the 20 commodity groups registering higher sales. Personal selling remained the main method of direct selling in 1992, with 29.5% of total sales. Newspapers were the individual commodity with the largest volume of direct selling ($441.4 million).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 34.

The 1992 issue of *Direct selling in Canada* (63-218, $24) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Serge Grenier, Retail Trade Section, (613-951-3556), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, March 1994.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum products, March 1994.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; other countries: US$7/US$70).

Direct selling in Canada, fiscal year ended March 31, 1993 (1992).
Catalogue number 63-218
(Canada: $24; United States: US$29; other countries: US$34).

Canada's international transactions in securities, February 1994.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $17/$170; United States: US$21/US$210; other countries: US$24/US$240).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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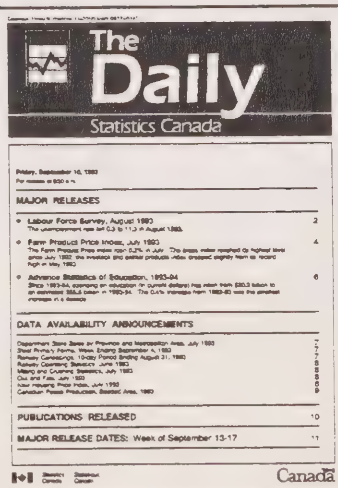
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 5, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Inter-corporate ownership
First quarter 1994

Who controls Canadian business? The *Inter-corporate ownership* database is now available quarterly on CD-ROM. This powerful research tool allows you to examine the ownership structures, degree and extent of foreign ownership, industry, and province of head office of 75,000 large Canadian companies. The search software lets you browse the database and target corporations of interest, even if you are unsure of a corporation's exact name. You can also identify groups of companies, such as all foreign-owned resource companies headquartered in British Columbia. You can save, print and/or download search results to your favourite spreadsheet or word processing software—for future use or for linking with other data sources.

Inter-corporate ownership, first quarter 1994 is now available on CD-ROM. For a limited period, an annual subscription (four quarters) costs $3,000, which is 40% off the regular subscription price. A 50% discount is available to educational institutions. Single copies can be purchased for $1,750.

For further information on this release, contact Janice McMechan (613-951-6904) or Jack Lothian (613-951-2608), Industrial Organization and Finance Division, or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

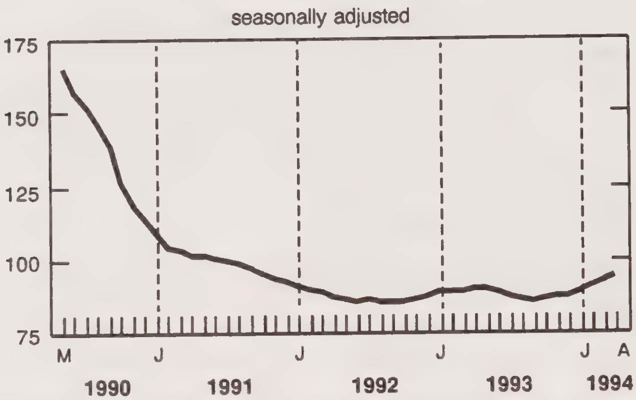
MAJOR RELEASE

Help-wanted index

April 1994

The help-wanted index for Canada (1991 = 100, seasonally adjusted) increased for the fourth consecutive month, climbing 2% to 94 in April.

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)



After reaching a peak of 215 in March 1989, the index declined until June 1992, when it bottomed at 85. Throughout the rest of 1992 the index changed only little, but in early 1993 it advanced to 89. After a drop to 85 in September 1993, the index began to increase, reaching 94 in April 1994.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The help-wanted index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.*

Regional changes

Between March and April 1994, the index advanced in all regions. The increase was 2% for Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie provinces, and British Columbia. The increase was 1% for the Atlantic provinces.

Compared with April 1993, the index increased 11% in Quebec, 7% in the Prairie provinces, 6% in Ontario, and 3% in British Columbia; however, in the Atlantic provinces the index declined 3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for the metropolitan areas surveyed and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For users interested in time series, *Help-wanted index, 1981-1993* (71-540, $29) was released April 29. This report features indexes by region and for the metropolitan areas surveyed. It also contains technical notes describing the construction of the index. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)

	April 1993	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994	March 1994 to April 1994
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	**89**	**90**	**92**	**94**	**6**	**2**
Atlantic provinces	93	87	89	90	-3	1
Quebec	91	96	99	101	11	2
Ontario	89	89	92	94	6	2
Prairies provinces	83	85	87	89	7	2
British Columbia	86	85	87	89	3	2

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms

Week ending April 30, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending April 30, 1994, totalled 274 383 tonnes, down 3.6% from the week-earlier 284 501 tonnes and down 2.3% from the year-earlier 280 771 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 4 488 313 tonnes, a 5.4% decrease from 4 744 172 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport

February 1994

In February, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 7.4% to 15 623 378 cubic metres (m^3) from February 1993. Year-to-date receipts, at 32 786 219 m^3, were up 8.4% from 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 14.2% from February 1993, to 4 203 088 m^3. Pipeline imports declined to 762 482 m^3, down 16.0% from February 1993. Year-to-date exports at the end of February 1994 (8 722 736 m^3) were up 12.2% from 1993, but year-to-date imports (1 654 657 m^3) were down 9.3%.

February deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 4 909 404 m^3, a 1.0% decrease from 1993; February deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 38.4% to 499 847 m^3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The February 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of May. See "How to order publications".

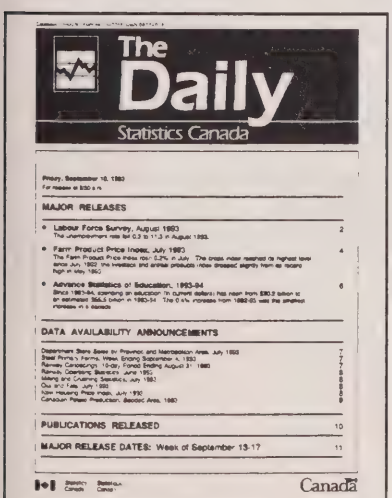
For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Exercise book statistics

1993

Preliminary data from the survey of exercise books are now available. The survey was sponsored by L'Association nationale des éditeurs de livres (the national association of book editors) in Quebec.

For further information on this release, contact Manon Nadeau (613-951-1563), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, February 1994.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $15/$144; United States: US$18/US$173; other countries: US$21/US$202).

Telephone statistics, February 1994.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$110; other countries: US$13/US$130).

Wholesale trade, February 1994.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$19/US$190; other countries: US$22/US$220).

Summary of Canadian international trade, February 1994.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; other countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Labour force information, For the week ended April 16, 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, May 6.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 6, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Profiles of census tracts—part B
1991 Census

The first six profiles of census tracts from the 1991 Census are now available. Each publication provides data collected from a 20% sample of households on characteristics such as home language, ethnic origin, place of birth, education, religion, labour force activity, housing costs, and income.

Census tracts are presented in numerical order within each centre. Data for the component census subdivisions are also shown.

The area profile series publications released today are listed under "Publications released" at the back of today's issue. To purchase any of these publications, see "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

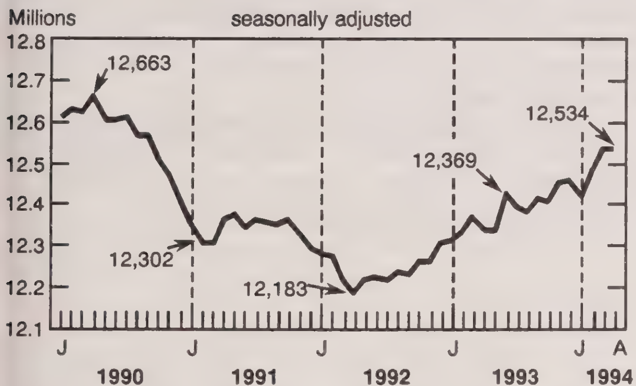
MAJOR RELEASE

Labour force survey
April 1994

Overview

Estimates from the labour force survey showed employment unchanged in April. Gains in manufacturing employment from the previous two months held steady, and employment in construction increased for the third consecutive month, with offsetting losses in other industries. The unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 11.0%, mostly the result of a sharp increase in the number of adults entering the labour force in search of work.

Employment



Employment gains hold

Following strong employment growth in February and March, employment was little changed in April. For adults aged 25 and over, employment increased by 18,000 in April. Employment has been increasing for adults since April 1992, gaining 432,000 (+4.2%). Over this period, the percentage of adults employed edged up from 58.9% to 59.2%, remaining well below the pre-recession peak of 62.4% in April 1990.

For youths aged 15 to 24, employment decreased by 17,000 in April. Employment among adults has been recovering over the past two years, however, employment among youths has fallen by 81,000 (-4.0%). Since peaking in January 1989, employment among youths has dropped by 485,000 (-20.1%), and the percentage employed has dropped 11.2 percentage points to 51.6%, from 62.8%.

Full-time employment edged up 17,000, bringing gains over the three latest months to 100,000. In April, the increase in full-time employment occurred among adult women (+42,000); their part-time employment was down.

Employment in manufacturing held steady in April, after gains totalling 74,000 in February and March. Construction employment increased by 23,000 in April, bringing gains over the latest three months to 83,000. Employment also increased in transportation, communications and other utilities (+19,000). However, employment declined by 19,000 in trade and by 12,000 in public administration.

In April, employment in Manitoba increased by 7,000 (+1.4%). This brought the total gain over the latest three months to 10,000, and it offset January's sharp decline. Employment edged up in Ontario (+0.3%), bringing gains over the latest three months to 49,000 (+1.0%) and offsetting the loss of 41,000 in January. There was little change in employment in the other provinces.

Tips on accessing pre-recorded information

Current highlights and key Labour force survey estimates are available at 7:00 a.m. E.D.T. on the release date from a menu accessible by touchtone phone. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded messages or press 0 (zero) to speak with a labour market analyst.

To bypass the instructions, immediately enter the topic code for the messsage you wish to hear (see list below). To repeat a message, enter the (*) key. To select another topic, press the numeric (#) key twice and enter the second digit of the topic code.

LFS information line: 613-951-9448

Enter topic code	*To hear:*
11	*Summary of this month's situation*
12	*Industry employment*
13	*Provincial employment and unemployment data*
14	*Census metropolitan area employment and unemployment data*
15	*Unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance program*
16	*Next release date and notes to users*

More adults in the labour force

In April, there were 65,000 more persons looking for work, due mainly to an increase of 70,000 adults in the labour force. The unemployment rate increased 0.4 to 11.0%, following a decrease of 0.5 percentage points in March. The participation rate rose 0.3 to 65.1%, the first increase in 1994.

The increase in the level of unemployment was concentrated among adult men (+42,000) and was due mainly to growth in the number of men entering the labour force (+30,000). The unemployment rate for adult men increased by 0.6 percentage points to 10.1%.

For youths, employment losses caused a rise in unemployment (+13,000). The unemployment rate among youths increased 0.6 percentage points to 17.4%; their participation rate edged down to 62.5% (-0.1).

Unemployment levels and rates for April 1994 and the changes from March 1994

	Level '000	Change '000	Rate %	Change
Newfoundland	49	+5	20.3	+1.6
Prince Edward Island	12	+1	18.2	+0.8
Nova Scotia	59	+2	13.8	+0.4
New Brunswick	43	+1	13.2	+0.4
Quebec	435	+34	12.6	+0.9
Ontario	550	+9	10.2	+0.1
Manitoba	52	0	9.5	-0.1
Saskatchewan	37	+3	7.8	+0.6
Alberta	122	-2	8.8	-0.1
British Columbia	185	+18	10.4	+1.0

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m. E.D.T.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

Labour force annual averages, 1993 (71-220) is now available. Highlighted in this publication is an in-depth article describing long-term employment trends by their occupational distribution. It also presents annual averages for those estimates published monthly in *The labour force* (71-001), and contains a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates.

Each January, the seasonally adjusted series of the labour force survey are revised to reflect the data collected during the previous year. *Historical labour force statistics* (71-201), containing revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, is now available. The data from this publication are also available on diskette in a menu-driven format.

For a summary of information, *Labour force information* (71-001P, $10/$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, $300). The April 1994 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $20/$200) will be available the third week of May. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the labour force survey is scheduled for June 10.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour force characteristics

	April 1993	March 1994	April 1994
		seasonally adjusted	
Labour force ('000)	13,925	14,015	14,081
Employment ('000)	12,334	12,533	12,534
Unemployment ('000)	1,591	1,482	1,547
Unemployment rate (%)	11.4	10.6	11.0
Participation rate (%)	65.3	64.8	65.1
Employment/population ratio (%)	57.9	58.0	57.9
		unadjusted	
Labour force ('000)	13,705	13,838	13,877
Employment ('000)	12,083	12,231	12,293
Unemployment ('000)	1,622	1,607	1,584
Unemployment rate (%)	11.8	11.6	11.4
Participation rate (%)	64.3	64.0	64.1
Employment/population ratio (%)	56.7	56.6	56.8

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Apartment building construction price indexes
First quarter 1994

The composite price index (1986 = 100) for the seven cities surveyed rose 0.4% (to 118.4) from the fourth quarter of 1993 and rose 2.2% from the first quarter of 1993. This is its highest level since the third quarter of 1990. Apartment building construction price indexes for the first quarter of 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products
March 1994

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 69 490 tonnes in March 1994, up 19.6% from 58 086 tonnes the previous month.

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for March 1994, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The March 1994 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins
March 1994

Chemical firms produced 160 387 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in March 1994, a 7.3% increase from 149 412^r (revised) tonnes in March 1993.

For January to March 1994, production totalled 445 226 tonnes, up 3.7% from 429 297^r tonnes a year earlier.

Data for March 1993 and March 1994 on the production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The March 1994 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Cement
March 1994

Manufacturers shipped 566 317 tonnes of cement in March 1994, up 20.0% from 472 040 tonnes in March 1993 and up 86.6% from 303 444 tonnes in February 1994.

For January to March 1994, year-to-date shipments totalled 1 153 973 tonnes, up 9.5% from 1 054 276 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The March 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances

March 1994

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 43,410 kitchen appliances in March 1994.

For January to March 1994, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances totalled 115,221 units.

The March 1994 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Footwear statistics

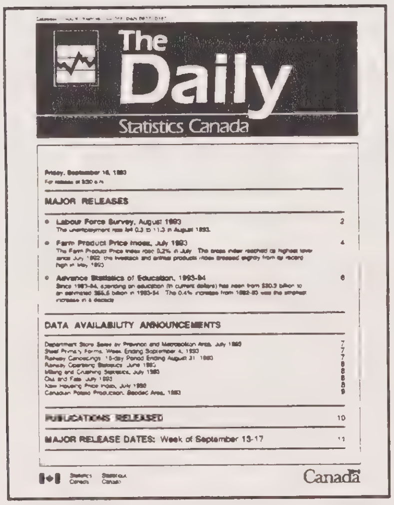
First quarter 1994

Manufacturers made 5,527,751 pairs of footwear in the first quarter of 1994, a 4.3% increase from 5,298,290 pairs a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Footwear statistics* (33-002, $6/$24) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■



The Daily

Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2

Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4

Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Rigid insulating board (wood fibre products), March 1994.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70; other countries: US$8/US$80).

Asphalt roofing, March 1994.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70; other countries: US$8/US$80).

Retail trade, February 1994.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Profile of census tracts in St. John's—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-304
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; other countries: US$49).

Profile of census tracts in Montréal—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-330
(Canada: $100; United States: US$120 other countries: US$140).

Profile of census tracts in Ottawa-Hull—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-351
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; other countries: US$70).

Profile of census tracts in Toronto—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-354
(Canada: $100; United States: US$120; other countries: US$140).

Profile of census tracts in Calgary—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-375
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56).

Profile of census tracts in Matsqui and Vancouver—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-389
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72; other countries: US$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 9-13

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
May		
9	Characteristics of dual-earner families	1992
10	Farm input price index	First quarter 1994
10	Farm product price index	March 1994
10	Department store sales by province and metropolitan area	March 1994
11	New housing price index	March 1994
12	Field crop reporting series: March 31 grains stocks	
13	Travel between Canada and other countries	March 1994
13	Machinery and equipment price index	First quarter 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 9, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

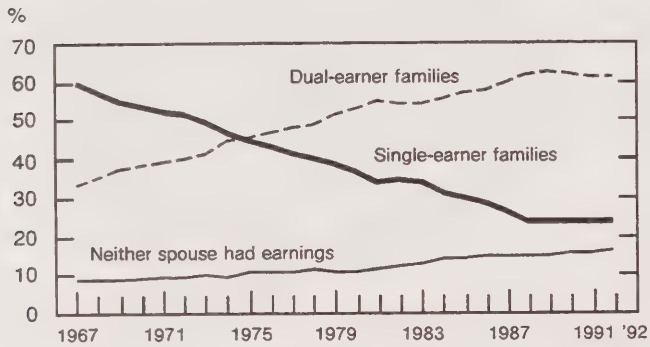
MAJOR RELEASE

Characteristics of dual-earner families

1992

Dual-earner families made up 60.8% of all husband-wife families in 1992, continuing a slight decline from the peak of 62.3% reached in 1989. Before 1988, dual-earner families steadily increased as a proportion of husband-wife families. The proportion of single-earner families has changed little since 1988. The percentage of families where neither spouse earned income continued its slow upward trend, reflecting both the aging of the population and earlier retirement.

Percentage distribution of husband-wife families by earning status of spouses



The proportion of families with only one spouse earning an income has changed little over the last four years. This result is due to offsetting trends: the percentage of husband sole-earner families has continued to decline while the percentage of wife sole-earner families has continued to increase.

In 1992, the average income of single-earner families was $47,817 (-4.8% from 1991), continuing a decline seen since 1990. Dual-earner family income, however, rose slightly to $67,352, returning to levels seen in 1990. The average income of families with neither spouse having earnings also rose slightly to $34,185.

There was a very strong relationship between family income and husband-wife employment experience. When both spouses were full-year full-time earners, average family income in 1992 was $77,411. This compares to an average of $42,931 when both spouses were less than full-year full-time earners.

In dual-earner families, the earnings of the husband accounted for 55.1% of total family income in 1992. The wife's earnings contributed 30.7%. The remainder of family income (14.2%) came from other family members' earnings, investment income, transfer payments, and pensions.

The average earnings of husbands employed full-year full-time in dual-earner families were $42,719. For wives with similar work activity, average earnings were $28,278, resulting in an earnings ratio of 66.2% in 1992—little changed from 66.7% in 1991.

Wives earned more than husbands in 23.3% of dual-earner families, up from 22.5% in 1991 and 19.8% in 1990.

Other characteristics of dual-earner families, including income taxes paid and the ownership of household labour-saving and leisure items, appear in *Characteristics of dual-earner families, 1992* (13-215, $27), which is now available. See "How to order publications". This publication is the last in the series of six reports on 1992 income from the annual survey of consumer finances. The first, *Income distributions by size in Canada, 1992* (13-207), was released in December 1993.

Microdata tapes containing information on dual-earner families for 1992 and earlier years can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division. These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they contain no information that identifies a specific household, family or individual.

For further information on this release or the availability of custom tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Sugar sales
April 1994

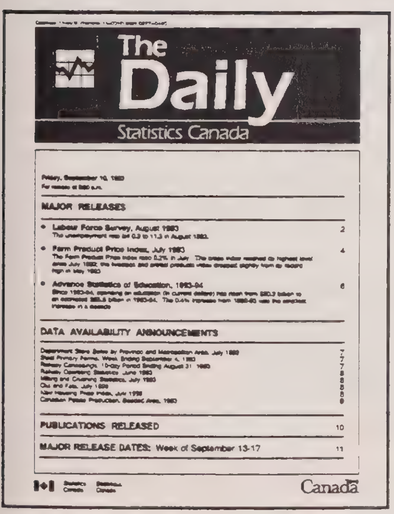
Refiners' sales totalled 84 597 tonnes for all types of sugar in April 1994, comprising 76 459 tonnes in domestic sales and 8 138 tonnes in export sales. At the end of April 1994, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 335 817 tonnes: 293 756 tonnes in domestic sales and 42 061 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 89 626^{r} (revised) tonnes in April 1993, of which 77 853^{r} tonnes were domestic sales and 11 773^{r} tonnes were export sales. The 1993 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 337 651^{r} tonnes: 291 282^{r} tonnes in domestic sales and 46 369^{r} tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The April 1994 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, $6/$60) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Characteristics of dual-earner families, 1992.
Catalogue number 13-215
(Canada: $27; United States: US$33; other countries: US$38).

Steel wire and specified wire products, March 1994.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70; other countries: US$8/US$80).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, March 1994.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70; other countries: US$8/US$80).

Unemployment insurance statistics, February 1994.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$200; other countries: US$23/US$230).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 10, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

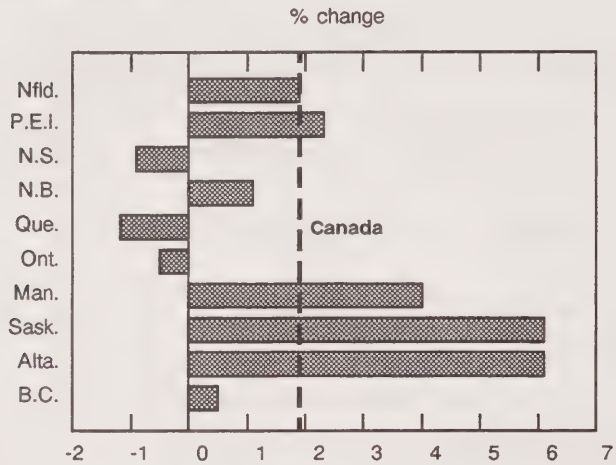
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Farm product price index
March 1994

The farm product price index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 107.6 in March, up 1.9% from 105.6 in February.

Farm product price index
February to March 1994



After three months of year-over-year decreases, the index rose 0.9% from year-earlier levels. The crops index increased in March by 5.4% to 96.4, with increases in cereal, oilseed and potato prices. The livestock and animal products index rose 0.3% to 114.5 as a 2.3% increase in the cattle and calves index more than offset a decrease in the hogs index.

Crops

The crops index increased 5.4% in March to 96.4 with increases in cereals (+ 8.9%), oilseeds (+ 3.8%) and potatoes (+ 4.2%).

The cereals index increased 8.9% to 76.7 in March. Effective March 18, the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) raised initial payments for most grades of spring and durum wheat by $5 to $10 a tonne. This was the second increase for some grades since the beginning of the crop year. The payment on delivery for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat with 14.5% protein is now $183 a tonne, the highest initial payment in CWB history. Effective March 25, the CWB also increased initial payments of feed-barley by $5 a tonne. In March the cereals index was 19.6% below its year-earlier level.

The oilseeds index increased 3.8% to 139.7. Soybean, flaxseed and canola prices all rose in most provinces. This was the highest level for the oilseeds index since September 1988. On a year-over-year basis, the index was up 20.8%. Oilseeds have shown year-over-year price increases for the last 22 months.

The potatoes index increased 4.2% to 172.6 in March. Potato prices have shown year-over-year increases since June 1993. In March the potatoes index stood 80.9% above its year-earlier level.

Livestock and animal products

The livestock and animal products index rose 0.3% to 114.5 in March. The index has been above its year-earlier levels since September 1992; in March the index stood 5.2% above its year-earlier level.

The cattle and calves index increased 2.3% to 124.3 in March. Cattle and calve prices have been at record levels since the beginning of 1993. Omaha slaughter steer prices, at US$73.25 per hundred-weight in March, were 3.3% above February's price (US$70.94 per hundred-weight). In Canada, cattle and calve slaughter to the end of March was down 4.1% from 1993; the United States reported that slaughter was up 2.3%. In March the cattle and calves index was 4.9% above its year-earlier level.

The hogs index dropped 3.4% to 93.7 in March. This was only the eighth month in the last 26 months that hog prices have declined. To the end of March 1994, hog slaughter in Canada was down 1.0% from a year earlier, while hog slaughter in the United States was down 1.7%. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's *Hogs and pigs report* for March 1, 1994, showed 1.5% fewer hogs on farms than there were on March 1, 1993. In March 1994, the hogs index was 12.9% above its year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The March 1994 issue of the *Farm product price index* (62-003, $8/$76) is scheduled for release on May 17. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm product price index

1986 = 100

	March 1993	February 1994	March 1994	March 1993 to March 1994	February 1994 to March 1994
				% change	
Total index	**106.6**	**105.6**	**107.6**	**0.9**	**1.9**
Crops	102.9	91.5	96.4	-6.3	5.4
Cereals	95.4	70.4	76.7	-19.6	8.9
Oilseeds	115.6	134.6	139.7	20.8	3.8
Potatoes	95.4	165.6	172.6	80.9	4.2
Livestock and animal products	108.8	114.2	114.5	5.2	0.3
Cattle and calves	118.5	121.5	124.3	4.9	2.3
Hogs	83.0	97.0	93.7	12.9	-3.4

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales by province and metropolitan area

March 1994

Department store sales including concessions totalled $967.6 million in March 1994, up 11.8% from March 1993. Concession sales totalled $45.2 million, 4.7% of total department store sales.

Department store sales including concessions

	March 1994	March 1993 to March 1994
	$ millions	% change
Province		
Newfoundland	12.8	+9.5
Prince Edward Island	3.8	+17.7
Nova Scotia	30.3	+11.0
New Brunswick	21.9	+20.1
Quebec	179.0	+16.0
Ontario	406.2	+12.5
Manitoba	40.6	+8.6
Saskatchewan	28.5	+10.2
Alberta	104.3	+8.5
British Columbia	140.2	+7.8
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	38.3	+10.5
Edmonton	41.7	+1.6
Halifax-Dartmouth	15.8	+13.6
Hamilton	28.8	+12.7
Montréal	100.3	+18.6
Ottawa-Hull	41.8	+8.7
Québec	23.8	+14.6
Toronto	154.4	+9.5
Vancouver	74.3	+8.5
Winnipeg	36.0	+8.9

Data on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available on May 19.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, 10-12).

The March 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in June.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

March 1994

In March 1994, pulpwood receipts totalled 3 508 001 cubic metres, up 12.5% from 3 116 880r (revised) cubic metres in March 1993. Receipts of wood residue totalled 6 281 124 cubic metres, up 1.6% from 6 184 185r cubic metres in March 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 910 118 cubic metres, down 0.2% from 8 928 399r cubic metres in March 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 13.8% to 12 453 545 cubic metres, from 14 443 886 cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of March 1994, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 10 618 903 cubic metres, up 1.2% from 10 491 262r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 1.0% to 17 172 312 cubic metres, from the year-earlier 17 009 696r cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (26 181 330 cubic metres) was down 0.3% from 26 273 265r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The March 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $7/$70) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of solid fuel burning heating products, quarter ended March 1994.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $6/$24; United States: US$7/US$28; other countries: US$8/US$32).

Footwear statistics, quarter ended March 1994.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $6/$24; United States: US$7/US$28; other countries: US$8/US$32).

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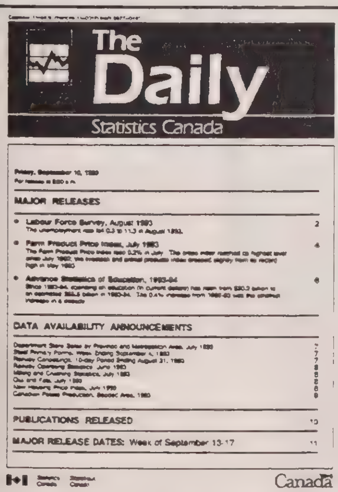

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 11, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

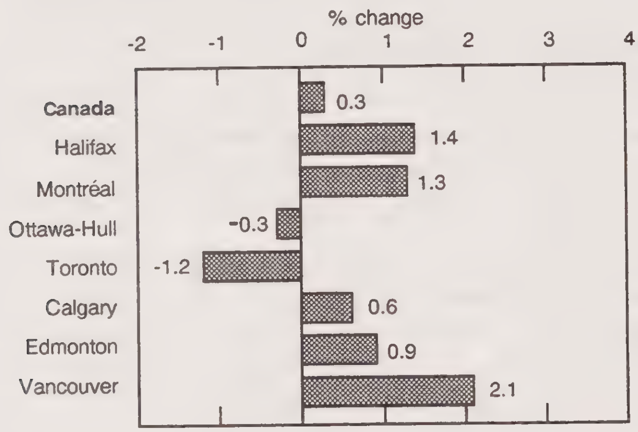
MAJOR RELEASE

New housing price index

March 1994

In March 1994, the index's 12-month rate of change decreased to 0.3%, its lowest rate of change since October 1992.

New housing price index
March 1993 to March 1994



The new housing price index (1986=100) stood at 136.1 in March 1994, a slight 0.1% increase from February 1994.

Of the 20 cities surveyed, seven registered no monthly changes. The largest monthly increases were recorded for Winnipeg (+1.6%), Calgary (+0.6%) and Hamilton (+0.5%). A significant monthly decrease was registered for St. Catharines-Niagara (-0.8%), followed by Vancouver (-0.5%), St. John's (-0.4%) and Ottawa-Hull (-0.2%).

Generally, builders in cities where prices increased attributed the upward movement to higher material costs, particularly lumber. Builders in cities where prices decreased often cited competitive factors behind the lower prices. The estimated house-only index decreased 0.1%, but the estimated land-only index increased 0.1%.

The index of housing contractors' selling prices was up 0.3% from a year earlier. This movement was influenced by increases in Regina (+4.3%), Winnipeg (+2.8%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (+2.2%), and Vancouver (+2.1%). These increases were partially offset, however, by decreases in the indexes for St. Catharines-Niagara (-6.0%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-2.8%), and Toronto (-1.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ☐

New housing price indexes
(1986 = 100)

	March 1993	February 1994	March 1994	March 1993 to March 1994	February 1994 to March 1994
				% change	
Canada total	**135.7**	**136.0**	**136.1**	**0.3**	**0.1**
House only	125.4	125.5	125.4	–	-0.1
Land only	167.6	169.1	169.3	1.0	0.1
St. John's	127.0	127.0	126.5	-0.4	-0.4
Halifax	113.4	115.0	115.0	1.4	–
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.6	114.7	114.7	-0.8	–
Québec	134.4	134.2	134.0	-0.3	-0.1
Montréal	134.8	136.2	136.5	1.3	0.2
Ottawa-Hull	122.9	122.7	122.5	-0.3	-0.2
Toronto	137.8	136.0	136.2	-1.2	0.1
Hamilton	127.8	126.6	127.2	-0.5	0.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.2	122.4	121.4	-6.0	-0.8
Kitchener-Waterloo	126.5	122.6	123.0	-2.8	0.3
London	145.6	146.1	146.4	0.5	0.2
Windsor	127.4	126.4	126.4	-0.8	–
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.3	136.2	136.2	2.2	–
Winnipeg	112.8	114.2	116.0	2.8	1.6
Regina	122.4	127.3	127.7	4.3	0.3
Saskatoon	111.3	112.6	112.6	1.2	–
Calgary	139.6	139.6	140.5	0.6	0.6
Edmonton	147.7	149.1	149.1	0.9	–
Vancouver	143.3	147.1	146.3	2.1	-0.5
Victoria	130.7	132.0	132.0	1.0	–

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Raw materials price index early estimate
April 1994

In April 1994, the raw materials price index is estimated to have increased 3.6% from March 1994. Except for the animal and vegetable products index (which remained unchanged) and the metals index (-0.7%), all other major components increased. Leading the increase was the mineral fuels index (+13.8%), followed by the wood index (+2.1%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have increased 0.5% in April.

This early estimate of April's raw materials price index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains
March 1994

Except for rye, March deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers increased from March 1993.

Deliveries of major grains

	March 1993	March 1994
	thousand tonnes	
Total major grains	**2 858.7**	**3 847.7**
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 796.7	2 188.1
Durum wheat	129.2	219.5
Total wheat	**1 925.9**	**2 407.6**
Oats	76.3	95.2
Barley	505.4	749.7
Rye	19.8	16.7
Flaxseed	24.9	39.3
Canola	306.9	539.2

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The March 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Electric storage batteries
March 1994

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 153,394 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in March 1994, up 21.8% from 125,968 batteries in March 1993.

For January to March 1994, shipments totalled 495,910 batteries, up 43.5% from 345,681batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The March 1994 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Air carrier fare basis statistics
Third quarter 1993 (preliminary)

In the third quarter of 1993, 67.8% of all passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares, down from 69.3% in the third quarter of 1992, and below the record third-quarter level of 71.2% reported in 1991.

Discount fares accounted for 73.2% of total domestic passenger-kilometres in the third quarter of 1993, down from 74.0% in the third quarter of 1992, and below the record third-quarter level of 76.6% reported in 1991.

The highest use of discount fares was on long-haul services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector, where 74.1% of the passengers travelled on a discount fare. The lowest rate of use was in the northern domestic (regulated) sector, where 48.3% of the passengers travelled on a discount fare.

The average fare (all types) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs in the third quarter of 1993 was $193, up 7.5% from $179 in the third quarter of 1992 and up 6.9% from $180 in the third quarter of 1991.

Preliminary estimates on fare-type utilization, according to data from the four Level I air carriers (AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Time Air) and from Inter-Canadien and Ontario Express (which were added to the fare basis survey in January 1993), are now available for the third quarter of 1993. These estimates will be published in the May 1994 issue of *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176) or Bradley Snider (819-997-1989), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, February 1994.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$170; other countries: US$20/US$200).

Specified domestic electrical appliances, March 1994.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70; other countries: US$8/US$80).

Oil pipeline transport, February 1994.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$13/US$130; other countries: US$15/US$150).

Building permits, March 1994.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$290; other countries: US$34/US$340).

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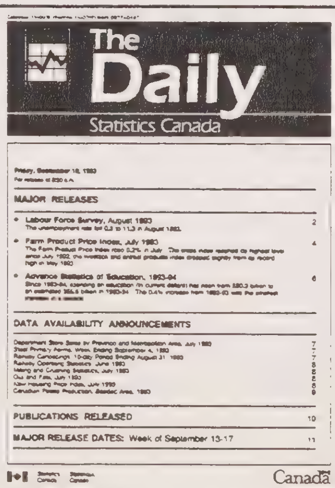

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASE

Stocks of Canadian grain
March 31, 1994

Canola and flaxseed

Despite a 38.2% production increase, record marketings of canola from August 1993 through March 1994 have left only 750 thousand tonnes of canola on farms—the lowest farm-stock level in almost 10 years.

Farm stocks of flaxseed at March 31 were 240 thousand tonnes, a 14.3% decrease from last year's stocks of 280 thousand tonnes and the lowest level since 1990 (when farm stocks at March 31 were 125 thousand tonnes). Stocks of flaxseed in all positions totalled 405 thousand tonnes, down 9.0% from last year.

Wheat

At March 31, farm stocks of all wheat excluding durum were up 4.2% from last year, to 14.0 million tonnes. This increase in stocks was due to a decline in the volume of wheat marketings between August 1993 and March 1994, as compared to the same period a year earlier. Stocks of all wheat excluding durum in all positions totalled 18.4 million tonnes, down 1.0% from March 1993.

Farm stocks of durum wheat were 2.4 million tonnes at March 31, up 3.1% from last year's 2.3 million tonnes. Stocks of durum wheat in all positions totalled 3.2 million tonnes, down 1.9% from a year earlier.

Barley

Farm stocks of barley were 6.5 million tonnes at March 31, 24.5% higher than last March's stocks of 5.2 million tonnes. Stocks of barley in all positions totalled 7.6 million tonnes at March 31, 1994.

Corn for grain and soybeans

Farm stocks of corn for grain were 2.1 million tonnes at March 31, nearly identical to last year's level.

At March 31, farm stocks of soybeans were 252 thousand tonnes, a 6.7% decrease from last year's stocks of 270 thousand tonnes.

Field crop reporting series no. 3: stocks of Canadian grain at March 31, 1994 (22-002, $15/$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856) or Tony Dupuis (613-951-0572), Crops Section, Division of Agriculture. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms

Week ending May 7, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 7, 1994, totalled 261 443 tonnes, down 4.7% from the week-earlier 274 383 tonnes and down 7.6% from the year-earlier 283 075 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 4 749 756 tonnes, a 5.5% decrease from 5 027 247 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

March 1994

Steel primary forms production for March 1994 totalled 1 202 437 tonnes, a 5.6% decrease from 1 273 572 tonnes in March 1993.

Year-to-date production at the end of March 1994 reached 3 322 126 tonnes, down 5.0% from 3 496 244 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The March 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

March 1994

Steel pipe and tubing production for March 1994 totalled 164 181 tonnes, a 2.4% increase from 160 357 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of March 1994 totalled 472 236 tonnes, up 2.4% from 461 267 tonnes produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The March 1994 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending April 21, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period decreased by 5.0% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded decreased by 0.4% to 4.7 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 5.8% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of April 21, 1994 increased 2.0% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics

March 1994

In March 1994, a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 128.8 million fare passengers, down 4.5% from March 1993. Operating revenues in March totalled $130.3 million, down 1.7% from March 1993.

During the same period, 29 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.0 million fare passengers, up 5.6% from March 1993. March's operating revenues from the same services totalled $20.6 million, a 5.3% increase from March 1993.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The March 1994 issue of *Passenger bus and urban transit statistics* (53-003, $8/$80) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Réjean L'Heureux (613-951-0522), Transportation Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard

March 1994

Waferboard production in March 1994 totalled 211 295 cubic metres, a 7.6% increase from 196 306 cubic metres in March 1993. Particleboard production reached 127 355 cubic metres, up 15.7% from 110 075 cubic metres in March 1993. Fibreboard production in March was 9 792 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 15.0% from 8 517 thousand square metres in March 1993.

For January to March 1994, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 573 739 cubic metres, up 2.7% from 558 813 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 340 159 cubic metres, up 12.6% from 302 075 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 25 559 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 7.9% from 23 694 thousand square metres during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The March 1994 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series No. 3: stocks of Canadian grain at March 31, 1994. Vol. 73, no. 3.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $15/$85; United States: US$18/US$102; other countries: US$21/US$119).

Cement, March 1994.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70; other countries: US$8/US$80).

Department store sales and stocks, December 1993.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$19/US$190; other countries: US$22/US$220).

Building permits, annual summary 1993.
Catalogue number 64-203
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72; other countries: US$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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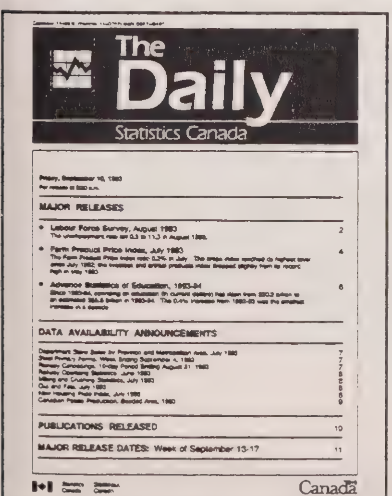

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 13, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Travel between Canada and other countries

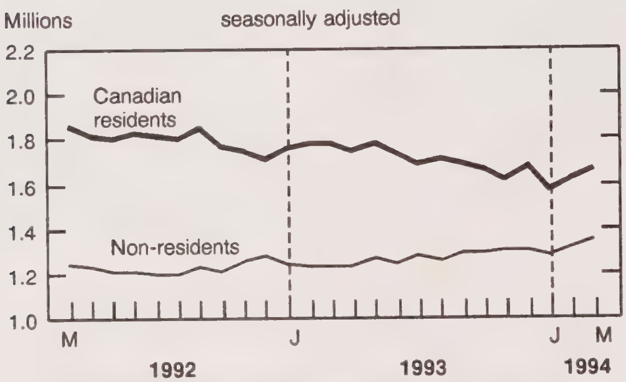
March 1994

Trips to Canada of one or more nights have been increasing gradually over the past year. Residents of the United States crossed the border in greater numbers in March, extending the uptrend evident since May 1993. Meanwhile, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States, a key indicator of cross-border shopping, remained at their lowest level since April 1989.

Overnight visits to Canada increasing

Overnight travel into Canada increased 2.7% in March to 1.3 million trips (seasonally adjusted). This type of travel was relatively constant between late 1986 and early 1993, but it has been inching upward since April 1993.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



A key factor in this uptrend of visitors to Canada has been the weakening Canadian dollar, which in March was at its lowest value (US 73 cents) since December 1986 (US 72 cents).

Residents of the United States made 1.1 million trips (seasonally adjusted) of one or more nights to Canada in March, a 3.8% increase from February, and significantly above the March 1993 level.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Month-to-month comparisons in international travel are made using data that have been seasonally adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week.*
>
> *Year-over-year comparisons are made using unadjusted data, which are the actual traffic counts.*
>
> *Data from the international travel survey for the first nine months of 1993 indicate that 87.0% of Canadians shopped in the United States during same-day car trips.*

Overnight visitors from the United States chose car and plane travel more frequently in March 1994, up 19.2% and 6.5% respectively from March 1993. Meanwhile, comparable bus travel dropped 17.9%.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of overseas countries decreased 1.1% from February, to 288,000; however, the trend remains upward. Increases from March 1993 were recorded for overnight visits from all continents, ranging from 8.8% for Europe to 39.3% for North America. Visits from a number of countries were up substantially from March 1993, including Mexico (+69.6% to 5,000), Japan (+20.0% to 27,000) and Germany (+19.5% to 17,000).

Estimated trips to Canada of one or more nights

Country of residence	First quarter 1994p	First quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994p
	'000	% change
	unadjusted	
Top 10 countries		
United States	1,451	+4.4
Japan	69	+10.0
United Kingdom	58	+6.8
Germany	37	+16.6
France	35	+13.8
Hong Kong	22	+5.9
Australia	15	+18.6
Mexico	10	+31.4
Italy	9	-8.6
Switzerland	8	+10.3

p Preliminary figures.

The increase in overnight visits by residents of Japan was especially significant, since Japanese visitors traditionally have recorded the highest spending per night among all visitors to Canada ($174 per visit-night in 1992).

During the first quarter of 1994, residents of the United States and other countries made 1.8 million trips of one or more nights to Canada, up 5.3% from the first quarter of 1993.

Canadian travel abroad up from February

Overall, Canadians made more trips abroad of one or more nights in March, despite the weakening Canadian dollar. In terms of all modes of travel, Canadians' trips to all countries of one or more nights increased 2.7% from February, to 1.6 million (seasonally adjusted).

Canadians made 1.4 million trips of one or more nights (seasonally adjusted) to the United States, including all modes of transportation, up 2.9% from February. Overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States has been generally decreasing since January 1992. Canadians made 928,000 car trips of one or more nights to the United States in March 1994, an increase of 2.5% compared to February, although the level remained well below the March 1993 figure.

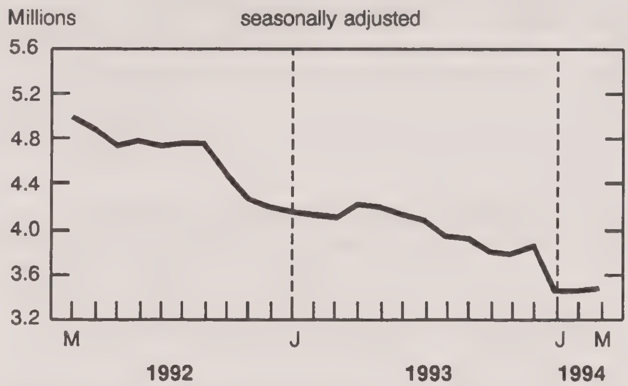
Trips of one or more nights to all other countries increased 1.3% from February, to 288,000, continuing the long-term uptrend in overseas travel by Canadians.

Same-day car trips to the United States stabilize

Canadian residents made 3.4 million same-day car trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States in March, up 0.4% from February but well below the March 1993 figure.

Same-day car trips by Canadians across the border have been declining steadily since February 1992, after peaking at 5.3 million (seasonally adjusted) in November 1991. Since the beginning of the year, figures have been relatively stable at the lowest seasonally adjusted monthly levels since April 1989.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States



A major factor in the downtrend in same-day cross-border car trips by Canadians has been the weakening Canadian dollar, which has fallen to about US 73 cents, from more than US 88 cents in November 1991. Another factor is the rising price of gasoline in the United States, which, combined with the falling Canadian dollar, has narrowed the gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices to less than CDN 12 cents per litre.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States

Province of re-entry	March 1994p	March 1993 to March 1994p
	'000	% change
	unadjusted	
New Brunswick	484	-21.5
Quebec	286	-18.3
Ontario	1,503	-16.0
Manitoba	59	-12.2
Saskatchewan	26	-27.4
Alberta	14	-15.1
British Columbia	865	-15.4
Yukon	1	-42.4
Canada	**3,238**	**-17.0**

p *Preliminary figures.*

Unadjusted, same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States dropped 17.0% from March 1993, to 3.2 million. All provinces recorded double-digit, year-over-year decreases in March 1994. At the four land-crossings in the Niagara Peninsula (Ontario region), same-day cross-border car trips by Canadian residents totalled 523,000, down 21.5% from March 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The March 1994 issue of *Touriscope: international travel—advance information* (66-001P, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Travel between Canada and other countries

	January 1994[r]	February 1994[r]	March 1994[p]	February 1994 to March 1994[p]
	'000			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,436	3,444	3,458	0.4
One or more nights	896	906	928	2.5
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,286	1,327	1,366	2.9
Other countries	277	285	288	1.3
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,481	1,582	1,615	2.1
One or more nights	703	701	729	3.9
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,007	1,018	1,057	3.8
Other countries[2]	266	291	288	-1.1

	March 1994[p]	March 1993 to March 1994[p]	January to March 1994[p]	January-March 1993 to January-March 1994[p]
	'000	% change	'000	% change
	unadjusted			
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,238	-17.0	8,775	-17.9
One or more nights	879	-13.5	1,880	-14.8
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,436	-9.6	3,292	-11.2
Other countries	376	7.6	1,080	4.9
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,287	7.7	3,436	-0.6
One or more nights	371	19.2	947	5.1
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	563	13.4	1,451	4.4
Other countries[2]	149	13.2	382	8.8

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Fabricated structural steel price indexes
First quarter 1994

Fabricated structural steel-in-place price indexes for the first quarter of 1994 for are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show an increase of 0.6% from the fourth quarter of 1993 and an increase of 2.3% from the first quarter of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Plastic film and bags
First quarter 1994

Data on plastic film and bags for the first quarter of 1994 are now available.

Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin (47-007, $8/$32) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings
March 1994

Revenue-freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 22.1 million tonnes in March 1994, an 11.5% increase from March 1993. The carriers received an additional 1.5 million tonnes from U.S. connections during March.

Total loadings from January to March 1994, increased 3.4% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 19.1% during the same period.

All 1993 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The March 1994 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released next week.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Dairy review
March 1994

Creamery butter production totalled 8 900 tonnes in March 1994, a 9.9% increase from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 8 500 tonnes, a 6.3% increase from March 1993.

An estimated 530 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in February 1994, a 3.1% increase from February 1993. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first two months of 1994 to 1 108 000 kilolitres, a 2.9% increase from the year-earlier period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The March 1994 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, $14/$138) will be released on May 26. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Egg production
March 1994

Egg production in March 1994 totalled 40.5 million dozen, a 1.4% increase from March 1993. The average number of layers increased by 1.2%, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,324, from 2,321.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and fats
March 1994

Production of all types of deodorized oils in March 1994 totalled 75 766 tonnes, up 11.3% from 68 100 tonnes in February 1994. At the end of March 1994, year-to-date production totalled 211 926 tonnes, a 10.2% increase from 192 359 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 375 tonnes in March 1994, up from 9 540 tonnes the previous month. At the end of March 1994, year-to-date sales totalled 30 874 tonnes, compared with 29 517 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 7 554 tonnes in March 1994, up from 5 642 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of March 1994 totalled 18 879 tonnes, compared with 19 265 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The March 1994 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Processed fruits and vegetables
March 1994

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for March 1994 are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables—monthly (32-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, March 1994.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$8/US$80; other countries: US$10/US$100).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, March 1994.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70; other countries: US$8/US$80).

Energy statistics handbook, May 1994.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $330; United States: US$400; other countries: US$460).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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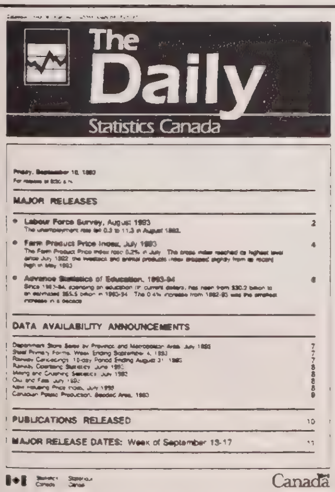

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 16-20

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
May		
16	New motor vehicle sales	March 1994
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	March 1994
17	Composite index	April 1994
18	Consumer price index (CPI)	April 1994
18	Department store sales advance release	April 1994
19	Canadian international trade	March 1994
19	Retail trade	March 1994
20	Wholesale trade	March 1994

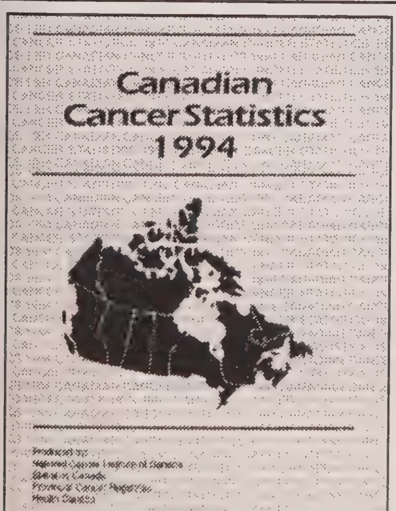
Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 16, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES



Canadian cancer statistics
1994

The 1994 edition of *Canadian cancer statistics* is released today by Statistics Canada, the Canadian Cancer Society, and Health Canada. A collaboration of these three organizations, the National Cancer Institute of Canada, and the provincial/territorial cancer registries, this 55-page monograph contains estimates of cancer incidence and mortality for 1994, historical (actual and estimated) data from 1969 to 1994, and selected indicators on cancer.

Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1994 (uncatalogued) is now available from the Health Statistics Division (613-951-1746), Statistics Canada, and from the Canadian Cancer Society.

MAJOR RELEASES

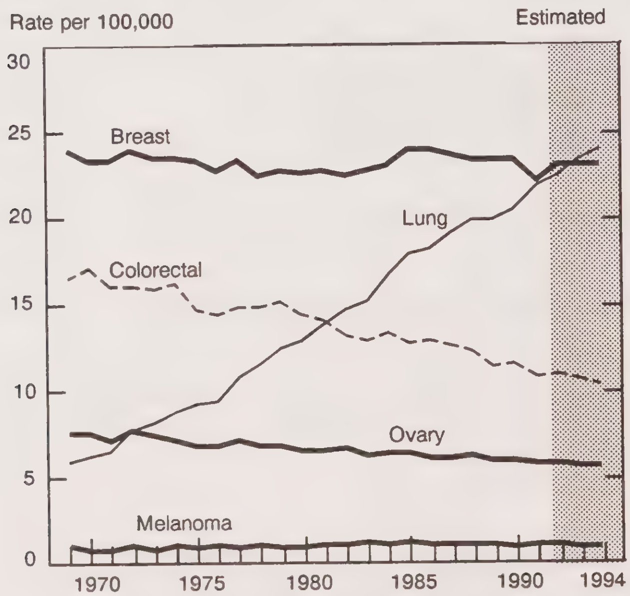
Cancer statistics

1994

Lung cancer becomes leading cause of cancer-death among women

In 1994, lung cancer will replace breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer-death among Canadian women. Lung cancer will be responsible for an estimated 5,600 deaths. Breast cancer will take 5,400 lives. Each cause now accounts for about 20% of all cancer deaths among women. This is the result of a rapid increase in lung cancer mortality rates among women over the past decade, while breast cancer mortality rates have remained stable.

Age-standardized mortality rates for selected cancer sites, females



Note: *Rates are adjusted to the age distribution of the world standard population.*

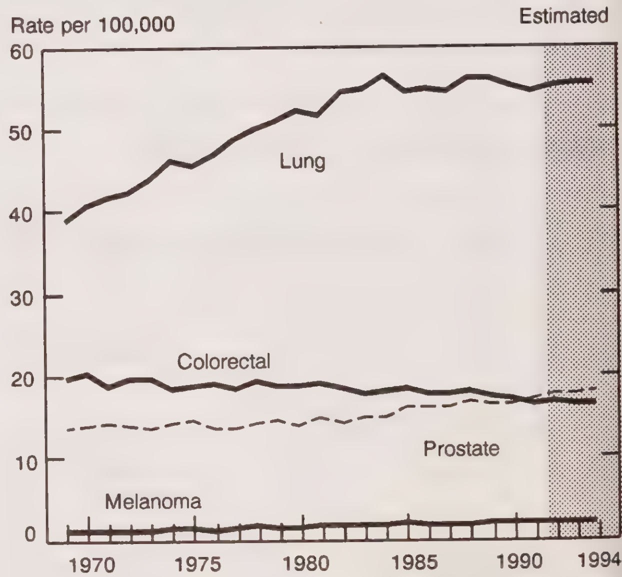
Source: *Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.*

> ***Note to users***
>
> *These 1994 estimates were produced by modelling actual historical cancer incidence and mortality data by site and province. Actual data from 1982 up to the latest year of available date were used to compute incidence estimates; data from 1982 to 1991 were used for mortality estimates.*
>
> *The incidence estimates for 1994 exclude approximately 58,500 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer.*

Lung cancer remains leading cause of cancer-death among men

Lung cancer will also be the leading cause of death from cancer among men in 1994. At 11,000 deaths, lung cancer is responsible for one-third of all cancer-deaths among Canadian men. This is almost three times the estimated number of deaths from prostate cancer, which, at 4,100, is the second leading cause of cancer-death among men in 1994.

Age-standardized mortality rates for selected cancer sites, males



Note: *Rates are adjusted to the age distribution of the world standard population.*

Source: *Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.*

Trends in lung cancer differ by sex

Since the mid-1980s, incidence and mortality rates for lung cancer in men have levelled off, likely reflecting the fall in tobacco consumption among men that began in the mid-1960s. Between 1982 and 1989, the average annual percentage change in rates was less than 0.1% for both incidence and mortality of lung cancer in men.

By contrast, incidence and mortality rates in women have continued to climb steadily since the 1970s. Between 1982 and 1989, the average annual percentage change in lung cancer incidence and mortality in women was 4.1% and 4.3% respectively. This reflects the fact that women did not begin smoking in large numbers until after World War II, thereby moving to the tobacco consumption patterns begun by their male counterparts a few decades earlier.

Overall increase in new cases of cancer

In 1994, an estimated 121,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed and an estimated 61,000 deaths will be due to cancer. This is a 36% increase in both incidence and mortality from 1984, when 88,954 new cases were diagnosed and 44,784 cancer deaths were reported for all of Canada.

Of the estimated new cases, 53% will be diagnosed in men and 47% in women. Similarly, more cancer-deaths will occur among men (55%) than among women (45%).

Sex-specific cancers lead in new cases

Breast cancer will continue to be the most common cancer among women in 1994; it is expected to account for 17,000 or 30% of all new cancer cases among women.

Similarly, prostate cancer will be the most frequently diagnosed cancer among men in 1994. It will account for 14,300 or 23% of new cases among men, remaining ahead of the 12,700 new cases of lung cancer.

Improved treatment for cancer in children

For all forms of cancer in children, over the past 20 years, there has been a gradual increase in incidence rates but a steep decline in mortality rates. Mortality rates for cancer in children (aged 0 to 14) have fallen 50% during this period, mainly due to improved treatment of leukemia and lymphoma. This means that more and more children with cancer can look forward to the prospect of a long-term cure.

Canadian cancer statistics, 1994 is a collaborative effort of Statistics Canada, the National Cancer Institute of Canada, the Canadian Cancer Society, Health Canada, and the provincial/territorial cancer registries.

Limited copies are available free from the Canadian Cancer Society (Suite 200, 10 Alcorn Ave, Toronto, Ontario, M4B 3B1; phone: 416-961-7223), the Health Statistics Division of Statistics Canada (613-951-1746), local offices of the Canadian Cancer Society, and Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres.

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740) or Judy Lee (613-951-1775), Health Status Section, Health Statistics Division; Mike McFarland (416-961-7223), Canadian Cancer Society / National Cancer Institute of Canada; and Dr. Isra Levy (613-954-3702), Health Canada. □

Estimated new cases and deaths for major cancer sites

Site	New cases 1994 estimates			Deaths 1994 estimates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All cancers	**121,300**	**63,800**	**57,500**	**61,000**	**33,400**	**27,600**
Lung	19,600	12,700	6,900	16,600	11,000	5,600
Breast	17,000	...	17,000	5,400	...	5,400
Colorectal	16,300	8,700	7,600	6,300	3,300	3,000
Prostate	14,300	14,300	...	4,100	4,100	...
Lymphoma	7,100	3,900	3,200	3,350	1,800	1,550
Bladder	4,800	3,600	1,200	1,350	940	410
Kidney	3,700	2,200	1,500	1,350	810	540
Leukemia	3,200	1,750	1,450	2,040	1,150	890
Oral	3,120	2,200	920	1,110	800	310
Melanoma	3,100	1,650	1,450	580	370	210
Stomach	3,000	1,900	1,100	2,110	1,300	810
Body of uterus	3,000	...	3,000	630	...	630
Pancreas	2,700	1,250	1,450	2,850	1,400	1,450
Ovary	2,100	...	2,100	1,350	...	1,350
Brain	2,090	1,150	940	1,470	810	660
Larynx	1,300	1,050	280	590	480	110
Cervix	1,350	...	1,350	410	...	410
All other sites	13,510	7,450	6,060	19,310	5,140	4,270

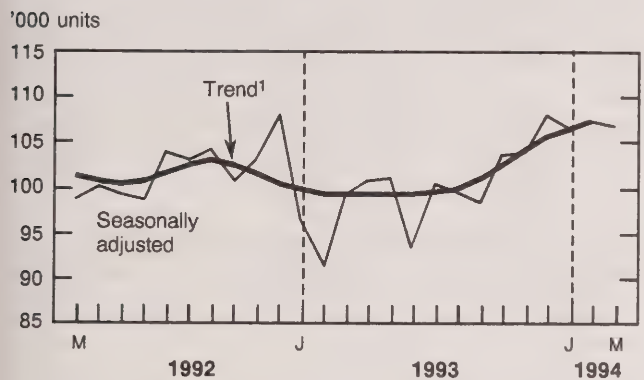
... *Not applicable.*
Note: *Figures exclude an estimated 58,500 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer (ICD-9 173).*
Source: *Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.*

■

New motor vehicle sales
March 1994

Seasonally adjusted new motor vehicle sales fell a slight 0.4% to 106,900 units in March. Lower sales were reported for both passenger cars (-0.6%) and commercial vehicles (-0.1%). Total new motor vehicle sales for the first quarter of 1994 increased by 1.7% from the fourth quarter of 1993.

New motor vehicle sales



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

Sales of North-American manufactured passenger cars have been rising for the latest six months at the expense of imported-vehicle sales. Higher sales by the "big three" in March were complemented by much higher sales of "transplants" (vehicles built by foreign manufacturers in North America).

After four consecutive months of steady increases in late 1993, truck sales have levelled off. Sales for the first quarter of 1994 fell 0.2%, compared with an 11.6% increase for the fourth quarter of 1993.

In March, 74.3% of passenger cars sold in Canada were North-American manufactured vehicles, up from 63.7% a year earlier. The Japanese share fell from 28.7% to 20.5% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The March 1994 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	December 1993[r]	January 1994[r]	February 1994[r]	March 1994[p]
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
		seasonally adjusted		
Total new motor vehicles	**107,758** +3.5	**106,395** -1.3	**107,290** +0.8	**106,865** -0.4
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	46,665 +3.2	47,787 +2.4	48,148 +0.8	48,731 +1.2
Imported[2]	17,474 -0.5	17,404 - 0.4	16,871 -3.1	15,918 -5.6
Total	64,139 +2.1	65,190 +1.6	65,019 -0.3	64,649 -0.6
Trucks, vans and buses	**43,619** +5.7	**41,205** -5.5	**42,271** +2.6	**42,216** -0.1

	March 1994	March 1993 to March 1994	January to March 1994	January-March 1993 to January-March 1994
	units	% change	units	% change
		unadjusted		
Total new motor vehicles	**123,663**	**+8.9**	**282,157**	**+12.6**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	55,587	+22.3	128,439	+26.2
Japan[2]	15,304	-25.3	33,293	-22.6
Other countries[2]	3,941	-27.1	8,789	-26.2
Total	74,832	+4.9	170,521	+8.8
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America[1]	44,016	+18.1	101,042	+22.6
Imported[2]	4,815	-2.3	10,594	-6.8
Total	48,831	+15.7	111,636	+19.0

1 *North-American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic companies or may include transplants (vehicles built by foreign manufacturers in North America).*
2 *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Machinery and equipment price index

First quarter 1994

The machinery and equipment price index (1986 = 100) by industry of purchase was at a preliminary level of 111.7 in the first quarter of 1994, up 0.9% from the fourth quarter of 1993. The domestic component increased 0.4%, while the import component rose 1.5%.

The total index was up 4.2% in the first quarter of 1994 from the first quarter of 1993. Both components rose, with the domestic component increasing 1.9% and the import increasing 6.4%. The increase in the import component reflected a 6.8% rise in the U.S. exchange rate.

Among the industry divisions, the two largest contributors to the overall quarterly price increase were manufacturing (+1.2%) and transportation, communications, storage and utilities (+0.7%). Comparing the first quarters of 1993 and 1994, these same two industry divisions were the largest contributors to the annual price increase, at 5.2% and 3.7% respectively. Meanwhile, of all the divisions, the construction industry recorded the highest quarterly (+1.9%) and annual (+6.8%) rates of change in the first quarter of 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

Machinery and equipment price indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	First quarter 1993[r]	Fourth quarter 1993[r]	First quarter 1994[p]	Fourth quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994	First quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994
					% change	
Machinery and equipment price index	**100.0**	**107.2**	**110.7**	**111.7**	**0.9**	**4.2**
SIC divisions						
Agriculture	11.0	121.2	123.6	123.7	0.1	2.1
Forestry	1.5	117.0	120.4	121.3	0.7	3.7
Fishing	0.6	108.3	112.1	113.3	1.1	4.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.0	105.9	110.1	111.7	1.5	5.5
Manufacturing	29.9	109.5	113.8	115.2	1.2	5.2
Construction	3.5	107.1	112.3	114.4	1.9	6.8
Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	25.9	105.2	108.3	109.1	0.7	3.7
Trade	4.0	100.9	104.0	104.9	0.9	4.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.8	98.8	100.5	101.1	0.6	2.3
Community, business and personal services	11.1	95.1	97.7	98.7	1.0	3.8
Public administration	4.7	106.0	110.0	111.4	1.3	5.1

p *These indexes are preliminary.*
r *These indexes might have been revised from the last quarter and have not been finalized.*
1 *Division weights are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-1983 at 1986 prices (Public and private investment in Canada, 1979-1983)*

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, February 1994.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/$240; other countries: US$28/$280).

Surface and marine transport service bulletin, vol. 10, no. 3.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $11/$80; United States: US$14/$96; other countries: US$16/$112).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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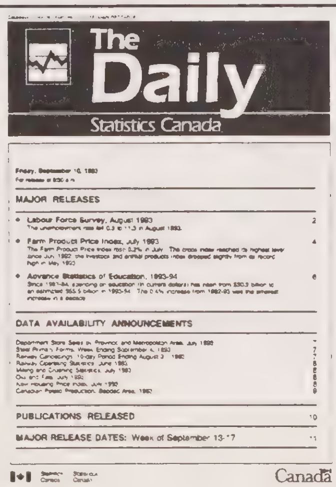
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MAJOR RELEASES
- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 17, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

Consulting engineers' output price indexes
1989-1993

In the 1990s, consulting engineers have seen price changes for their output slow considerably. This is due to two factors: wages and salaries have increased much less—particularly since 1992—while weak markets have depressed fees. All provinces shared in the slowdown, though Ontario has consistently experienced the lowest price changes. In 1993, price changes were strongest in British Columbia.

Consulting engineers' output price indexes are now available for the first time. The data are annual and coverage begins in 1989. These indexes are the first of several being developed which will cover business services. The indexes distinguish price changes for fee-income generated for different specialties in different parts of Canada and abroad. Component indexes on wage and salary movements and on changes in the realized net multipliers are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2047-2049.

The April 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robin Lowe (613-951-3370, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

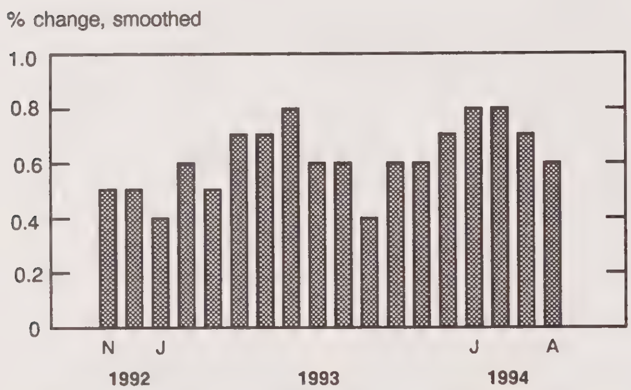
MAJOR RELEASES

Composite index
April 1994

Lower stock market slows growth

The growth of the overall index eased from 0.7% in March to 0.6% in April, largely due to a downturn in the stock market. The other nine components showed few signs that the recent slump in financial markets has had an impact on the rest of the economy. The April rate of increase was about equal to the average growth recorded in the last year and a half.

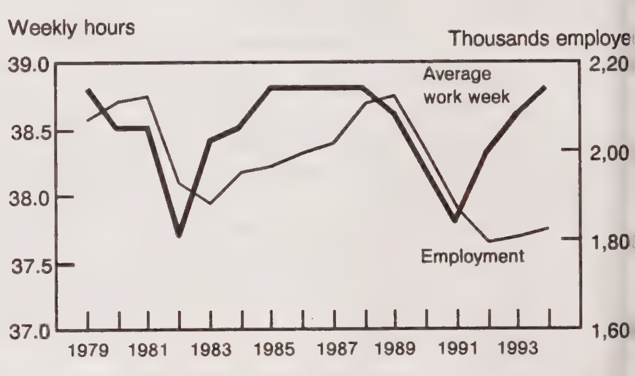
Composite index



Household demand recently has shown a broad range of positive signs, as a return to more temperate weather has allowed the underlying trend to bloom. Consumer confidence was buoyed by the growth of jobs in February and March, while nearly non-existent inflation boosted real wages. As a result, housing demand joined durable goods sales as a source of growth, up 0.8% in April from 0.2% in March. The upturn reflected a rebound in housing starts, with single-family dwellings hitting a 16-month high following a recovery of existing-home sales in March. Furniture and appliance sales rose slowly.

The outlook for manufactured goods remained strong, as the shipments to inventories ratio rose for the eighth month in a row to an all-time record. The growth of new orders for durable goods was hampered by supply difficulties (such as strikes and retooling auto plants) after recent gains had just about returned orders to their pre-recession levels. The increase in demand led to higher employment requirements, and the average workweek began to lengthen again—just as it did before the recent surge in manufacturing employment. (The workweek is the best leading indicator of manufacturing activity, in terms of both a low error rate and a long lead time of about six months.)

Employment and hours, manufacturing



The Toronto stock market slid again in April, amid the turmoil in financial markets generally. However the money supply continued to grow steadily.

The U.S. leading indicator continued to signal strong underlying demand for Canada's exports. Its growth was helped by a rebound in sectors affected by severe winter weather. The average workweek rose to a post-war record of 42.2 hours, a particularly healthy sign for manufacturing demand.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the May 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613 951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	November 1993	December 1993	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	158.5	159.6	160.8	162.1	163.3	164.2	0.6
Housing index[1]	126.0	128.1	129.0	129.6	129.8	130.9	0.8
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,828	1,834	1,840	1,844	1,845	1,846	0.1
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	4,121	4,186	4,274	4,346	4,386	4,393	0.2
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	27,874	28,101	28,360	28,628	28,927	29,220	1.0
U.S. composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	208.9	209.4	210.0	210.8	211.7	212.6	0.4
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.8	0.3
New orders durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	10,053.9	10,057.3	10,097.2	10,368.9	10,524.6	10,531.0	0.1
Shipments/inventories ratio[4]	1.49	1.51	1.53	1.55	1.56	1.57	0.01*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,102.9	1,104.1	1,104.0	1,103.8	1,103.0	1,104.0	0.1
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,680.7	3,689.7	3,698.7	3,713.5	3,734.1	3,762.4	0.8
Unsmoothed composite	161.7	161.9	163.6	165.7	164.7	165.3	0.4

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

■

Monthly survey of manufacturing

March 1994

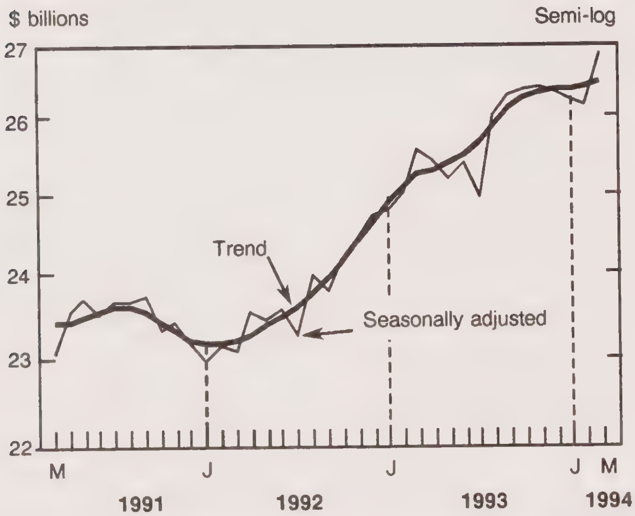
The increase of 74,000 manufacturing jobs in February and March 1994 as reported by the labour force survey coincided with expanded manufacturing activity during March. The seasonally adjusted value of manufacturers' shipments rose 2.7% to $26.8 billion following three months of declines. Increases were widespread as manufacturers in 20 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 93% of total shipments) reported improved shipment levels.

The backlog of unfilled orders (which will contribute to future shipments unless orders are cancelled) was up 0.6%, the third increase in four months.

Manufacturers break out of winter doldrums

The March increase in shipments followed two months of exceptionally cold weather, which was blamed for curtailing activities such as housing starts and construction-related industries. Coupled with the weather were the temporary plant shutdowns (for retooling to new models) by Ford and General Motors and the dockworkers' strike on the West Coast. All these factors contributed to a slide in shipments from December through February.

Shipments



Manufacturing activity rebounded in March. Car makers contributed most to the strong shipment numbers, increasing by $185 million or 6.2%. This reflected increasing production of new models at the Ford and General Motors plants as well as strong first-quarter sales of cars and trucks in both the United States and Canada.

Shipments in the tobacco industry jumped 55.9% (+$94 million) in March following a substantial 15.7% decline in February. Increased shipments in March were the result of large deliveries of leaf tobacco to producers and of tobacco products to domestic distributors to replenish stocks that had run low.

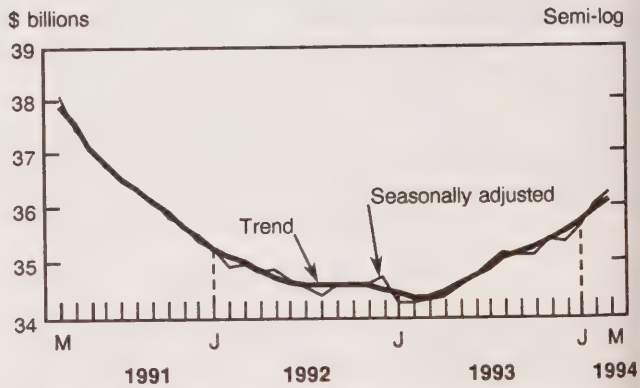
Other large increases in shipments were recorded by export-oriented industries, notably by manufacturers of chemicals (+3.4%), primary metals (+3.5%), food (+1.5%), paper and allied products (+2.4%) and wood (+2.3%).

Despite two months of declines, the value of shipments for the first quarter of 1994 was $79.2 billion, 5.1% higher than for the first quarter of 1993.

Inventories continue to rise

The value of inventories (owned) has grown almost uninterruptedly over the past year—increasing by 5.9% or $2.0 billion since February 1993. Most of the increase has occurred in the wood, electrical and electronic products, and transportation equipment industries.

Inventories



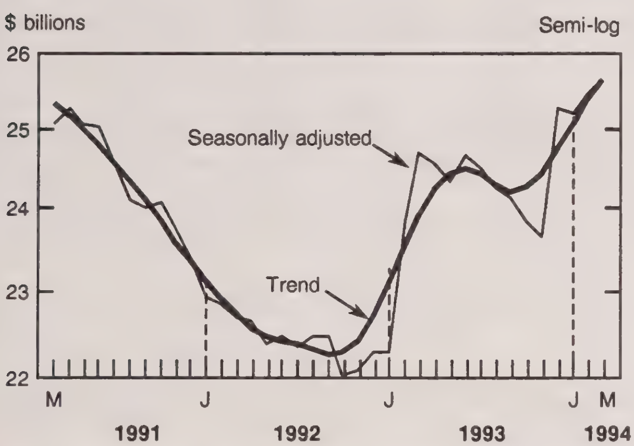
Inventories (owned) grew 0.7% in March 1994, to $36.2 billion. Most of the increase was attributable to fabricated metal producers (+5.3%), electrical and electronic products manufacturers (+2.9%) and wood producers (+2.0%).

But the inventories to shipments ratio fell to 1.35 in March, from 1.38 in February, as the increase in shipments outpaced the increase in inventories.

Orders are healthy

The quarterly business conditions survey (released on May 3rd) indicated that manufacturers were very positive about the backlog of unfilled orders and that satisfaction with orders received was at a record level. The data from the monthly survey of manufacturing substantiate these opinions.

Unfilled orders



The backlog of unfilled orders held by manufacturers increased 0.6% to $25.7 billion in March, the third increase in four months and the highest level in more than three years (January 1991). Orders for machinery and for fabricated metal products were mainly responsible for the March increase. Previously, contracts awarded in aircraft and railroad rolling-stock industries during 1993 helped the backlog of unfilled orders swell to its present level.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped in the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The March 1994 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $19/$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications". Data for shipments by province in greater detail may be available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Revised data

Once a year, data from the monthly survey of manufacturing (MSM) are revised back several years. These revisions result from benchmarking/rebasing the monthly estimates to the most recent annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The results of the last benchmarking to the 1990 ASM levels were released with the March 1993 data. Since the results of the ASM are now available almost a year earlier, the data from the MSM will be benchmarked to both the 1991 and 1992 ASM levels.

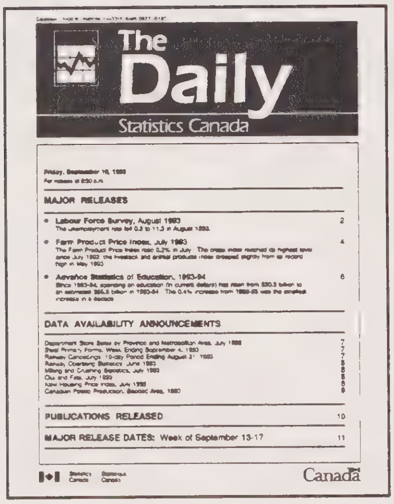
Revised data back to January 1991 will be released with the April 1994 data on June 28th.

□

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories to shipments ratio
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
	seasonally adjusted								
March 1993	25,567	2.3	34,263	0.2	24,723	3.6	26,426	-0.4	1.34
April 1993	25,412	-0.6	34,322	0.2	24,595	-0.5	25,284	-4.3	1.35
May 1993	25,188	-0.9	34,496	0.5	24,354	-1.0	24,946	-1.3	1.37
June 1993	25,392	0.8	34,667	0.5	24,679	1.3	25,717	3.1	1.37
July 1993	24,936	-1.8	34,911	0.7	24,525	-0.6	24,782	-3.6	1.40
August 1993	25,994	4.2	35,142	0.7	24,300	-0.9	25,769	4.0	1.35
September 1993	26,294	1.2	35,062	-0.2	24,167	-0.6	26,160	1.5	1.33
October 1993	26,355	0.2	35,069	0.0	23,862	-1.3	26,050	-0.4	1.33
November 1993	26,379	0.1	35,371	0.9	23,688	-0.7	26,206	0.6	1.34
December 1993	26,314	-0.2	35,290	-0.2	25,288	6.8	27,914	6.5	1.34
January 1994	26,214	-0.4	35,595	0.9	25,231	-0.2	26,156	-6.3	1.36
February 1994	26,141	-0.3	35,977	1.1	25,490	1.0	26,400	0.9	1.38
March 1994	26,840	2.7	36,221	0.7	25,654	0.6	27,004	2.3	1.35

■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Canada

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Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, March 1994.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70; other countries: US$8/US$80).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, March 1994.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70; other countries: US$8/US$80).

Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin, quarter ended March 1994.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $8/$32; United States: US$10/US$40; other countries: US$11/US$44).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, March 1994, vol. 46, no. 3.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$100; other countries: US$12/US$120).

The consumer price index, April 1994.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Wednesday, May 18.

Industry price indexes, March 1994.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Touriscope: international travel—advance information, March 1994, vol. 10, no. 3.
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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

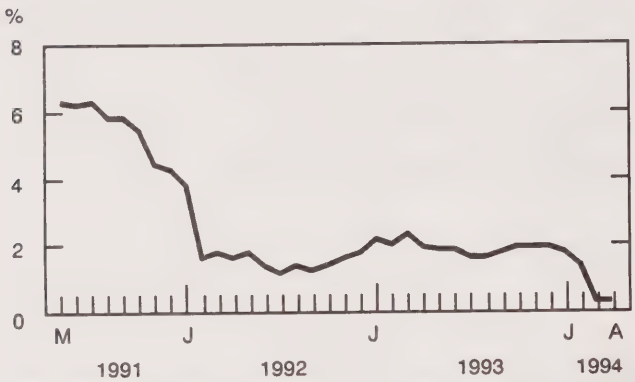
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index
April 1994

All-items

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices rose by 0.2% on average; the same rate of increase reported in February and March. Declines in cigarette prices since February played a major role in bringing down the yearly rates of increase.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



If cigarette prices had not been reduced but the prices of all other goods and services behaved as they did, the yearly rate of increase for April would have been 1.5%, the same rate of increase as in February and March.

After decreases of 0.8% in February and 0.2% in March, the consumer price index increased by 0.1% in April to 130.2 (1986 = 100). Large price increases in transportation, food, and health and personal care were partly offset by decreases in the costs of housing, tobacco products and alcoholic beverages.

Movements of the major components

Transportation charges rose 0.5% in April, mainly a result of increased gasoline prices. After four months of uninterrupted declines from October 1993 to January 1994, due to excess supplies of crude oil on the international market, the price of gasoline turned around in February and continued to increase in April. The preliminary raw material price index for mineral fuel showed a sharp rise in April. The return to regular prices in Edmonton, Calgary and Victoria outweighed price declines in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Prices of other components (such as air transportation and purchase of automotive vehicles) played an important role in the price increases for transportation.

After two consecutive declines, food prices rose by 0.4% on average in April. The rise in the latest month came largely from higher prices for food purchased from stores, though prices of restaurant meals rose as well. Low-fat milk prices, which had declined in March in Ontario, returned to usual levels in April. Further, consumers paid higher prices for bakery products, bread in particular, and higher prices for carbonated beverages and beef. At the same time, grocery stores sold poultry products and several varieties of fresh fruit and vegetables at lower prices in April than in March.

Other price increases were recorded for health and personal care, as well as for recreation and reading. Higher charges were recorded for: dental care, toilet preparations and cosmetics, purchase and operation of some recreational vehicles, newspapers and magazines.

The cost of housing, after a decline of 0.1% in March, retreated a further 0.4% in April. Homeowners saw the price of accommodation fall by 0.8%. This was the sixth consecutive decline and one of the largest since 1975. Price declines in materials for home repairs and maintenance, piped gas and, to a lesser extent, mortgage interest costs all contributed to the decline in the cost of housing. Piped gas prices declined sharply in Ontario, the Prairies and in British Columbia. Fuel oil prices also fell in several cities. A further downward movement was registered for appliance prices. On the other hand, tenants faced a 0.2% rise for rental accommodation.

Prices of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages fell by 0.6%, with most of the decline due to a 1.5% drop in cigarette prices. All provinces experienced declines, with the largest in Nova Scotia following that government's decision to reduce taxes on cigarettes at the beginning of April. As a result of all these tax reductions, the price of cigarettes at the Canada level was 39.5% lower in April 1994 than in April 1993.

After three decreases and three consecutive increases, clothing prices diminished slightly in April. Most of this was due to lower prices for women's dresses and jewellery.

Special aggregates

Energy

The price of energy declined by 0.4% from April 1993 to April 1994 and by 0.1% from March to April. Recent price declines in piped gas rates (-6.9%) and fuel oil (-0.9%) more than outweighed price increases for gasoline (+ 1.8%) and electricity (+ 0.4%) in April.

All-items excluding food and energy

Between April 1993 and April 1994, the index has risen by 0.1%, down from rates of increases of 2.1% and 1.7% in December and January respectively. Except for the 1.0% drop in February, the all-items excluding food and energy index continued to decline at a rate of 1/10th of a percentage point a month since the beginning of this year.

Goods and services

Between April 1993 and April 1994, the goods index declined by 1.0%, following year-to-year declines of 1.1% and 1.2% in February and March respectively. By contrast, the services index grew by 1.5% since April 1993, in line with year-to-year increases ranging from 1.5% to 1.8% since January 1994.

The goods index edged up 0.1%, but the services index declined by 0.1% between March and April.

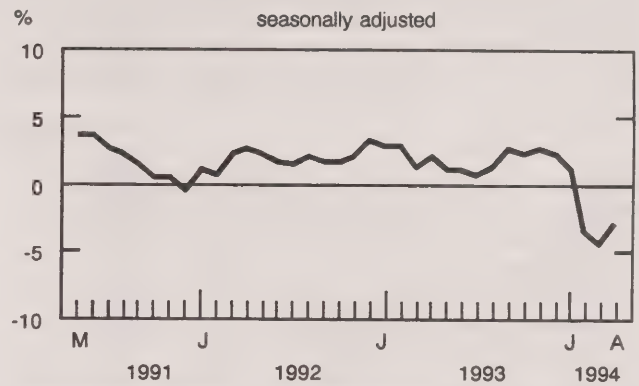
Seasonally adjusted

The all-items CPI rose by 0.2% in April following declines in January (-0.2%) and February (-0.9%) and no change in March. The compounded annual rate of change for the all-items index in the latest three-month period (from February to April) fell by 3.0% after declines of 3.6% in February and 4.5% in March.

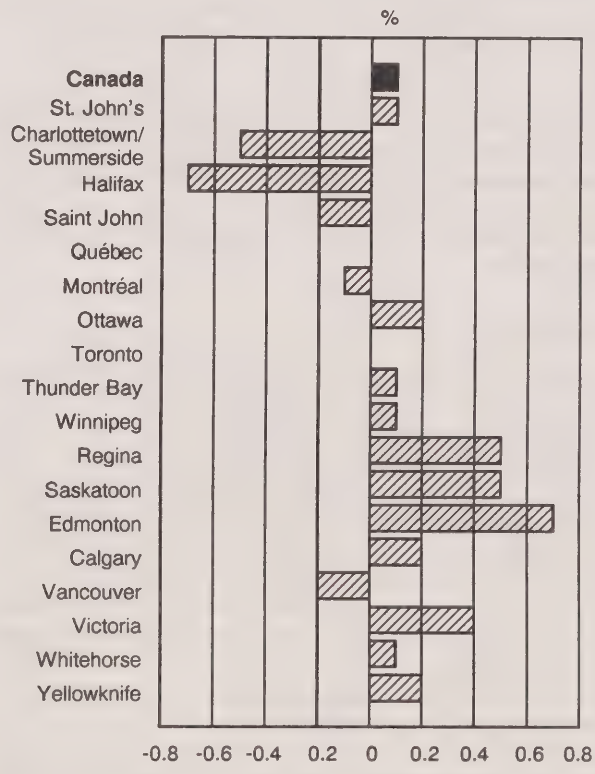
City indexes

In cities for which CPIs are published, changes in the all-items index varied from a decline of 0.7% in Halifax to a rise of 0.7% in Edmonton. The decline in Halifax was due mainly to a sharp drop in the prices of tobacco products (-18.8%); the rise in Edmonton was mainly attributable to a major turnaround in gasoline prices (+ 14.8%).

Three-month percentage changes at annualized rates



Percentage change in the all-items index March 1994 to April 1994



Consumer price index and its major components
1986 = 100

	April 1994	March 1994	April 1993	March 1994 to April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	**130.2**	**130.1**	**129.9**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Food	123.0	122.5	122.1	0.4	0.7
Housing	128.0	128.5	127.8	-0.4	0.2
Clothing	133.4	133.6	131.6	-0.1	1.4
Transportation	130.1	129.4	124.2	0.5	4.8
Health and personal care	136.9	136.2	134.6	0.5	1.7
Recreation, reading and education	138.3	138.2	134.4	0.1	2.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	141.3	142.2	171.5	-0.6	-17.6
All-items excluding food	131.8	131.9	131.7	-0.1	0.1
All-items excluding food and energy	132.6	132.7	132.5	-0.1	0.1
Goods	124.2	124.1	125.5	0.1	-1.0
Services	137.3	137.4	135.3	-0.1	1.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.8	76.9	77.0		
All-items (1981 = 100)	172.4				

Since April 1993, movements in the all-items city indexes fluctuated between a decline of 1.5% in Montréal and an increase of 2.5% in Whitehorse.

Main contributors to monthly changes in the all-items index

St. John's

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices rose by 1.5%, up from the rise of 1.3% in March. On a monthly basis, prices were up 0.1%, largely due to higher transportation costs. The Newfoundland budget added 0.8 cents per litre to the tax on gasoline. The budget also increased the costs of drivers' licences and vehicle registrations. Increased air fares and higher prices for trucks and vans added to the overall advance. Decreased charges for food, housing and clothing had a notable moderating effect.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Over the period from April 1993 to April 1994, consumer prices fell by 0.2%, down from no change in March. On a monthly basis prices fell 0.5%, largely due to lower prices for cigarettes. A drop in food prices was recorded, particularly for fresh produce and chicken. Housing charges also fell, particularly for owned accommodation, electricity and fuel oil.

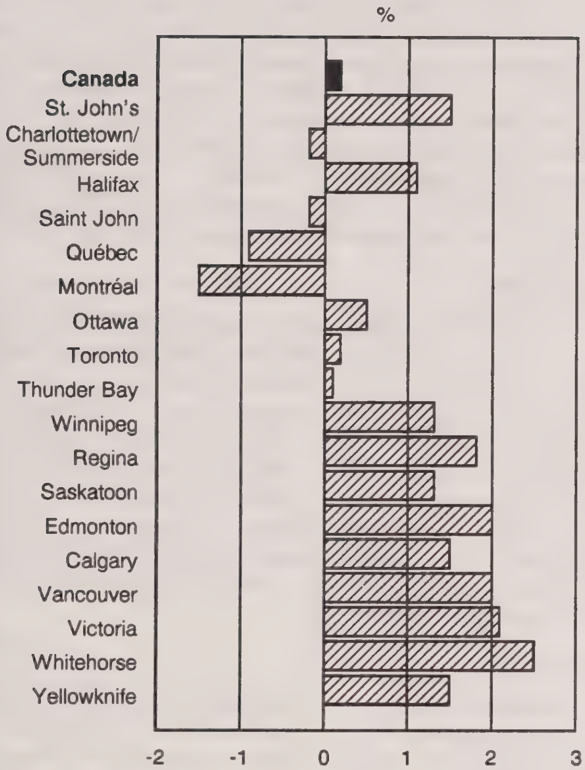
Halifax

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices rose 1.1%, down from the 2.1% increase in March. A monthly decline of 0.7% was recorded and reflected declines in four of the seven major components. Lower prices for cigarettes had a dominant downward impact, reflecting declines in provincial and federal taxes. Decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for women's wear and personal care supplies were also noted.

Saint John

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices fell 0.2%, compared to March, when prices were up 0.2% on a year-over-year basis. On a monthly basis, prices fell 0.2%. Most of this decline originated in the housing component, where decreased charges were recorded for owned accommodation, fuel oil and furniture. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for new cars, clothing and liquor.

Percentage change in the all-items index April 1993 to April 1994



Québec

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices were down 0.9% in April. This compared to a drop of 1.0% in March. On a monthly basis prices remained unchanged overall, reflecting a number of offsetting effects. Among those factors exerting a downward impact were decreased housing charges (new houses, mortgage interest costs, fuel oil and appliances) and lower prices for women's wear, alcoholic beverages and cigarettes. Offsetting these declines were higher prices for gasoline, automotive vehicles and air fares. In addition, higher prices were reported for personal care supplies, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, and dental care.

Montréal

Since April 1993, consumer prices have fallen by 1.5%. This compares to a drop of 1.7% in March. On a monthly basis, prices fell 0.1% as five of the seven major components declined. Decreased housing charges (household furnishings and equipment, fuel oil, mortgage interest costs) and a drop in food prices (fresh fruit, beef, chicken, pork) explained most of the monthly decline. Prices for women's wear, home entertainment equipment and alcoholic beverages declined as well.

Ottawa

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices rose 0.5%, up slightly from the 0.3% increase in March. On a month-to-month basis, prices were up 0.2%. Most of the monthly advance was due to higher prices for household furnishings, increased charges for gasoline and air travel, and higher food prices (most notably for soft drinks, fresh vegetables, beef, cereal products and pork).

Toronto

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices rose 0.2% in April, after dropping 0.1% in March. On a monthly basis, prices remained unchanged overall as a number of offsetting effects took place. Higher prices for food were recorded (most notably for low-fat milk, fresh fruit, beef, bakery products and soft drinks). Increased transportation costs were also noted, particularly for gasoline, air travel and automotive vehicles. Charges for dental care advanced as well. Offsetting these advances were decreased housing charges and lower prices for clothing and cigarettes.

Thunder Bay

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices rose 0.1%, up from a 0.2% decline in March. On a monthly basis, prices rose 0.1%. Much of this advance was due to higher food prices (beef, bread, fresh vegetables, restaurant meals) and increased transportation costs (air fares, automotive vehicles and highway bus fares). In addition, higher prices were recorded for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines, dental care, men's wear and women's wear.

Winnipeg

Since April 1993, consumer prices have risen 1.3%, down from the 1.5% increase in March. On a monthly basis the CPI rose 0.1%, largely due to higher food prices (fresh fruit, bakery products, beef, soft drinks). Further upward pressure came from higher prices for automotive vehicles, air fares and gasoline. Prices for men's wear and women's wear advanced as well. A fall in housing charges had a major moderating effect.

Regina

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices were up 1.8% in April, down from the 2.7% rise in March. On a monthly basis prices rose 0.5%, reflecting higher prices for food (particularly for chicken, beef, fresh fruit and soft drinks) and increased transportation costs (automotive vehicle purchase, gasoline and air fares). Further upward pressure came from higher prices for electricity and furniture. Prices for men's wear advanced as well.

Saskatoon

In April 1994, consumer prices stood 1.3% above their level in April 1993. This movement was down from the 1.8% increase in March. On a monthly basis, prices rose 0.5%. Increased housing charges (most notably for electricity, household textiles and owned accommodation) had a major impact on the monthly movement, as did higher food prices (particularly for beef, chicken, fresh fruit and soft drinks). Further upward pressure came from the transportation component, reflecting higher prices for air fares, vehicle purchases and gasoline.

Edmonton

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices rose 2.0%, up from the 1.7% rise in March. On a monthly basis prices rose 0.7%, with most of the upward impact coming from higher gasoline prices. Additional upward pressure came from price increases for beef, men's wear, alcoholic beverages and dental care.

Calgary

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices rose 1.5% in April, down from the 2.0% increase in March. On a monthly basis prices were up 0.2%, largely due to higher gasoline prices. In addition, prices increased for air travel, personal care supplies, dental care and men's wear. At the same time, lower prices for alcoholic beverages were observed.

Vancouver

In April 1994, consumer prices stood 2.0% above their level in April 1993. In March, the year-over-year increase was 2.4%. On a monthly basis prices dropped 0.2%, reflecting lower prices for piped gas and decreased charges for owned accommodation. Partly offsetting these declines were increased transportation costs (automotive vehicle purchase, vehicle maintenance and repairs, and air fares) and higher prices for clothing and food.

Victoria

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices rose 2.1%, up from the 1.7% advance in March. On a monthly basis prices were up 0.4%, with the greatest contribution coming from the transportation component, where prices increased for gasoline, automotive vehicles, vehicle maintenance and repairs, and air travel. Additional upward pressure came from increased charges for electricity, furniture, household textiles and rented accommodation. Prices increased for dental care, personal care supplies and clothing as well.

Whitehorse

In April 1994, consumer prices were 2.5% higher than a year earlier, up from the 2.2% rise in March. On a monthly basis, prices rose 0.1% despite declines in four of the seven major components. Higher food prices (most notably for fresh produce, bread, beef, eggs and soft drinks) exerted the greatest upward impact. Additional upward pressure came from the transportation component, where advances in air fares, highway bus fares and vehicle purchases were recorded. Price increases for beer and liquor were also noted.

Yellowknife

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices increased 1.5%, up from the 1.2% rise in March. On a monthly basis prices rose 0.2%, largely due to increased transportation charges and higher food prices. Within the transportation component, advances were recorded for air fares, vehicle purchases, and vehicle maintenance and repairs. Higher prices for chicken, soft drinks, dairy products and fresh vegetables accounted for the rise in the food component. In addition, prices increased for household operating expenses, household furnishings and equipment, prescribed medicines and dental care.

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The April 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, $10/$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

The CPI rent index

Further information on the subject of the rent sub-component within the CPI can be found in the technical note "The CPI rent index", prepared by René Van Diepen, which is in the April 1994 issue of The consumer price index *(62-001, $10/$100), now available.*

□

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
April 1994 index	125.5	117.9	117.7	135.2	128.2	128.2	138.6	147.0
% change from March 1994	0.1	-0.9	-0.2	-0.4	1.6	-0.2	0.4	0.3
% change from April 1993	1.5	1.2	-0.8	1.6	7.9	-0.2	5.5	-2.7
Charlottetown/Summerside								
April 1994 index	128.2	129.7	120.6	132.9	122.1	142.0	137.2	151.8
% change from March 1994	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	1.4	0.2	-0.5	0.4	-5.9
% change from April 1993	-0.2	2.0	-0.4	4.0	3.7	2.3	2.1	-19.2
Halifax								
April 1994 index	128.1	132.3	119.9	131.2	125.5	131.1	135.2	152.7
% change from March 1994	-0.7	0.7	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.6	0.2	-8.3
% change from April 1993	1.1	3.0	0.0	1.3	6.0	0.8	4.2	-10.9
Saint John								
April 1994 index	126.5	128.1	120.2	134.9	122.5	133.0	132.6	145.6
% change from March 1994	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1
% change from April 1993	-0.2	1.7	-0.7	1.7	2.2	0.6	3.0	-15.6
Québec								
April 1994 index	127.8	120.1	127.2	138.0	120.5	137.8	140.6	127.8
% change from March 1994	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	1.0	0.1	-0.5
% change from April 1993	-0.9	0.7	-0.3	0.9	2.6	1.1	2.2	-24.5
Montréal								
April 1994 index	129.0	120.4	130.7	137.9	123.6	138.7	143.4	124.7
% change from March 1994	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.8	-0.2	-0.2
% change from April 1993	-1.5	-0.7	-0.1	1.0	3.8	1.6	1.9	-28.5
Ottawa								
April 1994 index	130.7	125.1	128.6	133.3	131.0	144.1	137.6	135.5
% change from March 1994	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
% change from April 1993	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.0	5.1	2.6	2.7	-17.9
Toronto								
April 1994 index	131.5	123.4	130.6	131.4	134.3	139.3	139.0	132.6
% change from March 1994	0.0	1.1	-0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	-0.5
% change from April 1993	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	6.3	1.2	2.5	-19.8
Thunder Bay								
April 1994 index	128.9	119.7	127.4	136.6	132.3	131.5	136.1	130.7
% change from March 1994	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	-0.2	-0.1
% change from April 1993	0.1	-1.1	0.7	3.5	5.9	1.6	2.4	-23.2
Winnipeg								
April 1994 index	131.6	130.9	125.5	135.9	129.6	136.4	140.1	156.1
% change from March 1994	0.1	0.8	-0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.4
% change from April 1993	1.3	1.7	0.7	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.4	-5.9
Regina								
April 1994 index	133.4	133.2	122.2	141.3	137.3	146.8	135.7	166.1
% change from March 1994	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
% change from April 1993	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.4	4.5	1.4	2.7	-6.1

Consumer price indexes for urban centres—continued

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Saskatoon								
April 1994 index	131.5	131.1	121.5	140.2	130.3	159.2	135.8	154.9
% change from March 1994	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4
% change from April 1993	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.1	-4.4
Edmonton								
April 1994 index	129.1	114.1	125.3	128.5	130.0	133.5	138.9	175.9
% change from March 1994	0.7	0.5	-0.1	0.5	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.3
% change from April 1993	2.0	3.5	1.3	-0.5	3.8	0.8	4.4	-3.0
Calgary								
April 1994 index	128.8	117.0	123.4	129.5	126.7	133.2	138.8	179.3
% change from March 1994	0.2	-0.4	-0.6	0.6	2.2	1.3	-0.1	-0.4
% change from April 1993	1.5	2.2	0.3	-0.5	3.9	1.6	3.8	-1.0
Vancouver								
April 1994 index	133.7	130.7	126.0	130.7	142.0	132.9	138.2	163.5
% change from March 1994	-0.2	0.2	-1.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
% change from April 1993	2.0	1.8	0.7	3.3	4.5	3.6	4.1	-2.8
Victoria								
April 1994 index	132.1	130.6	123.2	131.8	138.7	132.2	136.8	165.9
% change from March 1994	0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.1
% change from April 1993	2.1	1.1	0.8	2.6	5.6	3.5	3.1	-0.5
Whitehorse								
April 1994 index	127.5	121.4	125.6	129.3	119.5	130.0	128.1	162.0
% change from March 1994	0.1	0.6	-0.1	-0.7	0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.2
% change from April 1993	2.5	2.8	1.7	-1.4	2.8	3.7	1.5	7.9
Yellowknife								
April 1994 index	128.1	122.7	120.8	131.3	126.0	124.8	133.1	165.4
% change from March 1994	0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	-0.1
% change from April 1993	1.5	4.8	-0.1	-1.4	4.2	1.1	2.7	-0.2

1 *For intercity indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 ofthe July-September 1993 issue of Consumer prices and price indexes (62-010, $20/80).*

Trade Patterns: Canada-United States, the manufacturing industries

1989-1992 update

> *Note to users*
>
> *The data in this release are presented as averages of the two-year periods (1989-1990 and 1991-1992). All values are expressed in current U.S. dollars.*

Overview

Following a period of strong economic growth, Canada was hit by a recession in the second quarter of 1990, which continued in 1991. It was followed by a drawn-out recovery that started in 1992. The goods-producing sector bore the brunt of the downturn, and the manufacturing sector was the hardest hit (its output declined as early as the second quarter of 1989). The downturn in the U.S. economy—though beginning later and recovering earlier—also felt the pinch in its manufacturing sector.

Despite a strengthening Canadian dollar vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar over the period (reaching a peak of US$0.8727 over 1991-92), Canada's exports in manufactures continued to climb and imports peaked above pre-recession levels.

Combined Canadian and U.S. market supply shrank

Over the 1989-90 to 1991-92 period, the supply of manufactures in the combined market shrank by $7 billion, with the U.S. market increase of $5 billion more than offset by the $12 billion decline in the size of the Canadian market.

Canadian manufacturers continued to make gains in the U.S. market

From 1989-90 to 1991-92, the value of manufactured goods available to the U.S. market increased by $5 billion (see Table 1). Canada accounted for $3 billion of the increase; the U.S. supply to its own market declined by $15 billion.

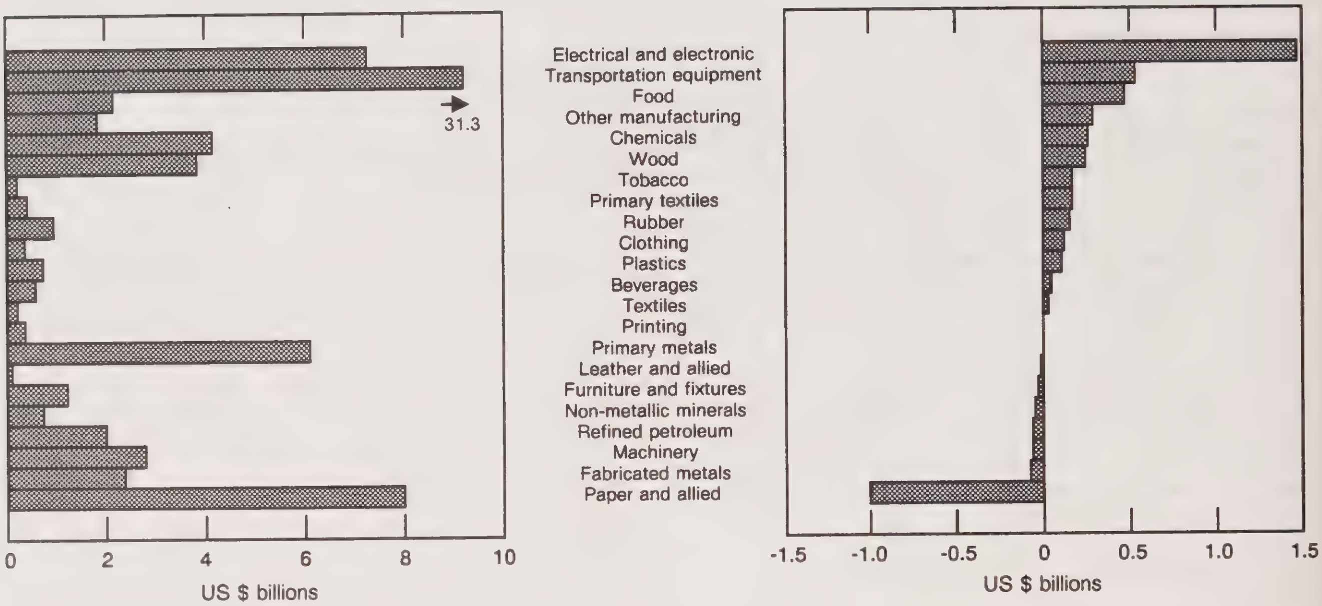
The value of manufactures supplied to the U.S. market by all other countries increased by $17 billion over the period. China, Mexico and Japan contributed the largest increases.

Canada's performance in the U.S. market continued to improve; its total market share increased from 2.6% to 2.7% over the 1989-1990 to 1991-92 period. In 1989-1991, as shown in the published study, Canada held a market share of 2.6%, having stood at 2.3% in 1981-83.

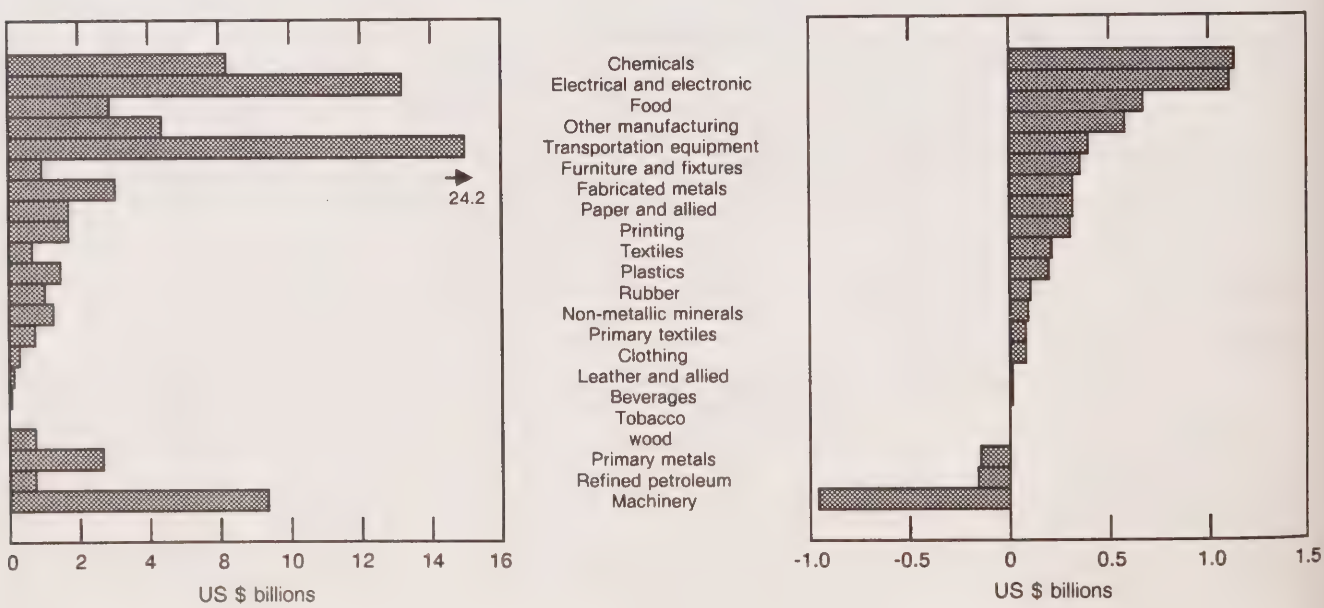
Manufacturing industries: summary of changes in supply

	U. S. market				Canadian market			
		Supplier				Supplier		
	Total	Canada	United States	Other	Total	Canada	United States	Other
	US $ billions							
1989-1990	2,905	75	2,513	317	261	164	69	28
1991-92	2,910	78	2,498	334	249	146	74	29
Change	5	3	-15	17	-12	-18	5	1
		Market share				Market share		
		%				%		
1989-1990		2.6	86.5	10.9		62.7	26.4	10.9
1991-92		2.7	85.9	11.4		58.7	29.6	11.7
Change		0.1	-0.6	0.5		-4.0	3.2	0.8

U.S. imports from Canada (1991-92) | **U. S. market** | **Change in U.S. imports from Canada (1989-1990 to 1991-92)**



Canada's imports from United States (1991-92) | **Canadian market** | **Change in Canada's imports from United States (1989-1990 to 1991-92)**



Other countries as a whole also gained share in the U.S. market over the 1989-1990 to 1991-92 period. While Japan increased its market share to 3.2%, up 0.1 percentage points, the Newly Industrialized Countries or the NICs (Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore) lost market share, down to 2.0%. Mexico's share increased from 0.7% to 0.9% over the period. The European Community was also a gainer in the U.S. market, reaching a market share of 2.9% in 1991-92. In contrast, U.S. domestic industry posted an overall loss of 0.6 percentage points in its own market; it recorded an 85.9% market share in 1991-92, down from its 1989-1990 level of 86.5%.

Over the 1989-1990 to 1991-92 period, Canadian producers made gains in 14 of the 22 manufacturing industries (see Table 2). The largest gains were made by the rubber and primary metals industries. Three industries reported losses: leather, paper and allied products, and fabricated metal products. Five industries showed no change in market share.

Although the United States was an overall loser in its own market, gains were made by three industries: beverages, paper and allied products, and refined petroleum. Seventeen industries reported losses; the largest were in the electrical and electronic products, the toys and the precision instruments industries (other manufacturing). Two industries maintained market share. The number of winners and losers varied from one country to another (see Table 2).

The United States made gains in 21 manufacturing industries

Total supply to the Canadian market stood at $249 billion in 1991-92, of which $146 billion or over half (58.7%) was provided domestically. The United States supplies almost 30% of Canadian demand, while all other countries contribute the remaining 12%.

Over the 1989-1990 to 1991-92 period, the increases in supply by the United States and other countries to Canada did not offset the decline sustained by domestic producers. Accordingly, the Canadian market shrank by $12 billion.

Canadian producers continued to lose their share in the Canadian home market over the period, down 4.0 percentage points to 58.7% in 1991-92. On the other hand, over the short period, the United States improved its performance in the Canadian market, up 3.2 percentage points to a market share of 29.6%.

Japan experienced overall gains in the Canadian market. Its market share went from 3.1% in 1989-1990 to 3.7% in 1991-92. Also improving their performances were Mexico, the NICs and the European Community. Mexico recorded a 0.9% market share in 1991-92, comparable to what it attained in the U.S. market. A smaller gain by the NICs of 0.1 percentage points brought their share to 2.1% in 1991-92. The European Community increased its market share to 4.4% in the latter period, up 0.1 percentage points.

Canadian producers lost share in 20 of the 22 domestic industries. The largest losses were recorded in the furniture, paper and allied products, and textile products industries. The beverages and refined petroleum industries managed to make moderate gains.

The United States was a share winner in 21 industries. The largest gainers were the following industries: furniture, paper and allied products, textile products, and primary metals. One industry, refined petroleum, lost market share.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services Section (613-951-9647, fax 613-951-0117), International Trade Division.

Updated data are available

The database of merchandise trade statistics on an industry basis that was first presented in Trade patterns: Canada-United States, the manufacturing industries, 1981-1991 (65-504) *has been updated. That study was about trade in manufactured goods for the period from 1981 to 1991.*

The database comprises merchandise trade statistics on a common Canadian industry basis SIC-E (the 1980 standard industrial classification) and not as normally broken down by the harmonized commodity coding system. Statistics on domestic shipments in Canada and the United States, as well as on imports by Canada and the United States from third countries, are provided by industry for all years from 1981 to 1992.

The update includes highlights on the trading patterns for southbound and northbound trade for the period from 1989 to 1992. The data and cross tabulations can be obtained from Client Services, International Trade Division.

□

Number of industries and change in market share for selected countries

	Market share 1989-1990	Market share 1991-92	Gains	Losses	No change	Largest gainers	Largest losers
	%		number				
Canadian market							
Canada	62.7	58.7	2	20	–	beverages	furniture
United States	26.4	29.6	21	1	–	furniture	refined petroleum
Japan	3.1	3.7	10	5	7	transportation equipment	primary textiles
Newly Industrialized Countries	2.0	2.1	8	5	9	furniture	leather
European Community	4.3	4.4	12	8	2	electrical and electronic	leather
Mexico	0.5	0.9	12	4	6	transportation	primary metals
U.S. market							
Canada	2.6	2.7	14	3	5	rubber	leather
United States	86.5	85.9	3	17	2	beverages	electrical and electronic
Japan	3.1	3.2	8	6	8	electrical and electronic	rubber
Newly Industrialized Countries	2.1	2.0	6	9	7	electrical and electronic	leather
European Community	2.8	2.9	7	8	7	chemical and chemical products	leather
Mexico	0.7	0.9	15	4	3	electrical and electronic	primary metals

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales advance release
April 1994

Department store sales including concessions for April totalled $1,005 million, up 0.3% from April 1993. Sales for the major department stores were $508 million (-0.6%), while sales for the junior category were $497 million (+1.2%).

This advance release is a very preliminary indicator of data that will be published in the monthly department store sales by province and metropolitan area survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Periodical publishing
1992-93

Although the number and circulation of periodicals published in Canada dropped slightly in 1992-93 from the previous year, revenues accruing to them showed improvement. Total revenues of 1,400 Canadian periodicals advanced 2% from 1991-92, to $852 million. This total was slightly less than the pre-recession figures of $866 million in 1990-91 and $886 million in 1989-1990.

Subscription revenue accounted for much of the increase in total revenues, advancing 11% from the previous year, to $204 million. In contrast, advertising revenue continued its downward trend, though at a slower rate, declining 1% from the previous year, to $528 million in 1992-93. This represents a 7% drop since 1989-1990.

Preliminary data from the 1992-93 periodical publishing survey are available now. *Culture statistics: periodical publishing, 1992-93* (87-203, $20) will be available in the fall.

For further information on this release, contact Fidelis Ifedi (613-951-1569), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Telephone statistics
March 1994

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,197.7 million in March 1994, up 2.5% from March 1993.

Operating expenses totalled $899.1 million, down 1.5% from March 1993. Net operating revenue totalled $298.7 million, a 16.9% increase from March 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The March 1994 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $9/$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel
March 1994

Rolled steel shipments for March 1994 totalled 1 228 436 tonnes, up 19.3% from 1 029 434 tonnes in February 1994 and up 4.1% from 1 180 095 tonnes in March 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of March 1994 totalled 3 319 673 tonnes, up 0.4% from 3 306 838 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The March 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Mushroom production
1993

Preliminary data for 1993 on the production and value of mushrooms are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1407.

The June 1994 issue of *Fruit and vegetable production* (22-003, $26/$104) will be available in June.

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables—monthly, March 1994.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70;
other countries: US$8/US$80).

Employment, earnings and hours, February 1994.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States:
US$34.20/US$342;
other countries: US$39.90/US$399).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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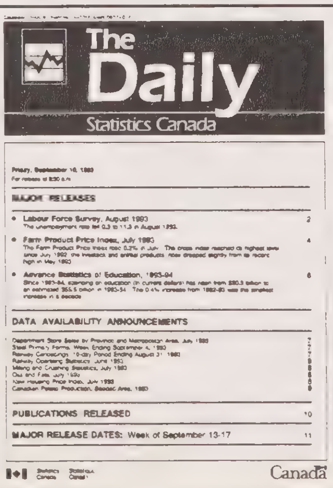
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 19, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Canadian economic observer
May 1994

The May 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a summary of the economy, the major economic events in April, and two feature articles: "Unemployment insurance, temporary layoffs and recall expectations" and "The underground economy—a Statistics Canada perspective". A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The May 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Economic Analysis Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS–concluded

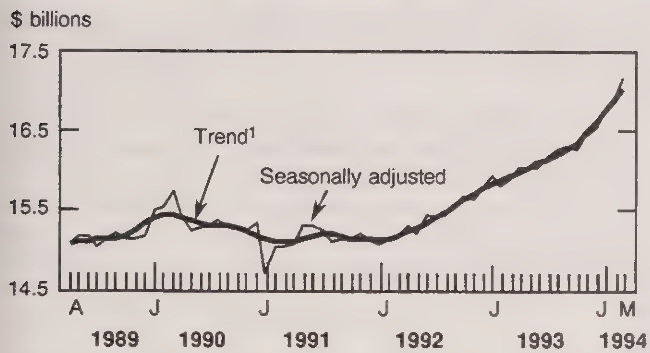
MAJOR RELEASES

Retail trade

March 1994 (preliminary)

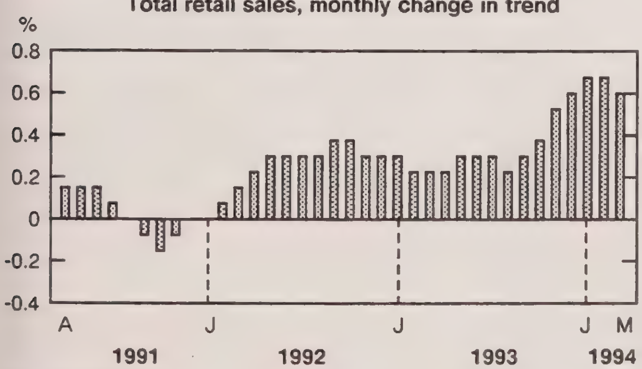
Consumer spending on goods has been increasing generally since the beginning of 1992, but the growth in retail sales has been more robust since November 1993. March's sales increase was the fifth in a row, the longest series of consecutive increases in the last 10 years.

Robust increases in retail sales since November 1993



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Total retail sales, monthly change in trend



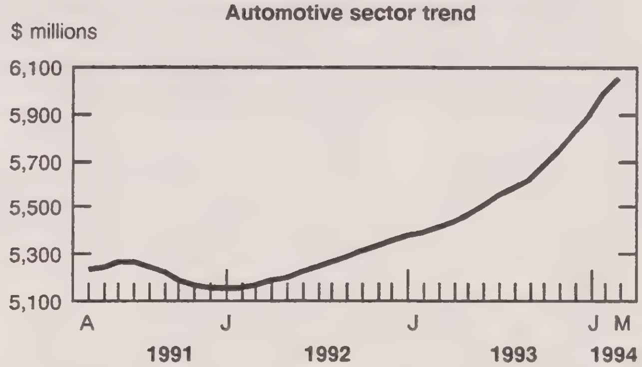
Seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 1.3% to $17.2 billion in March following similar increases in the previous two months. The strength in March came from all sectors, but was led mainly by automotive merchants. This overall increase was not widespread among the provinces, since only six reported higher sales in March. The increases since the end of 1993 resulted in a strong 3.2% gain in the first quarter of 1994.

Since November 1993, most sectors reported higher sales. However, the automotive sector has been the main contributor to the growth of retail sales. The food and the general merchandise merchants have also been important contributors to this strength.

Automotive merchants led the strength in March

All retail trade sectors grew in March. The largest increase was reported by automotive merchants (+1.8% to $6.1 billion), continuing the upward movement observed since mid-1993.

Automotive merchants were the main contributor to the March growth
Automotive sector trend



[1] Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Two of the three components of the automotive sector recorded higher sales in March. Sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (which also includes used car sales) rose 2.9%—the 10th consecutive monthly increase despite a slight decline in the number of new motor vehicles sold (-0.4%) in March. Sales by automotive parts, accessories and services outlets advanced 1.4% after a 3.2% decline in February. Partly offsetting this increase, gasoline service stations' sales fell 1.5%—the third decrease in four months.

General merchandise merchants (retailers, such as department stores, primarily engaged in selling a wide range of commodities) reported a 1.7% sales increase in March—the ninth consecutive monthly increase.

Mixed provincial patterns

Since 1993, all provinces have registered fluctuating retail sales around a generally upward movement. Of the six provinces reporting higher sales in March, Ontario and Alberta recorded the most significant increases. The 2.3% increase in Ontario was the second consecutive strong gain. Sales by retailers in Quebec fell for the second month following a robust gain in January. Sales in British Columbia flattened in March after generally steady growth since 1992.

Quarterly sales

Total seasonally adjusted retail sales increased 3.2% in the first quarter of 1994. This gain was much higher than the growth reported for each of the four quarters of 1993. Of the six sectors reporting higher sales in the first quarter of 1994, automotive and general merchandise merchants were the main contributors to the growth.

All provinces recorded growth in the first quarter of 1994. Quebec reported a strong performance (+4.3%) despite two monthly decreases. Retail sales in the Atlantic provinces rebounded in the first quarter of 1994; all four provinces reported lower sales in the fourth quarter of 1993.

Unadjusted

Year-over-year unadjusted sales for all trade groups except gasoline service stations increased, resulting in a strong 10.5% rise (to $16.4 billion) for the March 1993 to March 1994 period. For a second consecutive month, the biggest increases were posted by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (+18.9% to $4.2 billion) and shoe stores (+16.4% to $0.1 billion). Sales by gasoline service stations declined (-3.3% to $1.1 billion), the fourth consecutive decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The March 1994 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $20/$200) will be available the first week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	March 1993	December 1993r	January 1994r	February 1994r	March 1994 p	February 1994r to March 1994p	March 1993 to March 1994p
	$ millions					% change	
	seasonally adjusted						
Food	4,228	4,335	4,373	4,390	4,415	0.6	4.4
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,936	4,061	4,092	4,107	4,126	0.5	4.8
All other food stores	293	274	282	283	289	2.1	-1.1
Drug							
Drug and patent medicine stores	993	994	1,014	1,006	1,014	0.8	2.1
Clothing	932	956	953	970	983	1.4	5.5
Shoe stores	131	135	144	146	145	-1.2	10.3
Men's clothing stores	141	149	154	152	155	1.9	9.4
Women's clothing stores	314	321	306	322	327	1.6	4.2
Other clothing stores	346	352	349	350	357	2.0	3.2
Furniture	875	900	873	878	889	1.3	1.6
Household furniture and appliance stores	691	707	681	683	694	1.6	0.5
Household furnishings stores	184	193	192	194	195	0.4	5.8
Automotive	5,378	5,787	5,912	6,013	6,123	1.8	13.8
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,294	3,702	3,734	3,869	3,982	2.9	20.9
Gasoline service stations	1,193	1,151	1,169	1,168	1,151	-1.5	-3.5
Automotive parts, accessories and services	892	934	1,008	976	989	1.4	11.0
General merchandise stores	1,709	1,734	1,740	1,812	1,843	1.7	7.9
Retail stores n.e.c.	1,817	1,827	1,863	1,874	1,897	1.2	4.4
Other semi-durable goods stores	550	564	564	559	564	0.9	2.5
Other durable goods stores	428	439	453	460	477	3.6	11.5
All other retail stores n.e.c.	839	824	846	855	856	0.2	2.0
Total, retail sales	**15,933**	**16,534**	**16,728**	**16,943**	**17,164**	**1.3**	**7.7**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,639	12,832	12,994	13,074	13,182	0.8	4.3
Department store type merchandise	5,487	5,588	5,597	5,685	5,770	1.5	5.2
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	276	279	285	282	286	1.4	3.8
Prince Edward Island	69	70	76	73	73	0.7	6.8
Nova Scotia	513	528	552	547	562	2.8	9.4
New Brunswick	408	413	425	427	417	-2.4	2.2
Quebec	3,882	4,034	4,203	4,177	4,170	-0.2	7.4
Ontario	5,909	6,066	6,035	6,217	6,360	2.3	7.6
Manitoba	557	557	567	585	580	-0.8	4.2
Saskatchewan	472	499	496	499	501	0.4	6.1
Alberta	1,641	1,768	1,740	1,776	1,854	4.4	13.0
British Columbia	2,157	2,265	2,294	2,307	2,306	--	6.9
Yukon	17	17	17	17	17	-0.1	-0.7
Northwest Territories	33	37	38	38	39	1.5	18.8

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
n.e.c. *Not elsewhere classified.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Retail sales

Trade group	March 1993	February 1994[r]	March 1994 [p]	March 1993 to March 1994 [p]
	$ millions			% change
	unadjusted			
Food	3,974	3,893	4,371	10.0
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,714	3,654	4,090	10.1
All other food stores	260	239	281	7.9
Drug				
Drug and patent medicine stores	969	912	1,000	3.3
Clothing	751	603	829	10.3
Shoe stores	102	86	118	16.4
Men's clothing stores	103	87	116	12.5
Women's clothing stores	258	206	282	9.4
Other clothing stores	289	225	312	8.1
Furniture	793	673	821	3.5
Household furniture and appliance stores	624	526	644	3.2
Household furnishings stores	168	148	176	4.7
Automotive	5,509	4,843	6,238	13.2
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,556	3,071	4,227	18.9
Gasoline service stations	1,138	1,027	1,100	-3.3
Automotive parts, accessories and services	815	744	911	11.7
General merchandise				
General merchandise stores	1,417	1,249	1,593	12.4
Retail stores n.e.c.	1,456	1,357	1,585	8.9
Other semi-durable goods stores	434	401	459	5.8
Other durable goods stores	325	324	372	14.4
All other retail stores n.e.c.	696	632	754	8.3
Total, retail sales	**14,868**	**13,529**	**16,437**	**10.5**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	11,312	10,458	12,209	7.9
Department store type merchandise	4,689	4,162	5,074	8.2
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	251	218	270	7.3
Prince Edward Island	58	54	64	10.0
Nova Scotia	468	423	526	12.5
New Brunswick	370	338	394	6.6
Quebec	3,606	3,284	4,029	11.7
Ontario	5,485	4,965	6,022	9.8
Manitoba	513	475	563	9.7
Saskatchewan	443	403	484	9.2
Alberta	1,538	1,417	1,778	15.6
British Columbia	2,091	1,908	2,256	7.9
Yukon	15	13	14	-3.0
Northwest Territories	30	31	37	22.9

[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*
n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

Preliminary statement of Canadian international trade

March 1994

Seasonally adjusted exports were up $1.2 billion in March, reaching a record $16.7 billion. Exports in all commodity sectors increased in the month, with particular strength in automotive products ($348 million), agricultural and fishing products ($300 million), machinery and equipment ($228 million), and forestry products ($179 million).

Seasonally adjusted imports were up $1.4 billion in March, reaching a record $16 billion. Although imports were up in all sectors, the bulk of the growth came from automotive products ($598 million), machinery and equipment ($441 million), and consumer goods ($123 million).

With imports from the United States up by $840 million and exports up by $668 million, the trade surplus with the United States fell to $1.9 billion in March.

Because imports increased more than exports, Canada's merchandise trade surplus fell by $188 million to $659 million.

Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments. Other components include services transactions, investment income, and transfers. In 1993, the overall merchandise trade surplus of $11.7 billion contrasted with a current-account deficit of $25.3 billion. On the other hand, merchandise trade with the United States was particularly strong in 1993, helping to generate a current-account surplus of $2.3 billion.

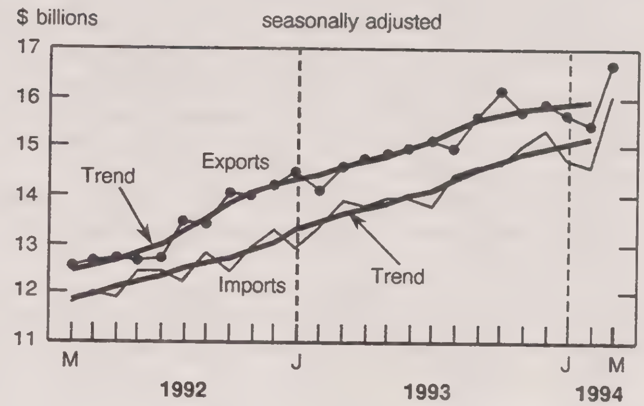
Export trends

On a trend basis, exports have been on the rise for 27 months, growing 34% over that time. Monthly growth has averaged 0.9% in the past year. Excepting the OECD countries and the United States, the export trend has been negative for Canada's major trading partners.

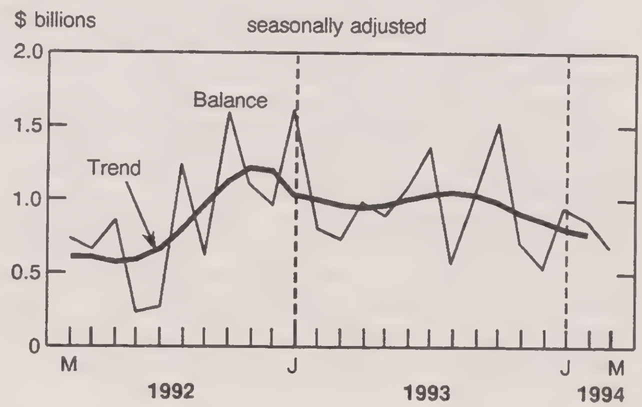
The trend increased in the latest period for exports of machinery and equipment, energy products, industrial goods and materials, and forestry products.

Machinery and equipment exports grew 2.2% in the latest month, with all components registering increases. Exports of transportation equipment grew for the seventh month in a row, reaching a level nearly 40% above the most recent trough in July 1993. Exports of office machines were also strong; they have grown 11% in the latest five months.

Merchandise trade
Balance of payments basis



Merchandise trade balance
Balance of payments basis



Growth in the trend for energy-product exports, accelerating since November, reached 2.0% in the most recent month. The trend for natural gas exports, increasing since October 1993, has given the greatest strength to the overall movement.

Trending upward for 10 months, exports of industrial goods grew by 1% in the latest period to stand 9% above their year-earlier level.

The trend for forestry products rose 0.7% in the latest period. Newsprint exports grew 2.3% in the latest three months, but still stood 8.1% below their year-earlier level. Although the trend for woodpulp has grown 11.2% since November 1993, it still remained below its year-earlier level.

Despite increases in the latest month's seasonally adjusted numbers, the export trend was negative for automotive products, agricultural and fishing products, and other consumer goods.

Automotive exports were down for the fourth consecutive month, reflecting plant retooling (earlier in the year) and delayed shipments. Trend levels for autos are expected to return to normal by next month. The trend for parts has been growing for eight months, and was up 21% from last year.

Within agricultural and fishing products, wheat exports have been falling at an increasing rate since October 1993.

Following 35 months of growth, exports of consumer goods have fallen in the latest two months. The rate of growth had been decelerating since August 1993.

Import trends

On a trend basis, imports have increased by over 30% in the latest 26 months to stand 13.0% higher than a year earlier. Imports from the United States have been up for 27 months, but their rate of growth has been slowing for the latest five months.

The import trend increased in the latest period for machinery and equipment, automotive products, industrial goods and materials, energy products, and agricultural and fishing products.

Industrial goods, trending upward for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, grew a further 1.1% in the latest month. Metals and ores, on the rise for 20 months, rose a further 2.1%. Imports of chemicals and plastics and of "other industrial goods", expanding for the past two years, were each up by 0.8% in the latest month.

Automotive imports have been trending upward since July of 1993, but the rate of increase began to decelerate some months ago, mostly because of trucks and auto parts.

Imports of energy products have been accelerating for the past three months. Although crude petroleum imports have been fairly flat in recent months, coal and related products have shown substantial growth, increasing by 10.2% in the most recent month.

The trend for agricultural products has been increasing for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. However, total growth in the past year has been only 6%.

Imports of consumer goods have been on a downswing since December, falling 0.4% in the latest month.

In the forestry products sector, the trend for crude wood products began to accelerate in December after three flat months, reaching 2.9% in the latest month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

Current-account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements) are available quarterly in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, \$30/\$120).

For further information on international trade statistics, *Preliminary statement of Canadian international trade* (65-001P, \$11/\$110) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release. See "How to order publications".

For further information on statistics, concepts and definitions, the March 1994 issue of *Summary of Canadian international trade* (65-001, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the first week of June, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division.

New release format for international merchandise trade statistics

Beginning in June, Preliminary statement of Canadian international trade (65-001P) *and* Summary of Canadian international trade (65-001) *will merge. The new merged publication,* Canadian international merchandise trade (65-001), *will be released each month in the week following* The Daily's *Canadian merchandise trade release. (*The Daily's *Canadian merchandise trade release will continue to appear according to the schedule published in December 1993.)*

This merging of the two publications will increase focus on customs-basis data (with its enhanced level of detail), provide a single publication for merchandise trade data, and realize cost efficiencies by eliminating duplication.

Both The Daily *and* Canadian international merchandise trade *will summarize highlights of the balance-of-payments-basis merchandise trade statistics—with exports, imports, and balance presented within the context of the latest current-account data. However, the emphasis in these releases, as in the other main products of the International Trade Division, will be the customs-basis information.*

For further information on this new format, refer to "Note to users" in the February and March 1994 issues of Preliminary statement of Canadian international trade (65-001P) *and* Summary of Canadian international trade (65-001), *or contact Client Services Section (613-951-9647, fax: 613-951-0117), International Trade Division.*

□

Merchandise trade, balance of payments basis

	Exports				Imports			
	March 1994	February 1994	January 1994	March 1993	March 1994	February 1994	January 1994	March 1993
	$ millions							
	seasonally adjusted							
United States	13,672	13,005	12,816	11,624	11,775	10,934	10,840	10,046
Other trading areas	2,988	2,409	2,855	2,958	4,227	3,632	3,893	3,821
Total	**16,661**	**15,413**	**15,672**	**14,582**	**16,002**	**14,566**	**14,733**	**13,867**
Agricultural and fishing products	1,383	1,084	1,232	1,181	989	923	926	886
Energy products	1,627	1,625	1,623	1,447	573	485	593	633
Forestry products	2,194	2,015	2,072	1,991	136	130	133	132
Industrial goods and materials	2,875	2,768	2,706	2,477	2,916	2,823	2,777	2,469
Machinery and equipment	3,631	3,403	3,340	2,787	5,150	4,709	4,580	4,334
Automotive products	4,146	3,798	3,950	4,069	3,935	3,338	3,541	3,334
Other consumer goods	466	436	443	376	1,900	1,777	1,766	1,720
Special transactions trade	380	314	340	297	459	396	388	328

Merchandise trade, monthly variation of the trend

	Exports				Imports			
	February 1994	January 1994	December 1993	February 1993	February 1994	January 1994	December 1993	February 1993
	% change							
Agricultural and fishing products	-1.9	-1.8	-1.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1
Energy products	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.6	0.8	4.5
Forestry products	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	0.8
Industrial goods and materials	1.0	0.7	0.5	-0.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3
Machinery and equipment	2.2	2.3	2.4	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.5
Automotive products	-1.2	-1.6	-1.6	2.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.9
Other consumer goods	-0.4	-0.1	0.7	1.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.7
Special transactions trade	0.6	-0.1	-0.7	-0.6	2.4	2.4	1.8	-1.4

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and import price indexes
March 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to March 1994 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to March 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629.

The March 1994 issue of *Summary of Canadian international trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Steel primary forms
Week ending May 14, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 14, 1994, totalled 255 693 tonnes, down 2.2% from the week-earlier 261 443 tonnes and down 13.6% from the year-earlier 295 969 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 5 027 886 tonnes, a 5.5% decrease from 5 320 278 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings
Nine-day period ending April 30, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the nine-day period decreased by 1.9% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded decreased by 2.5% to 5.9 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 9.0% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of April 30, 1994, increased 1.7% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric lamps
April 1994

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 22,295,000 light bulbs and tubes in April 1994, a 7.8% increase from 20,676,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of April 1994 totalled 102,095,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 15.0% increase from 88,775,000 a year earlier.

The April 1994 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers
April 1994

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 196 263 thousand square metres in April 1994, a 13.3% increase from 173 248 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

For January to April 1994, domestic shipments totalled 754 064 thousand square metres, a 10.1% increase from 684 999 thousand square metres shipped during the same period in 1993.

The April 1994 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns
March 1994

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,620 million for March 1994, an increase 8.4% from $1,495 million in March 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The March 1994 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, $7/$70) will be available in three weeks. See "How to order publications"

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Soft drinks

April 1994

Data on the production of soft drinks for April 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs

April 1994

Data for April 1994 on the average prices for selected farm inputs are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry products

May 1, 1994

Preliminary data on the stocks of frozen poultry products in cold storage for May 1, 1994, as well as revised data for the January 1 to April 1, 1994 period, are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, May 1994.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; other countries: US$31/US$310).

Preliminary statement of Canadian international trade, March 1994.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$140; other countries: US$16/US$160).

The labour force, April 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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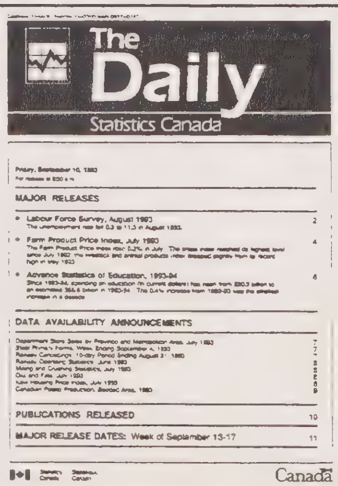

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 20, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of May 23-27

MAJOR RELEASES

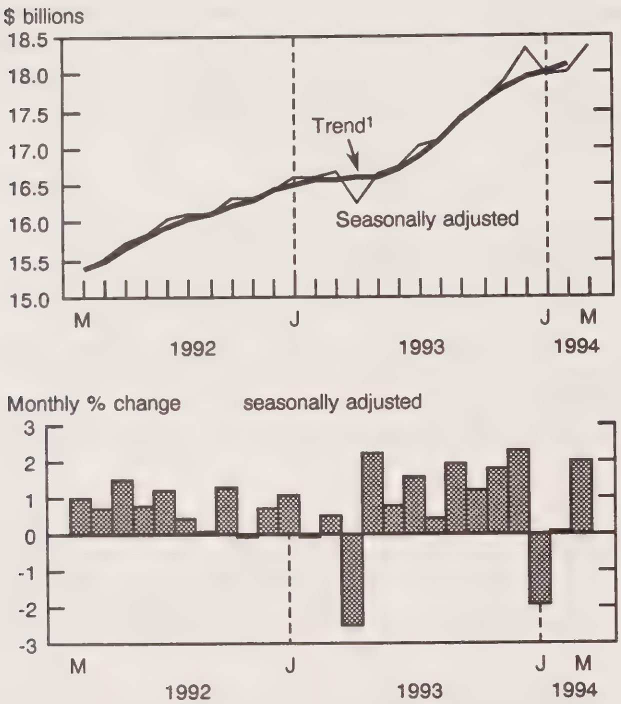
Wholesale trade

March 1994

Sales show first significant increase of 1994, up 2.0% in March

In March, wholesale merchants' sales (seasonally adjusted) reached $18.4 billion, up 2.0% from February's revised level. After two months of weakness, this was the first significant increase since December 1993.

Wholesale merchants' sales



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

As key intermediaries in the supply and distribution of goods, wholesale merchants' activities are closely linked to developments in other sectors of the economy. The stronger performance in the manufacturing, international trade and retail trade sectors in March was also evident in wholesale merchants' sales.

Note to users

Estimates since February 1994 are based on a renewed sample of wholesale businesses. The new sample was drawn to maintain overall data quality and to allow introduction of two new trade groups later this year.

Higher sales for seven of the nine industry groups

Wholesale merchants, in this survey, are grouped into nine categories according to the similarity of goods handled. In March, seven of these nine groups (accounting for 95% of sales) recorded higher levels. The most notable (other machinery, equipment and supplies) increased sales by $169 million from February's level—a 4.0% jump. This group, which in 1993 represented nearly one-quarter of all wholesale sales, includes goods such as computers and software, office machines (calculators, photocopiers, facsimile machines, etc.) and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies.

Of the remaining groups that contributed to the gain in March, sales of "other products" were up 2.8% from February, this group's second consecutive monthly increase. Accounting for just over 16% of all goods handled by wholesalers, this group includes commodities such as: household, agricultural and industrial chemicals; newsprint; and other paper and paper products.

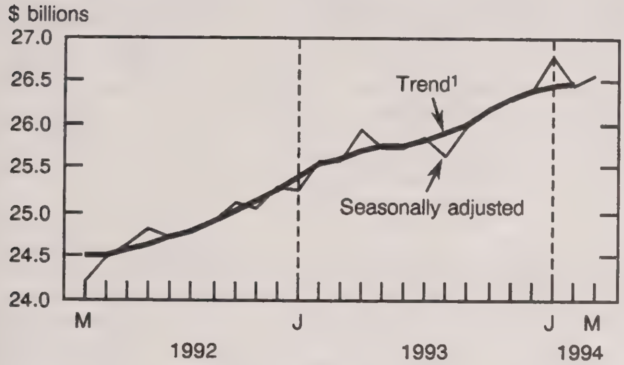
Quarterly perspective

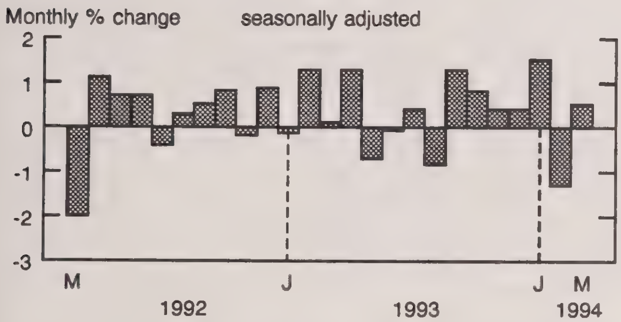
At the end of the first quarter of 1994, total wholesale merchants' sales reached $54.3 billion, slightly higher (+0.9%) than in the fourth quarter of 1993. The group showing the strongest quarterly growth was other machinery and equipment (+3.3%).

Sales up in all regions

Wholesale merchants' in all regions recorded higher sales in March. Accounting for approximately 15% of all sales, British Columbia has been the only province to record three consecutive monthly increases since the end of 1993. All other regions have experienced at least one monthly sales decline since the beginning of 1994.

Wholesale merchants' inventories





[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Inventories

Wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products posted the strongest increase in inventory (+2.2). The overall inventory level increased a moderate 0.5% in March, to total $26.6 billion.

The inventories to sales ratio at the end of March 1994 was 1.45:1, down from February's 1.47:1.

Unadjusted

Total sales stood 12.4% higher than a year earlier, reflecting considerably higher trading volumes. Inventory levels were 4.0% above March 1993 levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The March 1994 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $16/$160) will be available the second week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales

Trade group	Mar. 1993	Feb. 1994r	Mar. 1994p	Mar. 1993 to Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993r	Jan. 1994r	Feb. 1994r	Mar. 1994p	Feb. 1994 to Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993 to Mar. 1994
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,245	4,009	4,533	6.8	4,422	4,690	4,628	4,583	4,619	0.8	4.5
Apparel and dry goods	557	468	519	-6.8	436	435	434	417	412	-1.0	-5.3
Household goods	588	458	580	-1.5	596	571	561	563	575	2.2	-3.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,110	1,735	2,434	15.3	1,810	2,021	2,022	2,026	2,061	1.7	13.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,165	1,174	1,394	19.7	1,148	1,274	1,273	1,308	1,343	2.7	17.1
Lumber and building materials	1,503	1,209	1,562	3.9	1,670	1,795	1,695	1,657	1,660	0.2	-0.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	324	285	415	28.0	349	511	443	436	434	-0.6	24.2
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,215	3,744	5,084	20.6	3,665	4,210	4,139	4,201	4,370	4.0	19.2
Other products	2,684	2,433	3,035	13.1	2,577	2,828	2,790	2,802	2,880	2.8	11.7
Total, all trades	**17,391**	**15,514**	**19,555**	**12.4**	**16,673**	**18,335**	**17,985**	**17,992**	**18,355**	**2.0**	**10.1**
Provinces and territories											
Newfoundland	152	142	163	7.2	171	179	180	175	183	4.5	6.6
Prince Edward Island	35	37	39	10.4	41	41	43	42	44	3.2	6.0
Nova Scotia	344	325	392	14.0	361	433	412	392	407	3.8	12.8
New Brunswick	227	192	232	2.6	239	238	243	233	240	3.2	0.6
Quebec	4,098	3,583	4,396	7.3	4,025	4,204	4,222	4,214	4,229	0.3	5.1
Ontario	7,489	6,565	8,360	11.6	6,938	7,657	7,431	7,469	7,597	1.7	9.5
Manitoba	556	470	615	10.6	590	628	595	596	625	4.8	6.0
Saskatchewan	459	440	553	20.5	512	607	548	555	591	6.4	15.4
Alberta	1,541	1,508	1,866	21.1	1,505	1,807	1,764	1,758	1,802	2.5	19.7
British Columbia	2,470	2,236	2,916	18.1	2,270	2,520	2,524	2,536	2,617	3.2	15.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	19	18	22	13.8	20	22	21	21	22	1.0	7.6

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Wholesale merchants' inventories

Trade group	Mar. 1993	Feb. 1994[r]	Mar. 1994[p]	Mar. 1993 to Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993[r]	Jan. 1994[r]	Feb. 1994[r]	Mar. 1994[p]	Feb. 1994 to Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993 to Mar. 1994
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,065	3,138	3,163	3.2	3,193	3,305	3,318	3,221	3,291	2.2	3.1
Apparel and dry goods	951	1,087	1,049	10.2	943	1,062	1,062	1,061	1,049	-1.1	11.2
Household goods	1,188	1,221	1,226	3.2	1,188	1,268	1,300	1,284	1,267	-1.3	6.7
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,970	3,642	3,649	-8.1	3,790	3,385	3,508	3,461	3,478	0.5	-8.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,134	2,440	2,552	19.6	2,153	2,431	2,466	2,508	2,542	1.4	18.1
Lumber and building materials	2,805	2,902	3,073	9.6	2,628	2,876	2,904	2,857	2,857	--	8.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,299	1,312	1,338	3.0	1,241	1,259	1,257	1,269	1,267	-0.1	2.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,139	7,236	7,351	3.0	7,099	7,293	7,433	7,261	7,286	0.4	2.6
Other products	3,487	3,649	3,679	5.5	3,365	3,523	3,551	3,524	3,540	0.5	5.2
Total, all trades	**26,038**	**26,627**	**27,079**	**4.0**	**25,599**	**26,404**	**26,799**	**26,445**	**26,577**	**0.5**	**3.8**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

Sales of natural gas
March 1994

Warmer temperatures and decreased demand by the industrial sector led to a decline in the domestic sales of natural gas. In March 1994, sales were down 3.2% from March 1993, to 6 362 million cubic metres. Sales had increased strongly in January and February 1994, due to unseasonably cold temperatures.

On the basis of rate structure, March sales were as follows, with the percentage changes from March 1993 in brackets: residential sales, 1 905 million cubic metres (-1.8%); commercial sales, 1 427 million cubic metres (-5.7%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 3 030 million cubic metres (-2.9%).

In March temperatures throughout most of Canada were warmer than in March 1993. This resulted in declining sales to the residential and commercial sectors. Decreased sales to the industrial sector resulted primarily from the replacement of natural gas by heavy fuel-oil—which is priced lower—in the pulp and paper industry in Eastern Canada.

At the end of March 1994, year-to-date sales of natural gas amounted to 21 864 million cubic metres, up 4.4% from the same period in 1993. Residential sales rose a strong 11.2% from the first three months of 1993.

The March 1994 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of natural gas in Canada

Rate structure	March 1993	March 1994p	March 1993 to March 1994	January to March 1993	January to March 1994p	Year-to-date 1993 to 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**6 573 278**	**6 361 521**	**-3.2**	**20 943 162**	**21 863 905**	**+4.4**
Residential	1 940 036	1 904 483	-1.8	6 609 618	7 347 294	+11.2
Commercial	1 513 349	1 427 146	-5.7	5 131 244	5 360 321	+4.5
Industrial	2 365 465	2 217 825		7 053 765	6 710 509	
			-2.9			-0.5
Direct[1]	754 428	812 067		2 148 535	2 445 781	

Sales of natural gas by province

Rate structure	**Canada**	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British-Columbia
	thousands of cubic metres						
Total	6 361 521	**606 746**	**2 807 259**	**189 543**	**430 573**	**1 653 808**	**673 592**
Residential	**1 904 483**	94 745	1 061 532	73 301	109 589	362 704	202 612
Commercial	**1 427 146**	200 487	690 709	83 273	72 147	227 168	153 362
Industrial	**2 217 825**	308 468	749 585	9 710	6 299	1 063 936	79 827
Direct[1]	**812 067**	3 046	305 433	23 259	242 538	–	237 791
Degree days[2]							
March 1993	...	683	558	729	614	572	331
March 1994	...	651	529	631	606	504	335
Normal	...	634	528	778	653	716	363

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*
2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value indicates a warm month. Normal temperature is defined as the average temperature during the 30-year period 1961-1990.*
... *Figures not applicable.*
– *Nil or zero.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
***Note**: Revised figures will be available in Gas utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Construction union wage rate indexes
April 1994

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in April, from March's level of 135.0 (1986 = 100). On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 2.4% to 135.0 in April, from 131.9 in April 1993. This was the smallest April-over-April index movement since 1985, when a 0.5% increase was recorded.

Construction union wage rates and indexes comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes
April 1994

Data for April 1994 are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986 = 100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Production and apparent per capita consumption of poultry-meat and eggs
1993 annual

Poultry meat (chickens, stewing hens and turkeys) production in 1993 reached a record 766.3 thousand tonnes, a 4.6% increase from 1992. This upward trend in production was due mainly to higher chicken production.

In 1993 egg production reached 474.1 million dozen, up 0.3% from 1992.

Apparent per capita consumption of poultry meat reached a record 29.2 kg in 1993. Egg consumption, at 14.60 dozen, decreased a slight 0.6% from 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1136, 1137, 1139-1141 and 1144.

Production of poultry and eggs, 1993 (23-202, $36) will be released on June 6th. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly survey of manufacturing, March 1994.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $19/$190; United States: US$23/US$230; other countries: US$27/US$270).

Primary iron and steel, March 1994.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70; other countries: US$8/US$80).

Farm product price index, March 1994.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$12/US$107).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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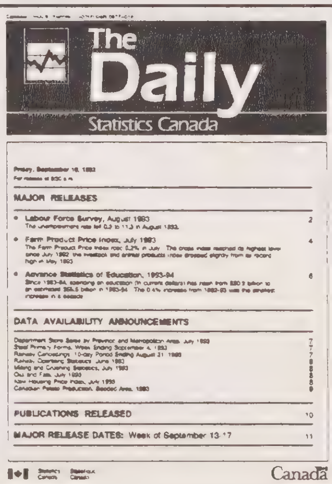
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 23-27

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
May		
25	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	March 1994
25	**Unemployment insurance statistics**	March 1994
27	**International travel account**	January-March 1994
27	**Industrial product price index and raw materials price index**	April 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 24, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

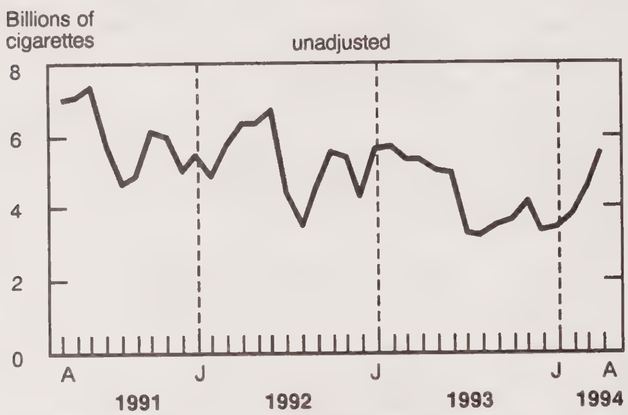
MAJOR RELEASE

Cigarette sales and production

April 1994

Canadian manufacturers produced 4.53 billion cigarettes in April, up 10.2% from April 1993. Production exceeded sales, resulting in a further buildup in manufacturers' stocks, to 5.50 billion cigarettes at the end of April 1994.

Closing inventory levels



Tobacco manufacturers sold 3.57 billion cigarettes in April, down 18.3% from 4.37 billion in April 1993. Domestic sales were up strongly at 3.19 billion cigarettes, a 25.8% increase from April 1993. Exports lost more ground, down 80.7% from April 1993. As a proportion of production, exports have plunged from an all-time high of 46.9% in March 1993 to 7.7% in April 1994.

Cigarette taxes were decreased by the federal government and some provincial governments in February 1994, and the federal government imposed a tax on Canadian-made cigarettes destined for the export market.

On a year-to-date basis, shipments to the end of April 1994 totalled 15.17 billion, down from 15.95 billion for the same period in 1993. However, shipments in the same period of 1993 were unusually high. In fact, 1993 was the first year to show an overall increase after 11 years of declining sales.

Sales and export data are aggregates of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers and are not retail sales or final consumption. Also, exports are excise-duty-free, cross-border shipments to any country outside Canada. Detailed export data by country are available about 60 days after the reference month in *Exports by commodity* (65-004, $60/$600).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The April 1994 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, $6/$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Volume of cigarettes

	April 1993	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	January to April 1993[r]	January to April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994
	millions							% change
Domestic sales	2,538	1,943	3,053	4,346	3,192	9,455	12,534	+25.8
Exports	1,801	1,398	412	374	347	6,372	2,531	-80.7
Total sales[1]	4,371	3,352	3,486	4,767	3,569	15,951	15,174	-18.3
Production	4,111	3,806	3,783	5,878	4,531	16,811	17,998	+10.2

[r] *Revised figures.*
[1] *Total sales includes domestic excise-duty-free, in addition to domestic sales and exports.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending May 7, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 13.5% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased by 14.6% to 5.0 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 18.4% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of May 7, 1994, increased by 2.4% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Gypsum products

April 1994

Manufacturers shipped 21 509 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in April 1994, up 27.5% from 16 876 thousand square metres in April 1993 and up 16.5% from 18 462 thousand square metres in March 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of April 1994 totalled 82 157 thousand square metres, up 17.0% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The April 1994 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous-glass insulation

April 1994

Manufacturers shipped 4 333 571 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in April 1994, up 64.3% from 2 636 881 square metres a year earlier and up 57.4% from 2 753 035 square metres in March 1994.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of April 1994 totalled 11 275 976 square metres, a 13.0% increase from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The April 1994 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous-glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Construction plywood

March 1994

In March, production of construction plywood totalled 164 272 cubic metres, a 6.9% decrease from 176 492 cubic metres in March 1993.

For January to March 1994, year-to-date production totalled 459 714 cubic metres, a 1.8% decrease from 468 360 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The March 1994 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia

March 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 322 604 cubic metres of lumber and ties in March 1994, a 0.6% decrease from 3 341 481 cubic metres in March 1993.

For January to March 1994, year-to-date production totalled 9 112 759 cubic metres, up 3.8% from 8 778 506 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The March 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and disposition of tobacco products, April 1994.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70; other countries: US$8/US$80).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), April 1994.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70; other countries: US$8/US$80).

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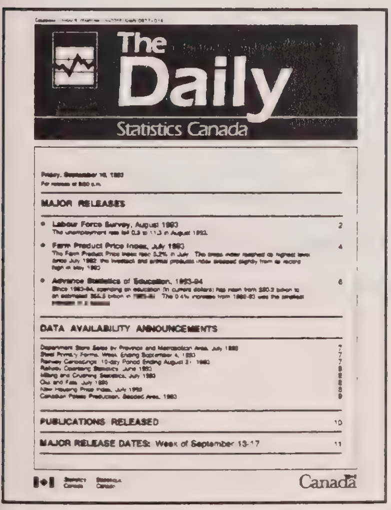

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

March 1994

In March 1994, Canadian demand for foreign securities remained strong, with net purchases of $1.8 billion of foreign stocks and bonds. Meanwhile, in the Canadian market, non-residents purchased a modest net $0.9 billion of Canadian securities.

Strong Canadian demand for foreign securities

Canadian demand for foreign securities remained strong in March, with net purchases of $1.8 billion of foreign stocks and bonds. This continued the heavy pace of investment by Canadian residents, especially in foreign stocks—which has averaged $1.6 billion per month since November 1993. The major contributor to this heavy investment in foreign stocks has been the Canadian mutual fund industry with its many new non-North-American equity funds. The March net investment was made up of $1.1 billion of foreign stocks and $0.7 billion of foreign bonds.

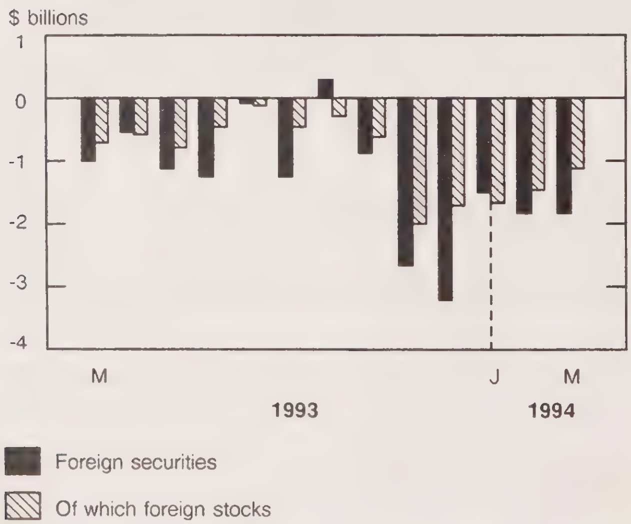
Foreign investment modest for Canadian securities

In March, non-residents purchased a modest ne $0.9 billion of Canadian securities, comprising bonds stocks and money market instruments. This small ne investment followed net purchases that averaged $4.1 billion in January and February 1994. Non-resident purchased a net $0.7 billion of Canadian stocks and $0.4 billion of money market instruments; they sold a net $0.2 billion of bonds in March 1994.

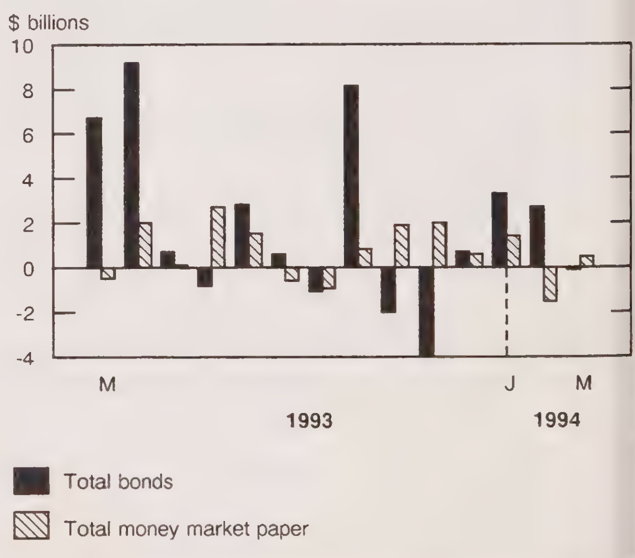
Foreign investment flat in Canadian bonds

The small net disinvestment of $0.2 billion o Canadian bonds by non-residents in March followed the total net investment of $6.0 billion in the first two months of 1994. In March, non-residents purchased a moderate $3.1 billion of new issues; these were almost completely offset by retirements. In the secondary market of previously issued bonds, non residents sold a small $0.6 billion in March, following the large selloff of $3.6 billion in February.

Canadian investment in foreign securities



Non-resident net transactions in Canadian bonds and money market paper



Foreign investment returns to the Canadian money market

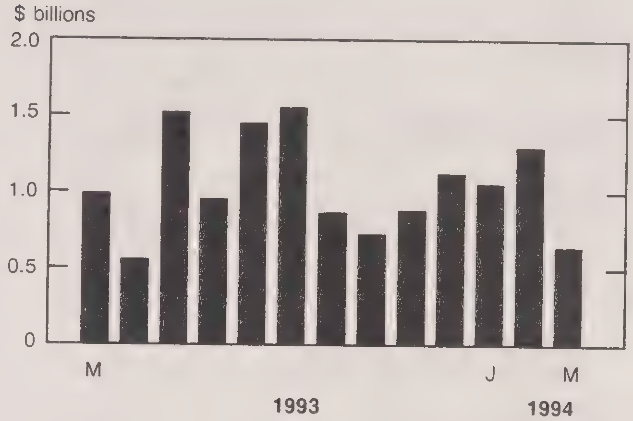
In the Canadian money market, the net $0.4 billion invested by non-residents in March was a return to the net investments that had prevailed since September 1993. March's net investment was directed to money market instruments other than Government of Canada Treasury bills. Non-residents acquired $0.9 billion of other paper in March, but reduced their holdings of Government of Canada Treasury bills by $0.5 billion. U.S. investors purchased a net $1.2 billion while Asian investors purchased $0.4 billion. But European Community countries sold a net $1.2 billion. Total gross trading amounted to $52 billion, in line with the heavy trading that has prevailed since early 1992.

Foreign investment slows in Canadian stocks

The $0.7 billion net purchase of Canadian stocks in March was the first month since November 1993 when net investment went below $1.0 billion. March's net investment went mainly to existing shares, with some three-quarters coming from the United States and one-quarter coming from European countries.

Gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents, at $8.9 billion in March, matched the record set in February. The heavy trading could have been due in part to the volatility of Canadian stock prices during February and March, as measured by the TSE 300 index. A 2.9% decline in February was more than recovered in the first part of March, only to be followed by a sharp drop in the last week of March. The index ended the month 2.1% below its level in February.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian stocks



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The March 1994 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International transactions in securities

	December 1993	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	January to March 1994	January to March 1993
				$ millions		
Foreign Investment in Canadian securities, total	**2,381**	**5,779**	**2,458**	**900**	**9,137**	**25,389**
Bonds (net)	**714**	**3,297**	**2,651**	**-173**	**5,775**	**21,973**
Outstanding bonds	-977	64	-3,593	-592	-4,121	8,873
New issues	4,747	4,311	8,447	3,128	15,886	18,632
Retirements	-3,056	-1,078	-2,202	-2,709	-5,989	-5,532
Money market paper (net)	**551**	**1,434**	**-1,493**	**428**	**370**	**1,113**
Government of Canada	-1,292	1,803	-116	-487	1,200	3,086
Other money market paper	1,843	-368	-1,377	915	-830	-1,974
Stocks (net)	**1,116**	**1,048**	**1,299**	**645**	**2,992**	**2,304**
Outstanding stocks (net)	753	969	1,102	571	2,642	2,131
New issues (net)	363	79	197	74	350	173
Canadian investment in Foreign securities, total	**-3,219**	**-1,485**	**-1,847**	**-1,832**	**-5,164**	**-2,057**
Bonds (net)	-1,496	178	-409	-725	-956	-335
Stocks (net)	-1,723	-1,663	-1,438	-1,106	-4,207	-1,722

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates more purchases than sales of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

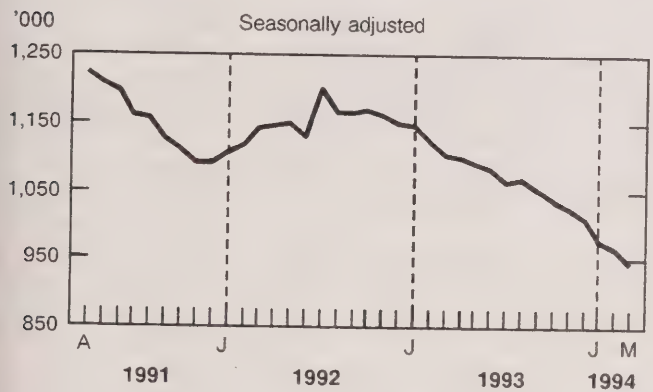
Unemployment insurance statistics
March 1994 (preliminary)

Unemployment insurance (UI) payments in March 1994 totalled $1.8 billion, down 12.0% from March 1993. During the first quarter of 1994, UI payments amounted to $5.1 billion, down 10.0% from the first quarter of 1993.

Seasonally adjusted

For the week ended March 19, 1994, the number of people who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 939,000, down 2.3% from a month earlier. This continued a downward trend in the number of beneficiaries that has been evident since July 1992.

Beneficiaries receiving regular UI benefits



Between February and March 1994, the number of people who received regular benefits declined in all jurisdictions except the Northwest Territories. The largest decreases occurred in the Yukon (-5.9%), Saskatchewan (-5.2%) and Ontario (-4.8%).

Unadjusted

In March 1994, the number of people who received unemployment insurance benefits totalled 1,362,000, down 11.4% from March 1993. Year-over-year, the number of men who collected benefits decreased 12.5% to 796,000, and the number of women who collected benefits declined 9.8% to 566,000.

Note to users

Of those who collect unemployment insurance benefits, the majority (83% in 1993) receive regular benefits. In order to qualify for these, a person must have an interruption of earnings, be capable and available for work, and unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (e.g., training, maternity, sickness and fishing).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks, and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

Number of beneficiaries (all types of benefits)

	March 1994	March 1993 to March 1994
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	12,960	-17.8
Halifax	15,600	-3.3
Saint John	6,370	-7.3
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	11,520	-8.8
Québec	36,880	-4.1
Sherbrooke	7,760	-8.5
Trois-Rivières	8,780	-17.1
Montréal	151,270	-13.1
Hull	11,230	-9.5
Ottawa	18,240	-16.0
Oshawa	9,000	-0.2
Toronto	130,930	-17.3
Hamilton	19,260	-17.9
St.Catharines-Niagara	16,690	-14.1
Kitchener	11,680	-17.6
London	11,040	-27.9
Windsor	8,570	-13.1
Sudbury	6,780	-17.4
Thunder Bay	5,840	-11.8
Winnipeg	22,920	-11.2
Regina	5,290	-16.4
Saskatoon	7,210	-14.3
Calgary	26,660	-18.9
Edmonton	32,090	-7.8
Vancouver	60,090	-14.8
Victoria	8,680	-15.6

Unemployment insurance payments in March 1994 totalled $1.8 billion, down 12.0% from March 1993. For the first quarter of 1994, $5.1 billion was paid in benefits, a 10.0% decline from the same period in 1993. Over the same period, the average weekly payment remained virtually unchanged at $264.29.

A total of 233,000 applications for unemployment insurance benefits were received in March 1994, down 10.9% from March 1993. Year-to-date (from January 1 to March 31, 1994), 785,000 claims were received, a 6.8% decrease from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736.

The March 1994 issue of *Unemploymen insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160), containin data for January, February and March 1994, will b available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contac Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613 951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment insurance statistics

		March 1993	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	February 1994 to March 1994
		seasonally adjusted				% change
Regular benefits						
Beneficiaries	'000	1,102	976 r	962 p	939 p	-2.3
Amount paid	$'000	1,248,643	1,117,022	1,103,974	1,080,085	-2.2
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,875	4,392	4,328	4,268	-1.4
		March 1993	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	March 1993 to March 1994
		unadjusted				% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,537	1,399 r	1,397 p	1,362 p	-11.4
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,290	1,162 r	1,145 p	1,114 p	-13.7
Claims received	'000	262	340	211	233	-10.9
Amount paid	$'000	2,069,103	1,693,509	1,591,701	1,821,821	-12.0
Weeks of benefits	'000	7,530	6,181	5,798	6,581	-12.6
Average weekly benefit	$	265.44	264.18	265.86	263.02	-0.9
		Year-to-date (January to March)				
		1993		1994		1993 to 1994
						% change
Year-to-date						
Beneficiaries, average	'000	1,553		1,386 p		-10.7
Claims received	'000	842		785		-6.8
Amount paid	$'000	5,672,374		5,107,031		-10.0
Weeks of benefits	'000	20,811		18,560		-10.8
Average weekly benefit	$	265.25		264.29		-0.4

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local governments' long-term debt
April 1994

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom tabulations. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Local governments' short-term debt
March 31, 1994

Estimates of the short-term debt (Treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments are now available, as are revised estimates for previous quarters.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom tabulations. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Longitudinal administrative database
1982-1990

A longitudinal database (i.e., longitudinal administrative database or LAD) of individuals has been created for the years 1982 to 1990. The LAD contains income and demographic data on about 1% of the Canadian population. It lends itself to research on income dynamics, including family income dynamics.

Standard tables are under development and will be released when available. In the meantime, the LAD is operational and is available for research applications at cost-recovery rates.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies
March 1994

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 9.9% to 2 618 616 cubic metres in March 1994, from 2 383 291 cubic metres after revisions in March 1993.

Stocks on hand at the end of March 1994 totalled 3 421 983 cubic metres, up 18.0% from 2 900 575 cubic metres in March 1993.

At the end of March 1994, year-to-date production totalled 6 905 806 cubic metres, up 9.4% from 6 312 122 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The March 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $11/$110) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Telephone statistics, March 1994.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$110; other countries: US$13/US$130).

Exports by commodity, February 1994.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

Imports by commodity, February 1994.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

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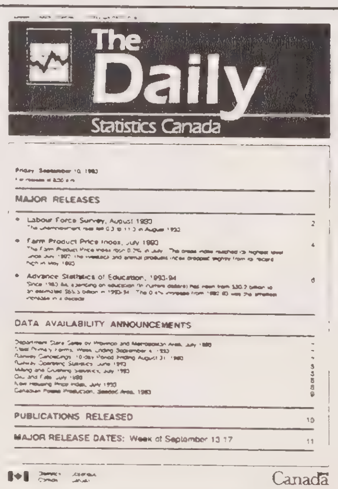

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 26, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Farm input price index

First quarter 1994

The farm input price index (FIPI, 1986 = 100) for the first quarter of 1994 stood at a preliminary level of 116.2, up 1.5% from the previous quarter and 4.2% from the previous year. Of the nine major groups indexes that compose the FIPI, seven increased in the first quarter and two declined.

The animal production index rose 2.5% during the quarter, mainly because of higher prices for feed (+5.2%). This increase was recorded in Eastern Canada (+6.0%) and Western Canada (+3.9%). The animal production index was 9.8% higher than a year earlier, due primarily to increases in the feeder-livestock (+10.6%) and feed (+9.2%) indexes.

The machinery and motor vehicles index increased 1.6% for the quarter as two of its component indexes rose. The largest quarterly change was recorded by the machinery replacement index (+3.5%), where powered machinery was up 3.8% and non-powered machinery was up 2.6%. On a year-over-year basis, the machinery and motor vehicles index increased 3.3%. The major contributor was the machinery replacement index, which rose 6.0%.

The crop production index increased 1.2%, primarily due to higher prices for grains and oilseeds (+5.2%) and legume and grass (+5.4%). Western Canada had the largest increases, with grains and oilseeds up 9.1% and legume and grass seed up 6.9%. The crop production index was up 5.0% from a year earlier, mainly due to higher prices for legume and grass seed (+13.2%).

The index for interest had an offsetting effect on the total quarterly change. It declined 1.0% as the mortgage index slipped 0.5% and the non-mortgage component decreased 2.4%. The interest index was 10.1% below its level in the first quarter of 1993.

The total index for Eastern Canada increased 1.5% during the quarter. The pattern of changes was similar to that at the national level. The most significant increases occurred in the animal production index (+3.2%) as weanling pig prices rose 6.9% and feed prices rose 6.0%. The total index for Eastern Canada was 5.1% higher than a year earlier.

The quarterly change in the total index for Western Canada was +1.4%. The main contributors to this increase were the machinery and motor vehicles (+1.5%), animal production (+1.5%) and crop production (+1.2%) indexes. Year-over-year, the total index for Western Canada was up 3.3%.

By province, the smallest quarterly changes in the FIPI total were in the Atlantic provinces; from Quebec west, changes ranged from a high of +2.3% for Quebec to a low of +0.7% for British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2050-2063.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Farm input price indexes* (62-004, $20/$80) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Farm input price indexes
(1986 = 100)

	First quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	First quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994
				% change	
Canada					
Total farm input	**111.5**	**114.5**	**116.2**	**4.2**	**1.5**
Building and fencing	119.9	121.3	128.2	6.9	5.7
Machinery and motor vehicles	116.4	118.3	120.2	3.3	1.6
Crop production	100.7	104.4	105.7	5.0	1.2
Animal production	107.9	115.6	118.5	9.8	2.5
Supplies and services	118.0	118.9	119.8	1.5	0.8
Hired farm labour	130.2	136.7	134.2	3.1	-1.8
Property taxes	131.6	131.6	135.6	3.0	3.0
Interest	101.9	92.5	91.6	-10.1	-1.0
Farm rent	109.5	109.5	111.3	1.6	1.6
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input	115.6	119.7	121.5	5.1	1.5
Building and fencing	125.2	126.8	133.7	6.8	5.4
Machinery and motor vehicles	120.7	123.2	125.3	3.8	1.7
Crop production	109.3	111.8	113.6	3.9	1.6
Animal production	105.8	113.9	117.6	11.2	3.2
Supplies and services	125.3	125.4	126.7	1.1	1.0
Hired farm labour	136.9	147.5	141.5	3.4	-4.1
Property taxes	152.7	152.7	158.1	3.5	3.5
Interest	107.5	96.9	96.2	-10.5	-0.7
Farm rent	147.3	147.3	151.1	2.6	2.6
Western Canada					
Total farm input	108.4	110.5	112.0	3.3	1.4
Building and fencing	113.9	115.1	122.0	7.1	6.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	114.2	115.8	117.5	2.9	1.5
Crop production	96.3	100.5	101.7	5.6	1.2
Animal production	110.8	118.0	119.8	8.1	1.5
Supplies and services	110.6	112.3	113.0	2.2	0.6
Hired farm labour	122.2	124.1	125.1	2.4	0.8
Property taxes	126.0	126.0	129.6	2.9	2.9
Interest	98.4	89.9	88.7	-9.9	-1.3
Farm rent	96.7	96.7	97.8	1.1	1.1

■

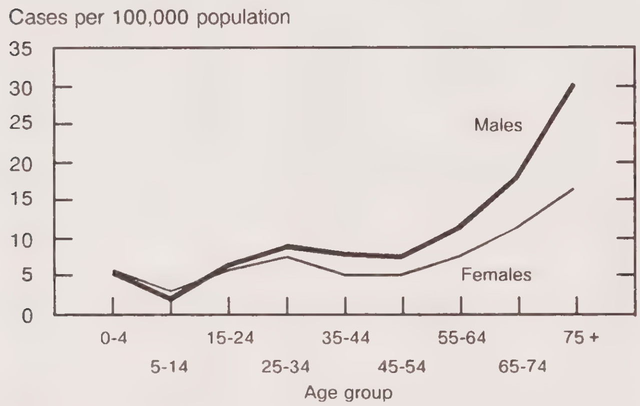
Tuberculosis incidence

1992

Estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) show that the rate of tuberculosis in Canada ranks among the lowest in the world. In 1992, 2,091 cases (representing a crude rate of 7.4 cases per 100,000 population) of new active and reactivated tuberculosis were reported in Canada. This was a slight increase from 2,018 cases (7.2 cases per 100,000 population) reported in 1991. By contrast, in the United States, the rate of reported tuberculosis cases in 1992 was 10.5 cases per 100,000 population.

The highest rates of tuberculosis in Canada occurred among the elderly, for males in particular. Rates were similar in both sexes for all ages up to about age 34. From age 45 onward, however, the rates rose sharply with age among males, and rose steadily but less sharply among females. The rate for males aged 75 and older was nearly double the rate for females that age and was four times higher than that for males aged 35 to 44.

Age-specific rates of new and reactivated tuberculosis, by sex, 1992

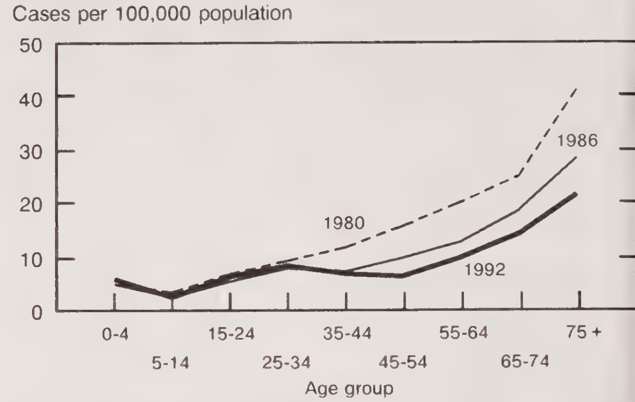


Between 1980 and 1992, appreciable decreases in rates of tuberculosis incidence occurred among Canadian adults aged 45 and older. As a result, the excess in the rate for older adults compared with younger adults was much less pronounced in 1992.

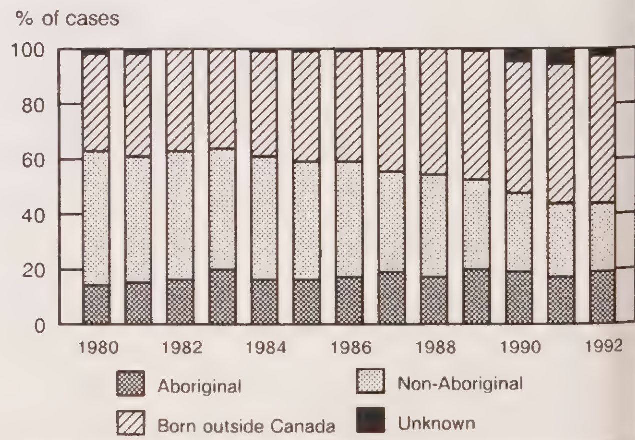
Besides the elderly, other groups at higher risk of tuberculosis are Aboriginals and persons born outside Canada. Of all cases reported in 1992, 53% occurred in persons who were born outside Canada, who accounted for 16% of Canada's population in the 1991 Census. Of the 918 cases reported among persons born in Canada, 388 (19% of the total cases) occurred in Aboriginals, who accounted for 4% of Canada's population in the 1991 Census.

Since 1980, decreases in reported cases of tuberculosis among non-Aboriginal persons born in Canada, together with a fairly constant number of incident cases in Aboriginals, have caused the differences in rates between these two groups to widen. For example, cases reported among non-Aboriginal persons born in Canada declined steadily to 530 cases in 1992, from 1,366 cases in 1980. Meanwhile, among Aboriginals, the annual number of cases did not vary much from the 390 cases reported in 1980 and the 388 cases reported in 1992.

Age-specific rates of new and reactivated tuberculosis, 1980, 1986, 1992



New and reactivated tuberculosis, among Canadian residents, by origin, 1992



Impact of AIDS

In Africa, as well as in the United States, recent increases in tuberculosis incidence are attributed partly to the AIDS epidemic, because the risk of tuberculosis is higher in persons infected with HIV. In Canada, evidence of the impact of AIDS on tuberculosis incidence is limited. Recent reports from British Columbia and Ontario indicate that only about 2% of the tuberculosis cases reported there during the latter half of the 1980s occurred in persons also afflicted with HIV/AIDS. WHO has estimated that, in 1990, 4.6% of all incident tuberculosis cases worldwide were attributable to HIV infection.

For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

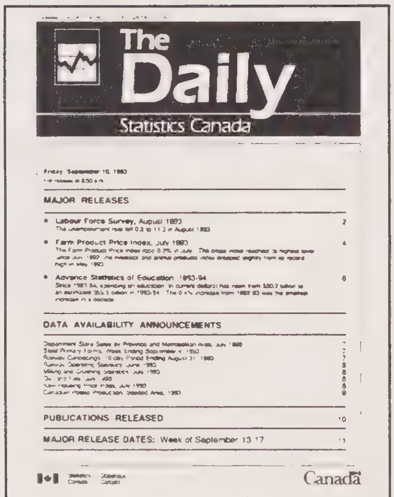
Winnipeg Family Violence Court

This report examines the functioning of the Winnipeg Family Violence Court since it began in September 1990. The court specializes in cases of spousal, child and elder abuse. It is the first court of its kind in Canada. Its creation was a direct response to the rising charge rates in family violence cases. During the court's first two years, 4,080 cases were processed. Over 80% were cases of spousal assault.

Of those charged, 60% were either found guilty or pleaded guilty. Of these cases, 22% resulted in incarceration. This figure represents a 100% increase in the percentage of those sentenced to incarceration since the court's creation.

The vol. 14, no. 12 issue of *Juristat service bulletin: The Winnipeg Family Violence Court* (85-002, $5/$60) is now available. Included in the report are data on case characteristics, case processing time, the rigour of prosecution, and the sentences delivered. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■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MAJOR RELEASES

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly production of soft drinks, April 1994.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $3/$30; United States: US$4/US$40; other countries: US$4/US$40).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, April 1994.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70; other countries: US$8/US$80).

Gypsum products, April 1994.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$7/US$70; other countries: US$8/US$80).

Railway carloadings, March 1994, vol. 71, no 3.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Juristat service bulletin: The Winnipeg Family-violence Court, vol. 14, no. 12.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $5/$60; United States: US$6/US$72; other countries: US$7/US$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

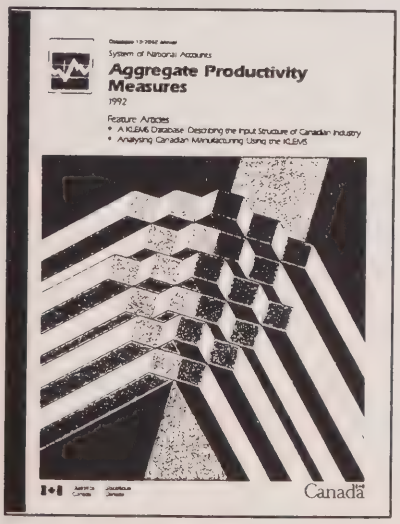
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 27, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Aggregate productivity measures
1992

Aggregate productivity measures, 1992 presents updated and revised data for both labour and multifactor productivity. It also presents labour compensation and unit labour cost estimates for most industries of the business sector. Highlights compare the performance of Canadian and U.S. unit labour cost over the last business cycle.

Two articles are featured. The first describes a new KLEMS database (capital, labour, energy, materials, services). The second analyzes the manufacturing sector over the 1960 to 1990 period. The new database will be useful in most analytical applications that require industry statistics by summary input type. It is available on a cost-recovery basis.

The 1992 issue of *Aggregate productivity measures* (15-204E, $40) is now available. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654), Input-Output Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of May 30 to June 3

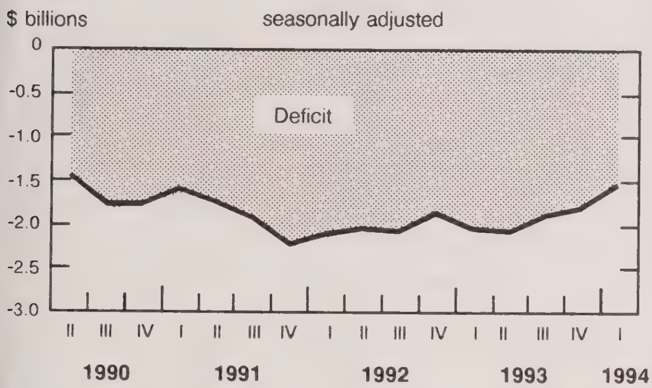
MAJOR RELEASES

International travel account

First quarter 1994 (preliminary)

In the first quarter of 1994, Canadians travelling outside the country spent $1.5 billion (seasonally adjusted) more than did foreigners who were travelling in Canada.

Travel account balance



This international travel account deficit was a 15.2% improvement from the fourth quarter of 1993. It was also the smallest seasonally adjusted level since the second quarter of 1990. The largest seasonally adjusted travel account deficit ($2.2 billion) occurred in the fourth quarter of 1991.

In 1993, the international travel account deficit represented nearly one-third of Canada's current account deficit.

Canadians travelling internationally during the first three months of 1994 spent $4.0 billion, a 3.7% drop from the fourth quarter of 1993. By contrast, foreign visitors to Canada spent a record $2.5 billion—a 5.3% increase. It was the sixth consecutive quarter when spending by foreign travellers in Canada rose.

During the first quarter of 1994, Canadians spent $2.5 billion travelling in the United States, a 6.0% decrease from the previous quarter. The amount spent by Canadians travelling in all other countries remained relatively stable at $1.5 billion.

Spending in Canada by residents of the United States and by travellers from all other countries reached record seasonally adjusted levels during the first quarter of 1994. Travellers from the United States spent $1.4 billion, up 1.9% from the previous quarter. At the same time, spending by visitors from all other countries increased 10.5% to $1.0 billion.

The January-March issue of *Travel between Canada and other countries* (66-001, $42/$168) will be available in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International travel receipts and payments

	First quarter 1993 r	Second quarter 1993 r	Third quarter 1993 r	Fourth quarter 1993 r	Total 1993	First quarter 1994 p
	$ millions					
	seasonally adjusted*					
United States						
Receipts	1,172	1,208	1,314	1,384	5,079	1,410
Payments	2,684	2,793	2,713	2,641	10,831	2,483
Balance	-1,511	-1,585	-1,399	-1,256	-5,752	-1,073
All other countries						
Receipts	865	946	968	946	3,725	1,045
Payments	1,415	1,436	1,488	1,511	5,850	1,516
Balance	-550	-490	-520	-565	-2,125	-472
Total, all countries						
Receipts	2,037	2,154	2,282	2,331	8,804	2,455
Payments	4,098	4,229	4,202	4,152	16,681	4,000
Balance	-2,061	-2,076	-1,919	-1,821	-7,877	-1,545
	First quarter 1993 r	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993 r	Total 1993	First quarter 1994 p
	unadjusted					
United States						
Receipts	585	1,268	2,351	875	5,079	699
Payments	2,889	3,003	2,757	2,182	10,831	2,672
Balance	-2,304	-1,735	-406	-1,307	-5,752	-1,973
All other countries						
Receipts	445	997	1,734	549	3,725	538
Payments	1,531	1,330	1,703	1,286	5,850	1,647
Balance	-1,086	-333	31	-737	-2,125	-1,109
Total, all countries						
Receipts	1,030	2,265	4,085	1,424	8,804	1,237
Payments	4,420	4,333	4,460	3,468	16,681	4,319
Balance	-3,390	-2,068	-375	-2,044	-7,877	-3,082

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

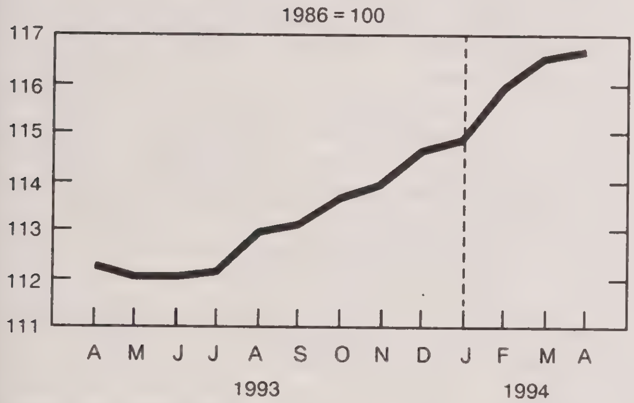
■

Industrial product price index

April 1994 (preliminary)

The year-over-year change in the industrial product price index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) rose to +4.0% in April from March's revised level of +3.7%. It has been rising since January 1994. April's figure was the highest since January 1993 and the second highest since September 1988. The IPPI was 116.7 in April, up 0.2% from March 1994.

Industrial product price index



In April, price increases continued to be widespread but generally small, as price indexes for 14 of the 21 major groups of products rose, while five remained unchanged and two declined. The most significant price increases were for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (+1.0%) and paper and paper products (+2.1%). The 1.5% appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar was responsible for most of the former and contributed to the latter. The single most important price movement was a decline in lumber, sawmill and other wood product prices (-4.1%). Otherwise, the only other index to decline was beverages (-0.3%).

The increase in the IPPI's year-over-year change resulted from increases for first-stage intermediate goods and second-stage intermediate goods. There were declines in intermediate goods, in the year-over-year change for capital equipment, and in foods and feeds. The year-over-year change in other finished goods remained unchanged.

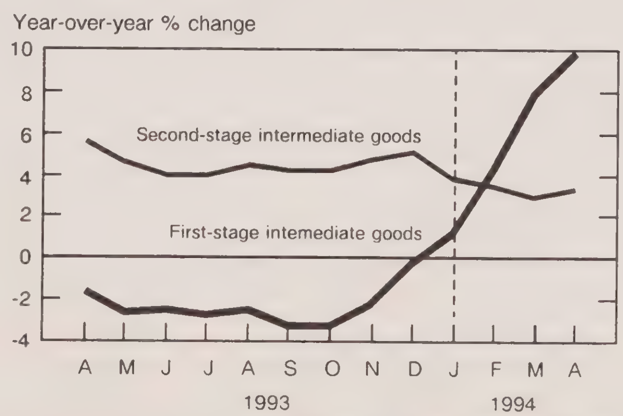
> ***Note to users***
>
> *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
>
> *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods. This category is dominated by primary metals, chemicals, and pulp.*
>
> *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods. Almost half the commodities tracked in the IPPI, and part of every commodity group, fall into this category.*
>
> *Finished goods are items most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment. These are divided into foods and feeds (which covers about two-thirds of food, feed, and beverage products), capital equipment (which is dominated by transport equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, and electrical and communications products other than household appliances), and other final goods (of which the largest components are automobiles, gasoline, clothing, various chemical products, and most furniture and appliances).*

Intermediate goods

The price index for first-stage intermediate goods continued to increase in April, rising 1.5%. The most important price increases in this category were for pulp (+6.5%) industrial chemicals (+1.7%) and aluminum products (+2.2%).

The index for first-stage intermediate goods was 9.9% higher in April than a year earlier. This was the largest 12-month increase since March 1989. Although they have been rising strongly for the latest five months, only in April did prices for first-stage intermediate goods regain their levels of three years ago.

Intermediate goods price indexes

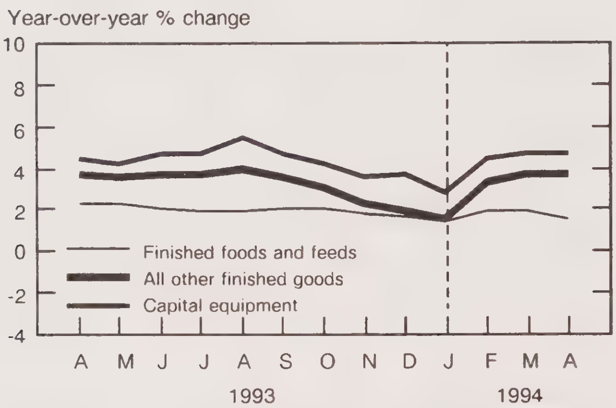


In April, the second-stage intermediate goods index edged down 0.2%. Nevertheless, the year-over-year change in second-stage intermediate goods rose to +3.2% from +2.9% in March.

Finished goods

Prices for finished goods in April rose 0.3%, the same as in March. The year-over-year change in the finished goods price index edged down to +3.4% in April, from +3.5% in March. The year-over-year change declined for foods and feeds (from +1.9% to +1.5%) and for capital equipment (from +4.7% to +4.6%). The year-over-year change in the all other finished goods index remained unchanged at +3.7%. After declines in the last half of 1993, and increases in 1994, the annual rates of change in April were about the same level as a year earlier.

Finished goods price indexes



Automobiles, pulp, paper and wood products

The automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment price index rose 1.0% in April. The 3.2% increase in the automobile price index since January has been primarily attributable to the decline in the value of the Canadian dollar.

In April, the paper and paper products index rose 2.1% as both pulp and newsprint prices increased. Domestic and export sulphate woodpulp prices rose 6.1% and 8.0% respectively. The apparent firmness of the markets for wood pulp in Canada and the United States has allowed price increases for the first time since 1992. Those increases, however, proved unsustainable. Newsprint prices rose 2.2%. Buoyed by the export market, newsprint prices continued to improve in April, despite a slight decline in the domestic market.

For the second consecutive month, prices for lumber and timber declined. Prices fell 4.1% in April after a small 0.5% decline in March. The most significant declines were for softwood lumber, where price declines ranged from -4.9% in the B.C. interior to -17.6% in the Prairie provinces. However, lumber prices in the coastal regions of British Columbia rose 1.7%, the result of price increases for western red cedar. The declines in lumber prices were a result of a healthy supply of lumber compared to the current demand. Lumber mills continued producing throughout the winter, while bad weather cut back construction.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The April 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	April 1993	March 1994[r]	April 1994[p]	April 1993 to April 1994	March 1994 to April 1994
					% change*	
Industrial product price index – total	**100.0**	**112.2**	**116.5**	**116.7**	**4.0**	**0.2**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	113.6	118.6	118.9	4.7	0.3
Intermediate goods	60.4	110.6	115.4	115.6	4.5	0.2
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	102.0	110.4	112.1	9.9	1.5
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	113.0	116.8	116.6	3.2	-0.2
Finished goods	39.6	114.6	118.1	118.5	3.4	0.3
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	118.3	120.1	120.1	1.5	0.0
Capital equipment	10.4	115.5	120.1	120.8	4.6	0.6
All other finished goods	19.3	112.3	115.9	116.4	3.7	0.4
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	115.1	117.8	117.8	2.3	0.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.3	120.7	121.1	5.0	0.3
Beverages	2.0	124.2	124.5	124.1	-0.1	-0.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	154.7	164.2	164.2	6.1	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.0	115.5	115.8	1.6	0.3
Textile products	2.2	109.4	110.7	110.8	1.3	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.2	115.3	115.4	1.1	0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	143.7	157.4	151.0	5.1	-4.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	119.0	119.7	119.7	0.6	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.7	107.1	109.4	4.5	2.1
Printing and publishing	2.7	131.9	138.3	138.3	4.9	0.0
Primary metal products	7.7	99.7	109.4	110.0	10.3	0.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	113.4	116.6	116.9	3.1	0.3
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.9	121.0	121.2	1.9	0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	108.4	115.6	116.8	7.7	1.0
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.5	113.3	113.3	0.7	0.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.7	114.3	114.7	3.6	0.3
Petroleum and coal products[2]	6.4	91.2	85.4	85.6	-6.1	0.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	114.9	120.3	121.3	5.6	0.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	114.0	117.0	117.3	2.9	0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	78.8	83.8	84.5	7.2	0.8

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figure is rounded.*

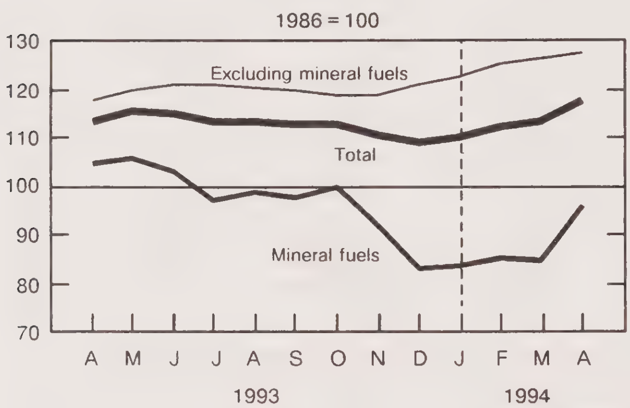
■

Raw materials price index

April 1994 (preliminary)

The raw materials price index (RMPI, 1986=100) rose 3.7% between March and April 1994. This increase was due to higher prices for crude oil (+15.5%) and, to a much lesser extent, wood (+2.1%). All the other components showed small price increases except for the animal and animal products and non-ferrous metals components, which declined slightly. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component increased 0.6% in April. On a year-over-year basis, the RMPI was up 3.5%, while the RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component increased 8.5%.

Raw materials price index



In April 1994, the mineral fuels index was up 13.8% from March. This increase was due to a rise in crude oil prices (+15.5%), slightly offset by seasonally lower natural gas prices (-6.8%). However, crude oil prices were still almost 10% lower than a year earlier.

Wood prices continued to increase in April (+2.1%). Logs and bolts (whose prices in April were above their previous peak in July 1993) have led the increase in wood prices. Log and bolt prices have tended to lag those of processed lumber, which turned down in the latest two months.

The non-ferrous metals index decreased slightly in April (-0.5%) due to lower prices for copper concentrates (-3.7%). The downturn in copper concentrate prices occurred after several successive increases. Nevertheless, prices for copper and for most other base metals were considerably higher than in October 1993.

Ferrous material prices edged up 0.6% in April, due to higher prices for iron ore (+1.2%). Iron and steel scrap prices increased 0.1%, which was the lowest monthly increase in the last eight months. Compared to a year earlier, ferrous material prices were up 20.4%. This increase was mainly due to higher prices for iron and steel scrap (+32.0%); however, most of the increases in scrap prices occurred in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The April 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, ($20/$200) will be available at the end of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	April 1993	March 1994 [r]	April 1994 [p]	April 1993 to April 1994	March 1994 to April 1994
					% change	
Raw materials total	**100**	**113.2**	**113.0**	**117.2**	**3.5**	**3.7**
Mineral fuels	32	104.6	84.1	95.7	-8.5	13.8
Vegetable products	10	95.6	111.0	111.5	16.6	0.5
Animals and animal products	26	109.8	111.7	111.6	1.6	-0.1
Wood	13	181.4	194.6	198.7	9.5	2.1
Ferrous materials	4	99.9	119.6	120.3	20.4	0.6
Non-ferrous metals	13	93.2	105.5	105.0	12.7	-0.5
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.3	102.3	103.3	4.0	1.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	117.2	126.4	127.2	8.5	0.6

[1] *Rounded figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Characteristics of international travellers
1993

Preliminary data on the characteristics (age group, purpose of trip, etc.) of Canadians who travelled abroad during 1993 are now available. Also available are such data on residents of the United States and other countries who visited Canada during 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Steel primary forms
Week ending May 21, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 21, 1994, totalled 257 433 tonnes, up 0.7% from the week-earlier 255 693 tonnes but down 9.5% from the year-earlier 284 526 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 5 285 319 tonnes, a 5.7% decrease from 5 604 804 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings
Seven-day period ending May 14, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 14.5% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 14.2% to 4.9 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 11.2% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of May 14, 1994, increased 3.0% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric power selling price indexes
January-April 1994

Electric power selling price indexes (1986 = 100) for the January to April 1994 period are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The April 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products
May 1, 1994

The stocks of frozen meat products in cold storage as of May 1, 1994, amounted to 37 000 tonnes. This compares with 35 000 tonnes a month earlier and 31 000 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aggregate productivity measures, 1992.
Catalogue number 15-204E
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56).

Air carrier operations in Canada, April-June 1993.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $25/$99; United States: US$30/US$119; other countries: US$35/US$139).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, March 1994.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Imports, merchandise trade, 1993.
Catalogue number 65-203
(Canada: $180; United States: US$216; other countries: US$252).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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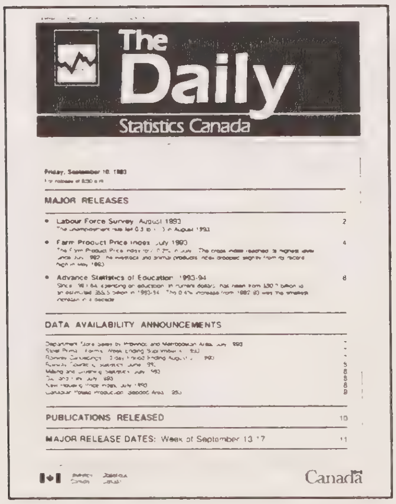
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 30 to June 3

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
May		
30	Employment, earnings and hours	March 1994
31	Real gross domestic product by industry at factor cost	March 1994
31	Farm cash receipts	January-March 1994
31	Net farm income	1993
31	Major release dates	June 1994
June		
1	Perspectives on labour and income	Summer 1994
2	Industrial capacity utilization rates	January-March 1994
2	Crude oil and natural gas	March 1994
3	Trusteed pension funds	Fourth quarter 1993
3	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	First quarter 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 30, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

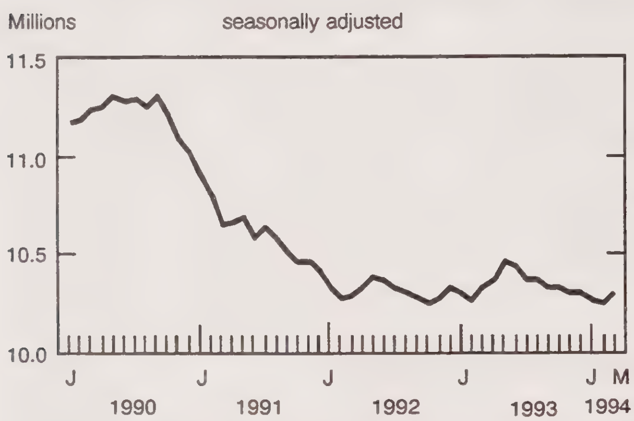
MAJOR RELEASE

Employment, earnings and hours

March 1994 (preliminary)

After a trend of small declines in the previous nine months, seasonally adjusted payroll employment rose 0.6% to 10,234,000 in March. Increased employment in transportation, communications and other utilities, wholesale trade, manufacturing, and construction were partly offset by employment declines in accommodation, food and beverage services and in finance, insurance and real estate.

SEPH employment industrial aggregate



Change in employment levels from February 1994 to March 1994

Transportation, communications and other utilities	+23,000
Wholesale trade	+8,000
Manufacturing	+7,000
Construction	+4,000
Finance, insurance and real estate	-6,000
Accommodation, food and beverage services	-19,000

Seasonally adjusted, average weekly earnings growth increased in March, up 1.6% from March 1993. Some strength in earnings growth was recorded in the first three months of 1994, after steady declines throughout 1993. The 1.6% growth in March was almost the same as the average growth during 1993. Earnings growth remained well below the peak of 6.4% reached in September 1989.

Note to users

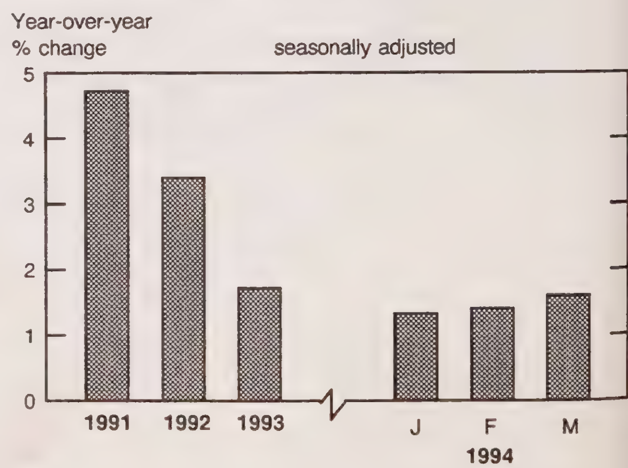
This month's release of employment, earnings and hours is based on a sample survey of establishments and, for the first time, a sample of administrative records. The administrative records representing small firms are obtained from Revenue Canada's monthly payroll deduction remittance forms. Use of this new administrative data has resulted in higher estimated levels of payroll employment and in slightly lower levels of average earnings. To minimize inconvenience to users, historical estimates have been revised to be consistent with the new levels.

The new administrative data also yield estimates of employment for new businesses that have not yet been classified by industry and introduced to the survey frame. For March, the estimate of employment for unclassified businesses was 63,800, it is included in the industrial aggregate total.

Also for this release, more detailed industrial series (seasonally adjusted) are available for employment and average weekly earnings for the provinces and territories.

The year-over-year growth in seasonally adjusted earnings was due in part to an increased number of average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour. For all industries, average weekly hours of employees paid by the hour rose 1.2% to 30.9 hours, while average hourly earnings were virtually unchanged. Average weekly hours were at their highest level since December 1990. The increase in hours was particularly evident in wholesale and retail trade and in manufacturing.

Average weekly earnings



Industry summaries

Trucking industry employed more workers

Employment in transportation, communications and other utilities grew for the third consecutive month, reaching a level of 857,000 in March. The increase in March was concentrated in the transportation industries related to truck and water transport and in services incidental to transportation. Ontario and Quebec reported substantial growth in truck transport.

Employment and earnings rose for wholesalers

Wholesalers employed more paid workers in March (+1.4%) after modest declines in the two previous months. This pattern was similar to wholesale sales figures, which also increased in March after two months of weakness. Drug and tobacco, food, other machinery, equipment and supplies and—to a lesser extent—motor vehicle wholesalers accounted for the increased employment levels in March. The March employment growth was centred in British Columbia and Ontario.

Wholesalers' average weekly earnings rose 3.8% from March 1993, to $609.17 in March 1994. Increased hours worked by employees paid by the hour, higher commissions for commissioned employees, and increased earnings for salaried employees all contributed to the growth. The growth in earnings was widespread across industries, including those that reported substantial employment growth.

Retailers worked longer hours

The number of paid employees in retail trade industries rose slightly for the second consecutive month. The increase, while small, brought employment levels back to their December 1993 levels. Although the growth in retail sales since November 1993 has been slow to translate into increased employment levels, it has resulted in increased hours. Average weekly hours have shown an increasing trend, particularly during the six previous months. Despite the two recent monthly advances, employment levels were down by 20,000 from October 1993.

Average weekly earnings rose 2.9% in March from the previous month, the second substantial monthly increase in three months. The increase was widespread and largely attributable to more hours of paid work, as the average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were unchanged.

Automotive dealers reported both higher employment and higher average weekly earnings in March. An increase in automotive merchants' sales resulted in higher commissions and, to a lesser extent, in employment growth.

More retail trade employees were reported in most provinces in March. The notable exceptions were Ontario and British Columbia, which both reported seasonally adjusted declines of 2.0%.

Transportation equipment manufacturers expanded employment

Manufacturers increased employment levels in March, offsetting the decline in February. Manufacturing employment has generally remained at 1,602,000 for the latest six months. Transportation equipment, other machinery and equipment, and textile products manufacturers were the main contributors to the employment growth. Transportation equipment industries also increased average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour, to 42.2 hours in March. Exports of automotive products and shipments of cars both grew in March, indicating increased production in the industry.

Employers in accommodation, food and beverage services cut back employment

Employers in accommodation, food and beverage services cut back employment in March after two months when payroll employment level was virtually unchanged. Employment losses in Ontario (-22,000) and Quebec (-3,000) were only partly offset by increases in Alberta (+4,000) and Nova Scotia (+3,000)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by custom tabulation.

For further information on this release or on how the new administrative data has affected the survey's variables and industries, contact Howard Krebs or Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Average weekly earnings*

Industry group, Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	February 1994 r	March 1994 p	March 1993	February 1994 to March 1994	March 1993 to March 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	dollars			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**561.54**	**564.06**	**555.32**	**0.4**	**1.6**
Logging and forestry	714.19	698.28	708.50	-2.2	-1.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	930.16	964.45	952.65	3.7	1.2
Manufacturing	681.83	686.90	667.09	0.7	3.0
Construction	636.00	650.41	641.17	2.3	1.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	708.63	700.75	703.80	-1.1	-0.4
Trade	410.48	421.03	408.10	2.6	3.2
Wholesale trade	600.80	609.17	586.96	1.4	3.8
Retail trade	328.06	337.65	328.80	2.9	2.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	656.55	646.11	618.20	-1.6	4.5
Business services	587.58	587.18	585.93	-0.1	0.2
Education-related services	673.49	675.17	673.68	0.2	0.2
Health and social services	499.26	504.51	495.73	1.1	1.8
Accommodation, food and beverage services	221.33	222.47	217.43	0.5	2.3
Public administration	745.12	746.65	739.98	0.2	0.9
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	530.81	533.09	519.91	0.4	2.5
Prince Edward Island	464.29	461.33	453.70	-0.6	1.7
Nova Scotia	497.65	496.51	494.18	-0.2	0.5
New Brunswick	507.36	498.05	500.33	-1.8	-0.5
Quebec	537.55	541.60	538.63	0.8	0.6
Ontario	597.36	601.61	587.15	0.7	2.5
Manitoba	493.58	497.17	489.84	0.7	1.5
Saskatchewan	474.80	481.80	471.27	1.5	2.2
Alberta	548.89	545.00	552.31	-0.7	-1.3
British Columbia	568.91	571.38	552.80	0.4	3.4
Yukon	685.58	706.95	685.46	3.1	3.1
Northwest Territories	694.57	714.32	716.08	2.8	-0.2

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	January 1994	February 1994 r	March 1994 p	January 1994 to February 1994	February 1994 to March 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	thousands			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,185**	**10,172**	**10,234**	**-0.1**	**0.6**
Logging and forestry	64	64	65	0.0	1.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	123	125	125	1.6	0.0
Manufacturing	1,603	1,595	1,602	-0.5	0.4
Construction	408	404	408	-1.0	1.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	831	834	857	0.4	2.8
Trade	1,926	1,924	1,931	-0.1	0.4
Wholesale trade	589	584	592	-0.8	1.4
Retail trade	1,333	1,336	1,337	0.2	0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	649	652	646	0.5	-0.9
Business services	539	543	540	0.7	-0.6
Education-related services	920	930	923	1.1	-0.8
Health and social services	1,141	1,144	1,146	0.3	0.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	738	738	719	0.0	-2.6
Public administration	713	710	706	-0.4	-0.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	142	143	144	0.7	0.7
Prince Edward Island	39	39	39	0.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	281	278	287	-1.1	3.2
New Brunswick	232	232	233	0.0	0.4
Quebec	2,498	2,486	2,505	-0.5	0.8
Ontario	3,990	4,020	4,029	0.8	0.2
Manitoba	382	384	388	0.5	1.0
Saskatchewan	304	305	297	0.3	-2.6
Alberta	1,008	1,017	1,045	0.9	2.8
British Columbia	1,310	1,301	1,294	-0.7	-0.5
Yukon	12	11	11	-8.3	0.0
Northwest Territories	21	21	21	0.0	0.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sales of refined petroleum products

April 1994 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6 112 200 cubic metres in April, down 0.1% from April 1993. Decreased demand for heavy fuel oil by some electric utilities was a factor in the overall decrease. Sales of heavy fuel oil were down 15.0% from April 1993. Other major products contributing to this decrease were sales of aviation turbo fuels (-4.4%) and motor gasoline (-1.6%).

At the end of April 1994, year-to-date sales for all refined products were up 3.2% from the same period in 1993. During the first four months of 1994, sales for five of the seven major product groups increased from the same period in 1993. Sales of diesel fuel, at 5 393 900 cubic metres for this four-month period, were up 14.2% from 1993. Increased gas-well drilling activity has played a part in the higher level of diesel fuel oil sales.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total, all products	**6 112.2**	**-0.1**
Motor gasoline	2 629.7	-1.6
Diesel fuel oil	1 280.8	6.7
Light fuel oil	444.6	3.8
Heavy fuel oil	529.7	-15.0
Aviation turbo fuels	319.0	-4.4
Petrochemical feedstocks1	316.3	16.8
All other refined products	592.1	0.03
	January to April 1994	January-April 1993 to January-April 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total, all products	**26 446.1**	**3.2**
Motor gasoline	10 693.9	3.6
Diesel fuel oil	5 393.9	14.2
Light fuel oil	3 175.0	5.0
Heavy fuel oil	2 395.8	-11.8
Aviation turbo fuels	1 374.1	2.6
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	1 231.4	1.1
All other refined products	2 182.0	-4.8

[1] *Materials produced by refineries and used as input by the petrochemical industry.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The April 1994 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, $20/$200) will be available the third week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Film and video production and motion picture post-production surveys

1992-93

Production revenues improved slightly in 1992-93 after declining for two years in a row. Production revenues increased 4% from 1991-92, to $586 million. This mainly resulted from a 45% increase in the sales of film and video productions to the conventional television market. Revenue from the theatrical market dropped 57% to $3.7 million. As revenue from the non-theatrical sector shrank 6% to just under $250 million, revenue from productions for advertisement gained 8% from 1991-92.

Production revenue received from foreign clients also expanded. Total sales of film and video productions to foreign clients reached $132 million in 1992-93, 49% higher than in the previous year. Foreign sources represented 23% of total production revenues, up from 14% in 1991-92. Production revenue from domestic sales dropped 9% from 1991-92, to $454 million.

Television productions, home videos and educational videos continued to increase in number. But the production of theatrical features and music videos declined in number. The number of television commercials produced in 1992-93 remained unchanged from the previous year at 3,900 commercials.

Overall, the total number of film and video productions dropped 17% from 1991-92, to 16,412 in 1992-93.

Operating revenues in the motion picture laboratory and post-production services sector increased 8% to $309 million, despite a decrease in the number of firms to 160 in 1992-93, from 173 in 1990-91.

Preliminary data from the 1992-93 annual film, video and audio-visual production survey and from the motion picture laboratory operation services survey are now available.

Culture statistics: film and video, 1992-93 (87-204, $24) will be available this fall. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Fidelis Ifedi (613-951-1569), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

April 1994

Field work and seeding progress in Canada were hampered by unseasonable weather conditions that prevailed during April. Last fall, the amount of field work normally completed by winter was limited by weather, and some harvesting of the 1993 crop resumed this spring. By the end of April, seeding remained spotty while field work was focussed on soil preparation.

Transportation problems continued to limit grain movements, although unloads at terminal elevators generally increased during April.

New crop seeding intentions, daily weather reports and seeding progress influenced the grain markets. (The 1994 seeding intentions report was released on April 28.) Canola futures made substantial gains over the month, supported by a record domestic crush, good export demand, transportation problems, and concerns about remaining stocks. Canola prices have been strong, despite a record 1993 crop and forecasts of a record 1994 crop.

The March 1994 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445), Agriculture Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder

April 1994

Production of process cheese in April totalled 6 056 175 kilograms, down 12.3% from March 1994 but up 39.9% from April 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of April 1994 totalled 21 866 960 kilograms, down from 24 832 065 the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in April totalled 280 127 kilograms, down 7.8% from March 1994 but up 0.5% from April 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of April 1994 totalled 1 139 541 kilograms, compared with 1 538 997 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The April 1994 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of office furniture products

First quarter 1994

For the quarter ended March 31, 1994, shipments of office furniture products totalled $186.9 million, up 8.9% from $171.7 million in first quarter of 1993.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the first quarter of 1994 are now available. Data for province of destination and export data are available.

The March 1994 issue of *Shipments of office furniture products* (35-006, $8/$32) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Average prices of selected farm inputs, April 1994.
Catalogue number 62-012
(Canada: \$8/\$48; United States: US\$10/US\$58; other countries: US\$12/US\$68).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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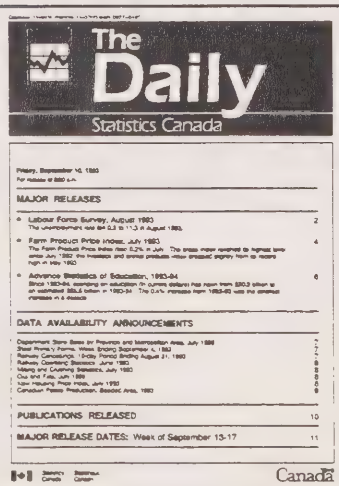
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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
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Tuesday, May 31, 1994
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

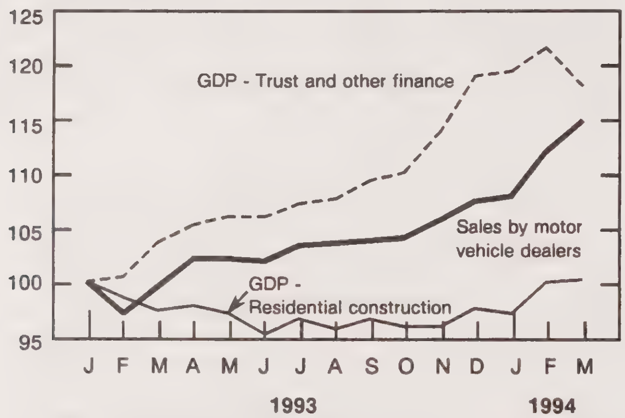
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry
March 1994

Monthly overview

The economy grew at a faster pace in March despite the first upturn in interest rates since late 1992. Growth in gross domestic product at factor cost accelerated to 0.5% after averaging 0.1% in January and February.

Impact of interest rates

Index (January 1993 = 100), $ constant



The impact of higher interest rates has so far been confined to the finance, insurance, and real estate industry, where output slumped 0.8%. However, this decline was more than offset by gains elsewhere in services, and overall **services output** rose 0.3%, slightly slower than a 0.5% advance in February.

Goods production jumped 0.8% after dropping in two of the three previous months. Temporary plant closures, disruptions in transportation services, and cold weather had, on balance, restrained output earlier in the year. By March, however, most of these special factors passed and output rebounded.

Services-producing industries

The weakness in the finance sector was mainly due to securities brokers and mutual funds, whose activities were severely curtailed by rising interest rates in Canada and the United States. The slump in the financial sector was more than offset, however, by renewed growth in transportation and storage services, in wholesale trade, and by retailers—who enjoyed another banner month.

The drop in **finance, insurance and real estate services** was its first decline since January 1993. Higher interest rates eroded the value of bond and stock funds, slowing considerably the advance in assets and management fees. In addition, sales by mutual funds fell sharply and redemptions were substantial for a second consecutive month. Securities brokers also suffered as new bond and stock issues tumbled with the overall markets. But these declines were partially offset by higher real estate activities, which strengthened despite a surge in mortgage rates.

Transportation and storage services jumped 4.1%, led by a 4.9% increase in transportation services. The gain more than offset losses in the two previous months due to weather and labour-related disruptions in rail and water transport. Rail transport soared 15.6%, reflecting large increases in most goods transported. Carloadings of wheat were particularly strong, but transportation of coal, motor vehicles, and lumber also advanced substantially. Water and truck transport contributed to the overall growth.

Wholesalers reported a 2.0% gain in sales in March after a slump in January and February. Higher sales were recorded by eight of 11 trade groups. But sales of machinery and equipment accounted for almost half of the advance. Imports and exports of machinery were strong for a second consecutive month.

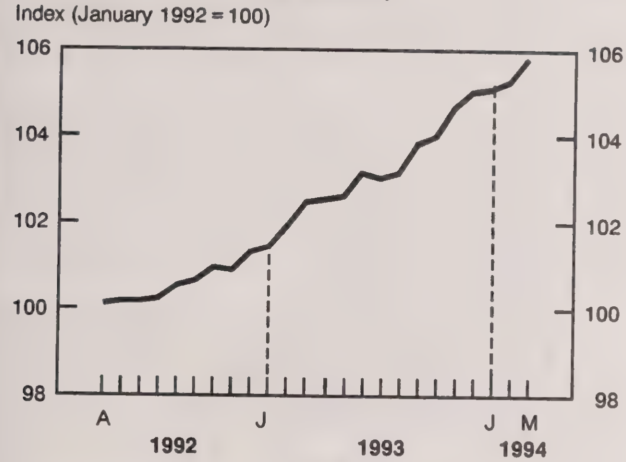
Retailers enjoyed another robust month as sales rose a further 1.5% in March. Spending in retail stores gained an average 1.2% a month in the four months through March. Motor vehicle dealers led the gain in March as still-low interest rates and an ageing fleet helped spark sales. Retailers of food, drugs, and clothing also recorded higher sales.

Forced holidays in most Ontario school boards led a 1.3% decline in **educational services.**

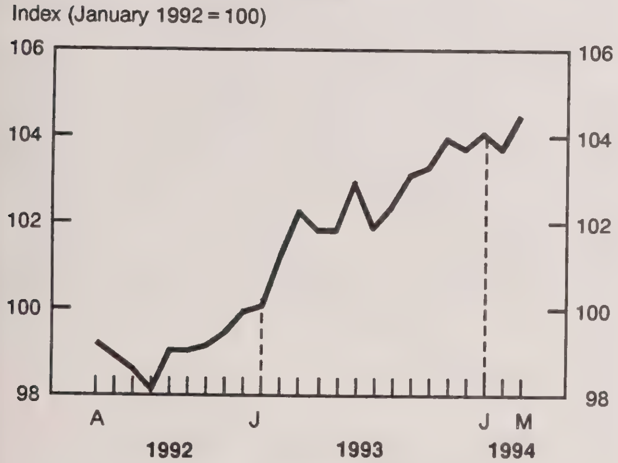
Gross domestic product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

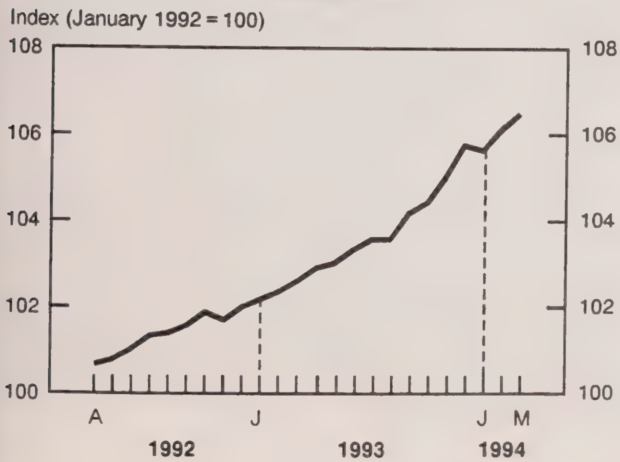
Total economy



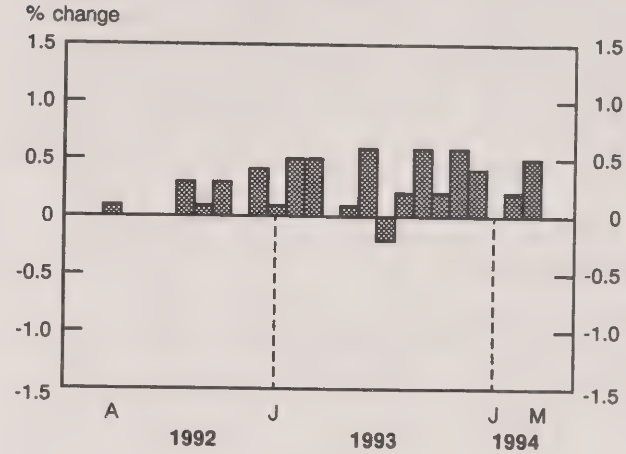
Goods



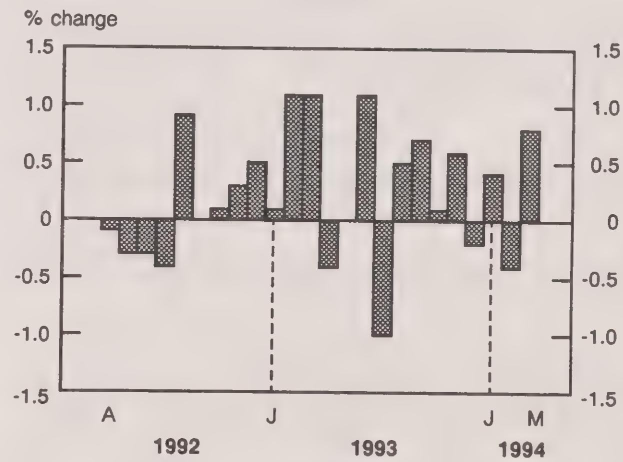
Services



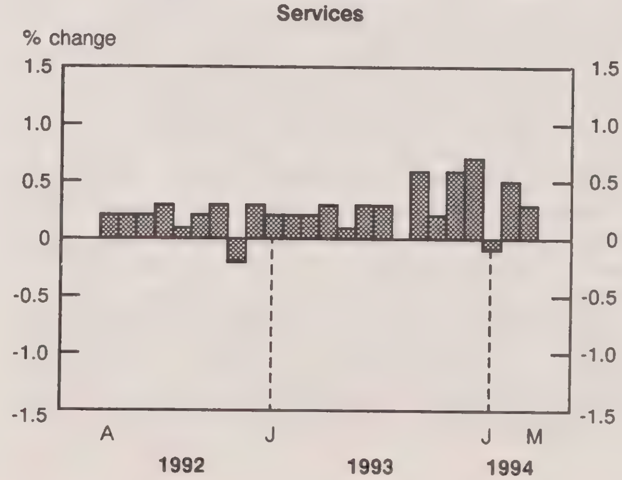
Total economy



Goods



Services

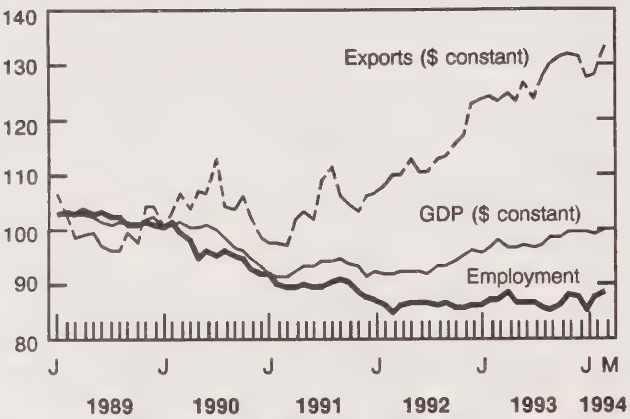


Goods-producing industries

Higher production by manufacturers accounted for 70.0% of the gain in the goods sector. Mining production also advanced substantially, its first gain in several months, while smaller increases were recorded in agriculture and forestry. Output of utilities receded to near-normal levels after surging with the cold weather early in the year. Construction activity was unchanged from February.

Manufacturing

Index (January 1990 = 100)



Production in **manufacturing** rose 1.1% in March, more than offsetting losses in the two previous months. Despite the slump in January and February, manufacturers have boosted production by 0.5% a month on average since last August, while employment has advanced by 0.3% a month.

Exports have contributed substantially to the growth of several manufacturing industries over the last two years. Transportation equipment and the wood industry benefited the most. Advances in primary metals, fabricated metal products, machinery, and electrical and electronic equipment have been closely linked to exports. Despite the help from exports, manufacturing output in March was still 2.8% lower than its pre-recession peak in February 1989.

Exports of lumber, pulp and paper, and electronic machinery helped spur production in March. Manufacturers of wood (+3.1%), paper and allied products (+1.8%), primary metals (+1.8%), and electronic goods (+1.5%) contributed most to the gain in manufacturing output. Seventeen of 21 major groups recorded higher output in March.

The gain in primary metals was concentrated in non-ferrous smelting and refining, where activity had been curtailed by temporary closures in the two previous months.

Manufacturers of tobacco products contributed to the gain, raising output 19.4% after cutting back in February just prior to the reduction in tobacco taxes by the federal government and by several provincial governments. The average level of production in February and March, however, was only 2.8% higher than in January.

Output in **mining, quarrying, and oil wells** rose 1.8% after declines in the three previous months. Higher production in metal mines excluding gold accounted for almost half of the advance. Production of metals had been curtailed by shutdowns in the first two months of the quarter. The price of non-ferrous metals, which has been low for several years, rose rapidly between December and March.

Construction activity was unchanged in March. Residential construction edged ahead 0.4%, reflecting more construction of single- and double-dwellings. Construction of apartments, which led the growth in residential construction for several months, fell in March. Non-residential construction dropped a further 2.0%, mainly due to continued cutbacks in commercial projects. Activity on industrial projects, which countered the decline in commercial projects during most of 1993, has stalled since December.

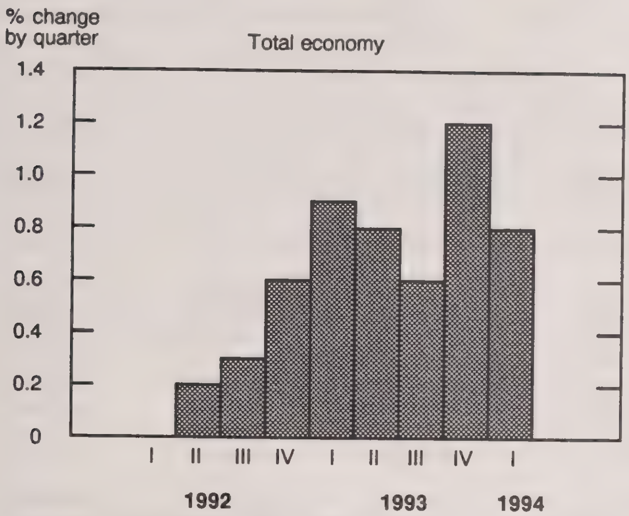
First quarter 1994

Economy-wide, output was 0.8% above its level in the fourth quarter of 1993. Goods production slowed to 0.4% from 1.1% in the fourth quarter, reflecting a much smaller gain by manufacturing. Output of services grew 1.0%, about equal to its pace in the fourth quarter of 1993.

Services-producing industries

The financial group was responsible for most of the advance in services for a second consecutive quarter. A surge in retail trade and sustained growth in communications and community, business and personal services also contributed, and compensated for slower growth in wholesale trade. Declines in education and in transportation and storage services restrained the increase.

Gross domestic product
Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices



Finance, insurance and real estate rose 2.2% after increasing 2.5% in the fourth quarter of 1993. Mutual funds contributed most to the gain. But rising interest rates at the end of the quarter curtailed asset growth, and redemptions rose significantly in February and March. The value of stocks and bonds fell rapidly late in the quarter as interest rates firmed, and new stock and bond issues declined, restraining the growth in securities brokers' activities. Real estate activities rose for a second consecutive quarter, mostly in Quebec, British Columbia and Ontario.

Retailers enjoyed a 3.1% boom in sales, the strongest gain in more than 15 years. Sales by motor vehicle dealers advanced substantially as purchases of models built in North America remained strong for a second consecutive quarter. Retailers of food and automobile parts posted strong gains, as did department stores. But weaker sales of household furniture and clothing restrained the overall growth.

Wholesaling activities rose 0.7% after increases of 2.8% and 3.9% in the two previous quarters. Wholesalers of machinery and equipment posted the largest gain. Sales of food, apparel and household goods declined the most.

Despite a surge in **transportation services** in the last month of the quarter, output of transportation and storage fell 0.7%. The decline was concentrated in rail and water transport. Output of pipelines edged down for a second consecutive quarter as demand on foreign markets continued to weaken.

Education services fell 0.8% as school boards in Ontario and Quebec implemented forced holidays.

Elsewhere in services, communications and community, business and personal services rose 1.8% and 0.4% respectively, marginally faster growth than in the previous quarter.

Goods-producing industries

Leading the gain in the goods sector, output of **utilities** jumped 4.3% due to cold weather in January and February.

Output in **manufacturing** edged up 0.2% after a 2.0% surge in the fourth quarter of 1993. The slowdown was particularly evident in durable goods production, where output slowed to 0.3%, from 3.5% in the previous quarter. Manufacturers of electrical and electronic products led the gain in durable goods; they were helped by strong exports. Production of primary metals and transportation equipment declined 3.0% and 0.7% respectively, due to temporary closures in non-ferrous smelting and refining and in motor vehicle assembly.

Production of non-durable goods rose 0.2% for a third consecutive quarter. Increases in the production of refined petroleum, rubber, and plastic products were mostly offset by a decline in food products.

Construction activity rose 1.0%, compared with a 1.2% rise in the previous quarter. Residential construction increased 2.7% after a 0.2% gain in the fourth quarter of 1993. Advances were recorded in all types of residential construction. But sluggish dwelling starts during the quarter combined with rising interest rates may auger slower growth in the second quarter of 1994.

Output in **mining, quarrying and oil wells** fell 1.7% after dropping 0.7% in the previous quarter. Operations in metal mines excluding gold were curtailed by temporary closures, tumbling 15.8% for a sixth consecutive quarterly decline. Drops in coal production and in drilling activity reinforced the weakness.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The March 1994 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/$140) will be released in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	March 1993	December 1993	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994
	$ millions				
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Total economy	**513,958.0**	**526,940.5**	**527,150.3**	**528,196.3**	**530,829.5**
Goods-producing industries	173,477.6	175,906.6	176,583.5	175,879.3	177,330.3
Services-producing industries	340,480.4	351,033.9	350,566.8	352,317.0	353,499.2
Business sector	**420,823.7**	**434,809.0**	**435,014.0**	**435,862.0**	**438,833.4**
Goods	**172,492.6**	**174,900.7**	**175,591.2**	**174,884.6**	**176,346.4**
Agriculture	11,518.8	11,987.8	12,052.6	11,956.7	12,079.3
Fishing and trapping	804.9	709.5	698.7	686.6	691.5
Logging	3,320.0	3,259.6	3,366.0	3,217.4	3,314.4
Mining	20,925.3	21,547.9	21,362.7	21,316.6	21,693.3
Manufacturing	92,623.4	94,265.9	93,866.0	93,654.4	94,673.4
Construction	27,686.8	27,924.1	27,832.4	27,981.9	27,970.8
Other utility industries	15,613.4	15,205.9	16,412.8	16,071.0	15,923.7
Services	**248,331.1**	**259,908.3**	**259,422.8**	**260,977.4**	**262,487.0**
Transportation and storage	22,310.3	23,201.1	22,846.2	22,444.6	23,375.2
Communications	19,195.7	20,088.1	20,048.9	20,298.5	20,370.4
Wholesale trade	30,929.6	33,656.3	33,296.0	33,101.4	33,757.0
Retail trade	30,592.0	31,413.5	31,770.1	32,182.9	32,650.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	84,691.1	90,050.1	90,421.9	91,143.8	90,412.2
Community, business and personal services	60,612.4	61,499.2	61,039.7	61,806.2	61,921.3
Non-business sector	**93,134.3**	**92,131.5**	**92,136.3**	**92,334.3**	**91,996.1**
Goods	**985.0**	**1,005.9**	**992.3**	**994.7**	**983.9**
Services	**92,149.3**	**91,125.6**	**91,144.0**	**91,339.6**	**91,012.2**
Government services	34,026.2	33,326.2	33,565.9	33,585.1	33,552.8
Community and personal services	54,512.1	54,225.7	54,015.2	54,221.6	53,890.5
Other services	3,611.0	3,573.7	3,562.9	3,532.9	3,568.9
Other aggregations					
Industrial production	130,147.1	132,025.6	132,633.8	132,036.7	133,274.3
Non-durable manufacturing	42,239.4	42,232.7	41,976.5	42,257.6	42,740.5
Durable manufacturing	50,384.0	52,033.2	51,889.5	51,396.8	51,932.9

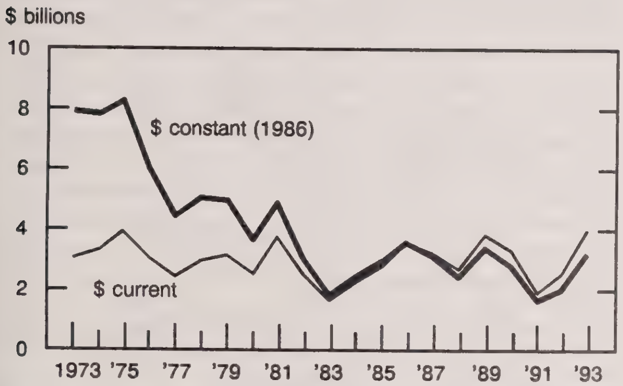
■

Farm income
1993

Total net farm income rose 59%

Total net farm income reached a record $3.9 billion in 1993, up 59% from the revised year-earlier figure of $2.4 billion, and slightly above the peak established in 1989. This was the second consecutive strong increase as total net income has more than doubled from its low 1991 level.

Total net farm income
$ current and $ constant (1986)



The rise in total net income in 1993 resulted from increased receipts from the sale of crops, livestock and animal products and from higher value of inventory change.

In 1993, total receipts reached a record $24.2 billion, 2.3% above the revised $23.7 billion in 1992. Receipts from the sale of crops, livestock and animal products rose by $1.6 billion. A buildup of on-farm crop and livestock inventories caused the value of inventory change to show a net increase of $1.5 billion. Partly offsetting these increases were a $1.0 billion drop in program payments and a $524 million rise in farm operating expenses and depreciation.

A decrease in total rebates, combined with increases in most expenses, resulted in a 2.9% overall gain in total net expenses, to $21.6 billion in 1993.

Note to users

Total net farm income represents the net return to production for the calendar year. Realized net income, calculated by subtracting expenses and depreciation from cash receipts and income-in-kind, is adjusted for value of inventory change (VIC) in order to arrive at total net income.

A positive VIC indicates that products produced during the calendar year had not all been marketed during that year, resulting in higher inventories. A positive VIC approximates the amount that would have been received had the products been sold during the same year when they were produced.

A negative VIC means more products were sold during the calendar year than were produced, resulting in lower inventories. A negative VIC approximates the amount received for products produced in the previous year which must be deducted from the current year's income.

This permits a comparison of the value of production for each year with the expenses incurred in that production.

Revisions

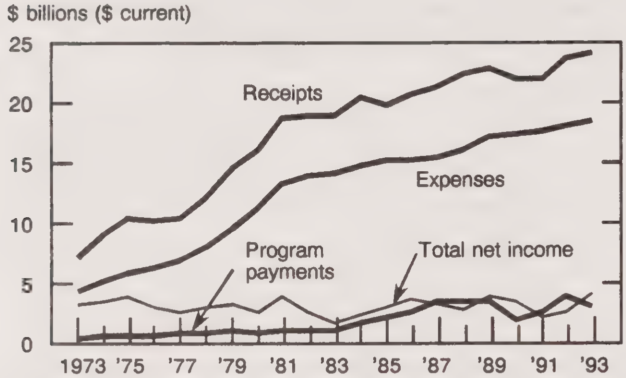
This release includes historical revisions for the period 1971 to 1992. Revisions resulted from improved coverage of the sector and from changes to crop and livestock production and operating expenses because of benchmarking to the 1991 Census of Agriculture. Revisions were also made because of changes in methods and sources. Estimates of receipts, income-in-kind, expenses, depreciation, and value of inventory change have been revised. These revisions resulted in changes to realized and total net income.

Receipts: *revisions resulted from improved coverage of the sector (+$242 million) and from changes to crop and livestock production because of benchmarking to the 1991 Census of Agriculture (+$77 million). Income-in-kind and value of inventory change were revised as part of the same process. Total receipts were revised upward by 1.5% in 1990.*

Expenses: *revisions resulted from changes in methods and sources of estimating expenses and from benchmarking to the 1991 Census of Agriculture. The impact on expenses was +7.3% in 1990. Revisions of methods and sources were made to livestock and poultry purchases, miscellaneous expenses, and business insurance. These revisions increased total expenses by $660 million in 1990. Revisions to cash wages and other expenses as a result of benchmarking amounted to +$549 million. Depreciation was also revised because of changes to methods and sources and because the capital value series was benchmarked to the 1991 Census of Agriculture. As a result, depreciation was revised upward by $344 million in 1990.*

Net income: *as a result of improvements in coverage, changes to methods and sources (-$418 million), and revisions to receipts and expenses (-$472 million), income-in-kind (-$4.9 million), depreciation (-$344 million), and value of inventory change (-$1.5 million), total net income was reduced by $1.2 billion in 1990. Realized net income, which does not account for value of inventory change, was reduced by the same amount.*

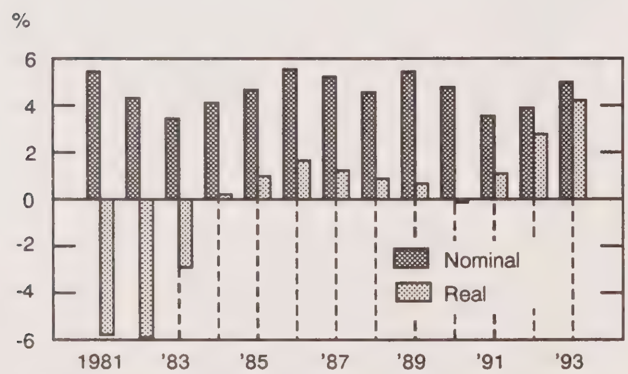
Total net income, receipts, expenses and program payments



In 1993, the nominal rate of return on assets in agriculture was 4.9%. After adjusting for inflation, it stood at 4.2%—a record high for this indicator since it was first published in 1981. The increase in nominal return on assets was due to higher total net income, asset values having increased by 1.5%. The average nominal rate of return for the last 10 years was 4.7%. (The nominal return on assets is calculated by dividing the net income before taxes plus interest expenses by the average annual total assets.)

Rate of return

In nominal and real 1986 terms



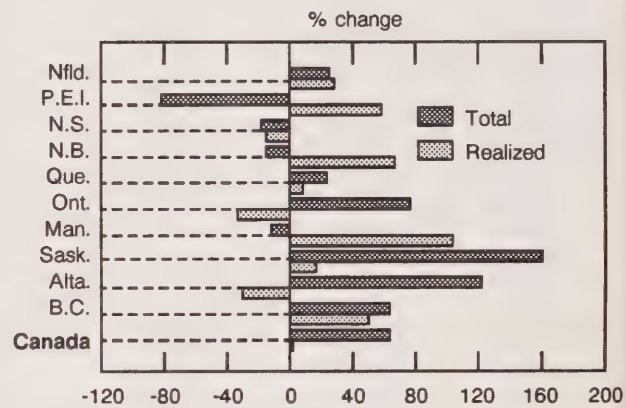
Over the last two decades, net farm income has represented a decreasing share of the total income of farm families.

Disaggregations by size and type of farm show different movements in gross receipts, expenses, net incomes, and the share of farm family income from non-farm sources.

Realized net farm income decreased slightly

Realized net farm income (which differs from total net income in that it excludes the value of inventory change) reached $2.8 billion in 1993, a small decrease (-0.01%) from 1992. Higher crops and livestock receipts were not enough to offset lower government payments and higher operating expenses and depreciation charges.

Changes in realized and total net farm income, 1992 to 1993



Receipts reached a new high

Farm cash receipts reached a record $24.2 billion in 1993, 2.3% above the revised $23.7 billion in 1992. The rise in total receipts resulted mainly from increased cattle, calves, and hogs receipts and higher Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments.

Livestock and animal products receipts reached a record $12.3 billion in 1993, 8.6% above the previous record of $11.3 billion achieved a year earlier. The increase was largely due to higher cattle, calves and hogs receipts. **Crops receipts** totalled $9.2 billion in 1993, a 7.1% rise from $8.6 billion in 1992. Higher CWB payments, canola, soybean and potato receipts contributed to the increase. **Program payments** fell from $3.8 billion in 1992 to $2.8 billion in 1993, with all programs except crop insurance registering declines.

Of the six provinces reporting higher farm cash receipts, Manitoba (+10%) and British Columbia (+7.6%) recorded the largest gains. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario each registered declines of 2% or less.

Operating expenses and depreciation rose again

Gross farm expenses and depreciation charges for 1993 rose 2.8% to a record $21.9 billion. A decrease in total rebates, combined with increases in most expenses, resulted in a 2.9% overall gain in total net expenses, to $21.6 billion.

Operating expenses rose as a result of increases in most items, which offset decreases in interest expenses and stabilization premiums. Significant increases were reported for livestock and poultry purchases, cash wages, fuel for machinery, and crop insurance premiums. **Depreciation** of both buildings and machinery rose. **Direct rebates** to farmers (which help reduce production costs) fell 4.6% from 1992, a result of decreases in all rebates except cash wages and fuel for machinery.

Seven of the 10 provinces reported increases in net operating expenses and depreciation. The largest occurred in Alberta (+6.8%), a result of higher machinery fuel and livestock purchase expenses. Changes in the other provinces ranged from -4.5% in Newfoundland to +2.6% in Ontario.

Provincial income situation

Although **total net farm income** in Saskatchewan more than doubled to $900 million, the year-earlier $345 million was the lowest since 1988, when crop production was severely reduced by drought. Sharp increases in net income were also observed in Alberta (+122%), Ontario (+76%), and British Columbia (+70%) due to higher inventories of grains, oilseeds and cattle. Prince Edward Island (-82%), Nova Scotia (-18%) and New Brunswick (-15%) experienced declines, largely a result of lower potato inventories. Manitoba showed a decrease of 12% due to lower inventories of grains, oilseeds, and potatoes. The lower inventories resulted from reduced production due to cold wet weather during the 1993 growing season.

Realized net farm income increased in six of the 10 provinces. Manitoba (+103%), New Brunswick (+66%), Prince Edward Island (+59%) and British Columbia (+55%) showed the largest gains, mainly due to higher farm cash receipts. Decreases were reported for Ontario (-33%), Alberta (-30%), Nova Scotia (-15%), and Quebec (-4%), resulting from a combination of lower receipts and higher expenses.

Value of inventory change

The value of inventory change in 1993 was $1.1 billion, up from the year-earlier -$411 million, a net increase of $1.5 billion. The increase was largely due to higher inventories of grains, oilseeds and cattle (see Note to users).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 171, 172, 208-215, 225, 244, 255, 263-272, 3571-3581 and 3593-3603.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (10-603E, issue 94-001, $25/$50) will be released in late June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Liz Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. □

Net farm income

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	**Canada**
						$ millions					
1992											
Total cash receipts	64	227	316	266	3,927	6,047	2,151	4,375	4,905	1,407	**23,686**
Operating expenses after rebates	53	190	246	209	2,933	4,694	1,703	3,236	3,643	1,109	**18,016**
Net cash income	11	37	70	57	994	1,353	448	1,139	1,262	299	**5,669**
Income in kind	0	3	4	3	62	57	13	18	22	8	**189**
Depreciation charges	4	23	35	26	347	743	275	714	720	138	**3,026**
Realized net income	8	16	38	34	709	666	186	443	564	169	**2,833**
Value of inventory change	0	36	1	18	-20	-309	113	-98	-141	-12	**-411**
Total net income	7	53	39	53	690	357	298	345	423	157	**2,422**
1993											
Total cash receipts	64	239	311	286	3,925	5,954	2,376	4,531	5,028	1,514	**24,227**
Operating expenses after rebates	50	192	246	205	2,959	4,823	1,727	3,304	3,916	1,119	**18,540**
Net cash income	13	46	65	80	966	1,132	650	1,227	1,111	395	**5,686**
Income in kind	0	3	4	4	72	67	15	20	25	9	**220**
Depreciation charges	4	24	37	27	356	754	287	734	743	143	**3,108**
Realized net income	10	26	32	57	682	445	377	514	394	261	**2,798**
Value of inventory change	-1	-17	-1	-12	85	186	-116	387	545	5	**1,061**
Total net income	9	10	32	45	768	631	261	900	938	266	**3,859**

Note: *totals may not add due to rounding.*

■

Farm cash receipts

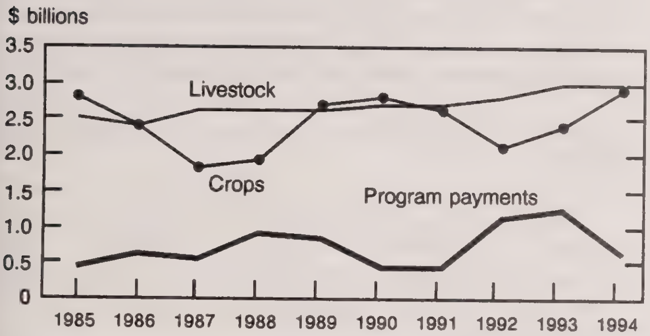
January to March 1994

Farm cash receipts for the first quarter of 1994 were slightly lower (-0.4%) than the record $6.6 billion reported for the first quarter of 1993. Program payments fell to $648 million from $1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1993, a 45% drop. However, a 20% increase in crop receipts, from $2.4 billion to $2.9 billion, and a small 1.1% increase in livestock receipts largely offset the drop in payments.

Note to users

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts, and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Farm cash receipts



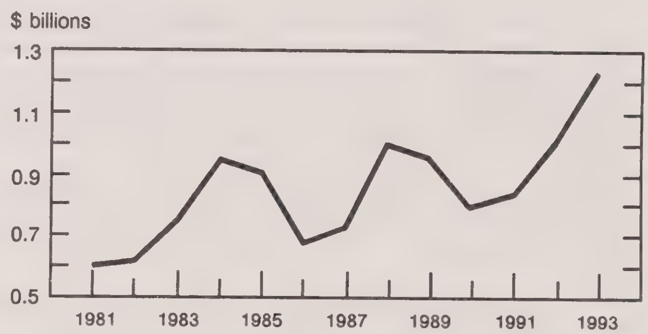
The strong growth in first-quarter crop receipts was led by a near-doubling of canola receipts, which reflected a longer-term trend. Between 1981 and 1993, annual canola receipts doubled from $597 million to $1.2 billion. Production has been spurred by the favourable health properties of canola oil and, more recently, by weak wheat prices. The weak wheat prices have been due to reduced export demand from Russia and China and to further subsidy competition between the United States and the European Community. In 1994, Canadian farmers intend to plant record canola acreage.

Program payments were down sharply

Program payments in the first quarter of 1994 totalled $648 million, a 45% drop from $1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1993. Lower gross revenue insurance plan (GRIP) and crop insurance payments accounted for most of the decrease. Net income stabilization account (NISA), provincial income stabilization and tripartite payments recorded smaller declines.

GRIP payments were $319 million in the first quarter of 1994, substantially below the $636 million in the first quarter of 1993. Payments for the 1993/94 crop year are expected by Agriculture Canada and by Agri-food Canada to be about $700 million, compared with $1.4 billion for the previous crop year. The reduction in payments reflects an expectation of improved market prices for the 1993/94 cereal and oilseed crops, as well as a small decline in the supported level of revenue per acre.

Canola receipts, Canada



Crop insurance payments in the first quarter of 1994 were $203 million, a drop of $161 million from the previous year. This decline resulted from a general improvement in growing and harvesting conditions across the country in 1993, compared to those of 1992.

Crop receipts rose 20%

Crop receipts for the first quarter of 1994 were $2.9 billion, a 20% increase from $2.4 billion in the first quarter of 1993. Record receipts for canola, potatoes, corn and soybeans, along with higher Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, pushed crop receipts to their highest level since 1981.

Canola receipts in the first quarter of 1994 were $453 million, almost double the previous year's $237 million. Farmers' deliveries rose 61% as strong export demand and record domestic crush from the 1993 crop continued. Quarterly prices averaged above $300 per tonne for the first time since the end of 1988. Potato receipts increased 70% to $136 million as last year's lower harvests in Canada and the United States drove up prices. Corn and soybean receipts increased 44% and 36% respectively. Higher prices reflected tighter supplies in the United States due to last summer's flooding, while deliveries in Eastern Canada increased after improved growing conditions in 1993.

CWB payments in the first quarter of 1994 reached $610 million, compared with $454 million a year earlier. Farmers received final payments of $543 million for their 1992/93 wheat and barley crops, as well as a $53 million adjustment payment for 1993/94 wheat—that was prompted by the global shortage of high-quality wheat. In 1993 final payments for the 1991/92 crops were $431 million, while adjustment payments were $18 million.

Livestock receipts rose slightly

Livestock and animal product receipts for the first quarter were $3.0 billion, slightly higher (+1.1%) than the record level in the first quarter at 1993. Increases in receipts for all categories of livestock and products, particularly hogs and dairy, offset a drop in cattle receipts.

For January to March 1994, hog receipts reached a record $568 million, 14% higher than the year-earlier $498 million. The increase resulted mainly from a 15% rise in slaughter prices, as marketings remained stable. Prices were supported by lower than expected U.S. marketings due to the cold winter in the Midwest and the lower value of the Canadian dollar.

Dairy receipts for the first quarter of 1994 were $821 million, a 6.6% increase from the first quarter 1993. Prices rose 3.8%, while quantities delivered increased 2.7%. Market sharing quotas have been increased twice since August 1993, because of low butter stocks and reduced milk production in Ontario last summer.

Cattle receipts for the first quarter of 1994 fell 11% to $975 million, from $1.1 billion a year earlier. Exports of live animals were 165 thousand head, about half the previous year's 343 thousand head. This continued a trend that started last fall, when stronger domestic prices related to the expansion of the cattle herd began to reduce international exports.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3571-3581 and 3582-3592.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in *Agriculture economic statistics supplement* (10-603E, issue 94-001, $25/$50).

The January-March 1994 issue of *Farm cash receipts* (21-001, $13/$50) will be available the first week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Gwen Cromwell (613-951-2439), Agriculture Division.

Total cash receipts from farming operations

	First quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	First quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994
	$ millions		% change
Canada	**6,594.6**	**6,567.3**	**-0.4**
Newfoundland	16.7	14.6	-12.3
Prince Edward Island	51.1	80.9	58.1
Nova Scotia	67.6	71.0	5.0
New Brunswick	59.5	71.9	20.8
Quebec	855.3	986.3	15.3
Ontario	1,421.8	1,414.1	-0.5
Manitoba	717.1	694.4	-3.2
Saskatchewan	1,533.6	1,375.1	-10.3
Alberta	1,515.4	1,518.9	0.2
British Columbia	356.5	340.2	-4.6

***Note**: totals may not add due to rounding.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Direct program payments in agriculture
1993

Direct payments received by farmers in 1993 totalled a net $2.2 billion, a 31% decrease from the year-earlier $3.2 billion. Payments to producers fell $1.0 billion, premiums paid dropped $77 million, and rebates received declined $11 million.

The direct program payments series includes data on gross payments, producer-paid premiums, rebates, and net payments by program and province.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (10-603E, issue 94-001, $25/$50) will be released in late June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Elizabeth Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm capital value
July 1, 1981-1993

Farm capital values for 1993 and intercensal revisions for the years 1981 to 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 249-259 and 5631.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (10-603E, issue 94-001, $25/$50) will be released in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Elizabeth Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Balance sheet of the agricultural sector
December 31, 1981-1993

Provincial and national balance sheets for the years 1981 to 1993 are now available.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (10-603E, issue 94-001, $25/$50) will be released in late June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Elizabeth Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Agriculture production account
1981-1993

Provincial and national agricultural production accounts for the years 1981 to 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3380-3390.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (10-603E, issue 94-001, $25/$50) will be released in late June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Elizabeth Leckie (613-951-2448) or Anne-Marie Bridger (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm debt outstanding
December 31, 1993

Farm debt totalled $22.7 billion at December 31, 1993, a 4% decrease from $23.6 billion in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agricultural economic statistics supplement (10-603E, issue 94-001, $25/$50) will be released in late June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Elizabeth Leckie (613-951-2448) or Patricia Dow (613-951-0373), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm business cash flow summary
1981-1993

Provincial and national cash flow summaries for farm businesses for the years 1981 to 1993 are now available.

Agricultural economic statistics supplement (10-603E, issue 94-001, $25/$50) will be released in late June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Elizabeth Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Rigid insulating board
April 1994

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4,134 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in April 1994, a 39.4% increase from 2,966r (revised) thousand square metres in April 1993.

For January to April 1994, shipments totalled 10,947 thousand square metres, a 9.9% increase from 9,957r thousand square metres in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The April 1994 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Electric power statistics
March 1994

Net generation of electricity for March 1994 increased to 49 017 gigawatt hours (GW.h), up 4.4% from March 1993. Exports increased 82.2% to 4 549 GW.h, but imports decreased from 825 GW.h to 217 GW.h.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro 30 283 GW.h (+4.5%), nuclear 9 649 GW.h (+37.8%), and thermal conventional 9 084 GW.h (-17.2%)

Year-to-date net generation at the end of March 1994 totalled 153 331 GW.h, up 5.5% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (12 174 GW.h), rose 60.4%, but year-to-date imports (1 008 GW.h), declined 45.7% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The March 1994 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $11/$110) will be available the first week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics
March 1994

Coal production totalled 6 402 kilotonnes in March 1994, up 4.7% from March 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of March 1994, stood at 17 969 kilotonnes, up 3.3% from the previous year.

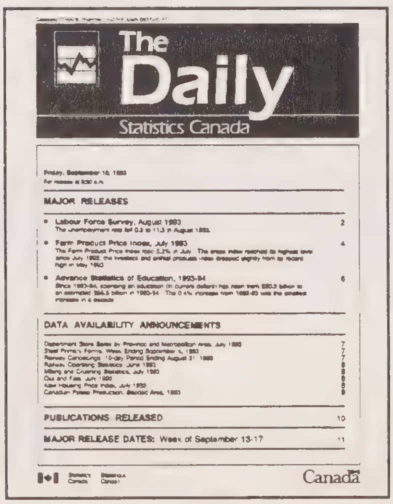
Exports in March rose to 2 789 kilotonnes, up 25.1% from March 1993; imports increased 115.1% to 104 kilotonnes. For January to March 1994, exports totalled 6 847 kilotonnes, 19.3% above last year.

Coke production in March 1994 increased to 318 kilotonnes, up 0.8% from March 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The March 1994 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the first week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■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Canada

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, March 1994.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $14/$138; United States: US$17/US$166; other countries: US$20/US$194).

Livestock statistics updates, May 1994.
Catalogue number 23-603EU
(Canada: $36/$144; United States: US$43.20/US$173; other countries: US$50.40/US$202).

Construction type plywood, March 1994.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, March 1994.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, March 1994.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, April 1994.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Aviation service bulletin, May 1994, vol. 26, no. 5.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $10/$99; United States: US$12/US$119; other countries: US$14/US$139).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: June 1994

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
June		
2	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 1994
	Crude oil and natural gas	March 1994 (preliminary)
3	Trusteed pension funds	Fourth quarter 1993
6	Building permits	April 1994
7	Short-term expectations survey	
8	Human activity and the environment	1994
9	New motor vehicle sales	April 1994
	Help-wanted index	May 1994
10	Labour force survey	May 1994
	Income and expenditure accounts	First quarter 1994
	Balance of international payments	First quarter 1994
	Financial flow accounts	First quarter 1994
13	New housing price index	April 1994
	Trends in criminal victimization	1988-1993
14	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 1994
16	Composite index	May 1994
17	Consumer price index	May 1994
	Sales of natural gas	April 1994 (preliminary)
20	Retail trade	April 1994
21	Canadian international trade	April 1994
	Wholesale trade	April 1994
22	Labour force income profiles	1992
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 1994
	Health reports: cardio-vascular diseases	
28	Monthly survey of manufacturing	April 1994
	Industrial product price index and raw materials price index	May 1994
	Economic dependency profiles	1992
	Sales of refined petroleum products	May 1994 (preliminary)
29	Employment, earnings and hours	April 1994
	Unemployment insurance statistics	April 1994
	Crude oil and natural gas	April 1994 (preliminary)
30	Field crop reporting series no. 4: preliminary estimates of principal field crop area	
	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	April 1994
	Major release dates	July 1994

Note: Use the command **DATES** to retrieve this schedule from **CANSIM**.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

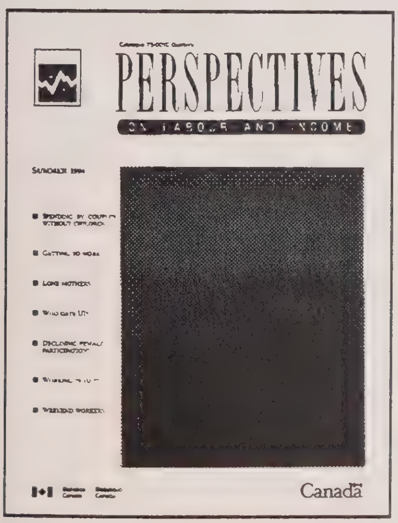
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 1, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Perspectives on labour and income
Summer 1994

The Summer 1994 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Statistics Canada's journal on labour and income topics, features articles on the expenditures of couples without children, the commuting time of Canadian workers, and the employment situation of lone mothers. It also includes a profile of Unemployment insurance beneficiaries, an analysis of the characteristics of full-time paid workers with fixed daytime schedules, a study on weekend workers, and a look at the labour force participation rate of women.

The Summer 1994 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $14/$56) is now available. See "How to order publications". For further information, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Henry Pold (613-951-4608), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: May 1994

MAJOR RELEASE

Declining female labour force participation

In 1991, for the first time in nearly four decades, the participation rate of women in the labour force reversed its previous course and began to decline. This drop, however small or brief it may prove to be, breaks one of the longest and most important trends in the Canadian labour market.

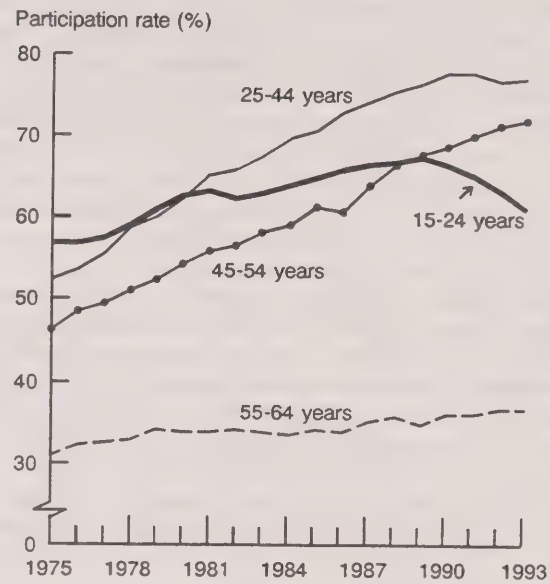
These decades saw the overall female participation rate peak at 58.4% by 1990. In 1991, it declined to 58.2% and by 1993, it had fallen further to 57.5%.

Starting just before the recent recession, the decline was most pronounced and persistent for 15 to 24 year-olds. In the course of the recession there was also a very temporary and modest decline for 25 to 44 year-olds.

However, for the balance (those 45 and over) increases continued throughout this period.

"Declining female labour force participation", featured in the Summer 1994 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $14/$56), is now available. The article looks at the recent decline in the labour force participation rates of women by age. See "How to Order Publications".

The participation rate of women under 25 has dropped sharply in recent years



Source: Labour force survey.

For further information, contact Penny Basset (613-951-1906), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Government expenditures on culture
1992-93

In 1992-93, the federal government spent $2.9 billion on culture, almost unchanged since 1989-90. Over this period, spending on broadcasting showed an increase of nearly 6% to $1.5 billion. Literary arts experienced the largest decline in federal spending (-30%), largely because of the reductions in postal subsidy for books, periodicals and newspapers. Federal support for the performing arts also dropped 9% from 1989-90 to $111 million in 1992-93.

Provincial and territorial spending on culture, at about $2 billion, was up 2% from the previous year. Multiculturalism showed a significant increase of 27% to $45.3 million in provincial and territorial spending. Provincial and territorial governments spent 8% more on heritage activities than in the previous year, to a total of $471.5 million in 1992-93. Spending on broadcasting, however, dropped 5% to $208.7 million.

Municipal governments spent about $1.4 billion on culture, an increase of 8% from the previous year. Municipal funding for the performing arts almost doubled to $65.9 million in 1992.

Data from the 1992-93 annual *Surveys of federal, provincial/territorial, and municipal governments expenditures on culture* are now available. Detailed information on expenditures by level of government, type of expenditure, function and province can be obtained, on a cost recovery basis.

For further information on this release, contact N. Verma (613-951-6863), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Motion picture theatres and film distribution surveys
1992-93

Today, fewer theatres are catering to a slightly larger number of Canadian movie goers. From 1991-92 to 1992-93, the number of regular theatres dropped 3.5% while paid admissions rose 3.5%. In contrast, paid admissions to drive-ins fell 16.0% and the number of drive-ins dropped 14.6%.

Home entertainment continues to be the revenue generating sector for the distribution of film, video and audio-visual products. It accounts for 68% of the total distribution revenue. Distribution of home video products is the growing market of the home entertainment sector. In 1992-93, this market made up 30% of the total revenue from the home entertainment sector, while in 1991-92 it accounted for 20% of the total revenue. At the same time, market share of foreign controlled firms distributing to the home entertainment sector fell from 47.6% in 1991-92 to 38.9% in 1992-93.

Preliminary data from the 1992-93 annual motion picture theatres survey and the film, video and audio-visual distribution and videocassette wholesaling survey are now available on a cost recovery basis.

The 1992-93 issue of *Culture statistics: film and video publication* (87-204, $24) will be available in the fall.

For further information on this release, contact Fidel Ifedi (613-951-1569), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Air carrier operations in Canada
April-June 1993

During the second quarter of 1993, the average air fare paid by scheduled passengers on all domestic city-pairs increased 13% from the second quarter of 1992, while the proportion of domestic discount passengers decreased 6 percentage points.

The domestic scheduled market, viewed in terms of passenger-kilometres flown, dropped 12% in the second quarter of 1993 from the second quarter of 1992. This market has experienced negative growth in 14 of 16 quarters since the second quarter of 1989. As a result of the continuing decreases, the actual passenger-kilometre levels reported have become extremely low. For example, the 1993 second quarter level of 4.8 billion was well below the peak for this quarter which was above six billion in 1989 and 1990. However, Wardair's aircraft added greatly to domestic scheduled capacity in those years. PWA Corp. purchased Wardair in early 1989 and began amalgamating Wardair's operations with those of Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL), resulting in capacity decreases. Intair also operated substantial capacity in the domestic scheduled market in 1990, before leaving it in 1991.

The April-June 1993 issue of *Canadian Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $25/$99) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Canadian civil aviation statistics
March 1994

March 1994 represented the first time in the last 19 months that Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (in total) reported an increase in domestic scheduled passenger-kilometres over the same month last year. With increases in both domestic and international operations, the two air carriers improved their passenger load factor (a measure of the fullness of their aircraft) by 2.6 percentage points to 65.4%.

Available on CANSIM: Matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for March 1994 will be published in the June issue of the *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819) 997-6188, Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Asphalt roofing
April 1994

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 111 925 metric bundles in April 1994, a 9.0% decrease from 4 516 338 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to April 1994 shipments were 9 435 715 metric bundles, down 1.6% from 9 586 195 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The April 1994 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products
April 1994

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for April 1994, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 66 556 tonnes in April 1994, down 4.2% from 69 490 tonnes the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The April 1994 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Nursery trades industry
1992 and 1993

Final data for 1992 and preliminary data for 1993 are now available in advance of the printed publication for the Nursery trades industry in Canada. Information is available on industry revenues and expenditures as well as distribution of revenues.

The *Survey of canadian nursery trades industry* (22-203, $26) will be available in July. See "How to order publications.

For further information, contact Zoltan Somogyi (613-951-8718), Agriculture Division. ■

Greenhouse industry
1992

Preliminary data for 1992 are now available for the greenhouse industry in Canada. Information is available on the market structure, the state of demand and the production factors such as area under glass and plastic, gross yearly payroll and total investment in the industry. Data on production of ornamentals and greenhouse vegetables are also available; the vegetable data (production and farm value) are available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1058.

The 1992 issue of *Greenhouse industry* (22-202, $30) will be available in July.

For further information contact Ron Brzezinski, (613-951-3866), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The sugar situation, April 1994.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, April 1994.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Wholesale trade statistics, 1991.
Catalogue number 63-226
(Canada: $37; United States: US$45; other countries: US$52).

Perspectives on labour and income, Summer 1994.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $14/$56; United States: US$17/US$68; other countries: US$20/US$80).

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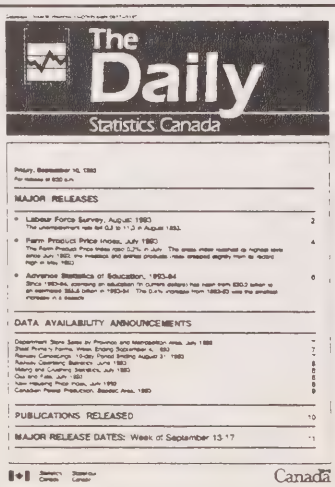
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Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

May 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Agricultural financial statistics	1992	May 2, 1994
Agriculture production account	1981-1993	May 31, 1994
Air carrier fare basis statistics	Third quarter 1993	May 11, 1994
Apartment building construction price indexes	First quarter 1994	May 6, 1994
Asphalt roofing	March 1994	May 3, 1994
Average prices of selected farm inputs	April 1994	May 19, 1994
Balance sheet of the agricultural sector	December 31, 1981-1993	May 31, 1994
Building permits	March 1994	May 4, 1994
Canada's international transactions in securities	March 1994	May 25, 1994
Canadian economic observer	May 1994	May 19, 1994
Cancer statistics	1994	May 16, 1994
Cereals and oilseeds review	April 1994	May 30, 1994
Characteristics of dual-earner families	1992	May 9, 1994
Characteristics of international travellers	1993	May 27, 1994
Cigarette sales and production	April 1994	May 24, 1994
Coal and coke statistics	March 1994	May 31, 1994
Composite index	April 1994	May 17, 1994
Construction plywood	March 1994	May 24, 1994
Construction union wage rate indexes	April 1994	May 20, 1994
Consulting engineers' output price indexes	1989-1993	May 17, 1994
Consumer price index	April 1994	May 18, 1994
Corrugated boxes and wrappers	April 1994	May 19, 1994
Dairy review	March 1994	May 13, 1994
Deliveries of major grains	March 1994	May 11, 1994
Department store sales advance release	April 1994	May 18, 1994
Department store sales by province and metropolitan area	March 1994	May 10, 1994
Direct program payments in agriculture	1993	May 31, 1994
Direct selling in Canada	Fiscal year ended March 31, 1994	May 4, 1994

Index to Data Releases, May 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Education price index: selected inputs, elementary and secondary levels	1971-1992	May 25, 1994
Egg production	March 1994	May 13, 1994
Electric lamps	April 1994	May 19, 1994
Electric power selling price indexes	January-April 1994	May 27, 1994
Electric power statistics	March 1994	May 31, 1994
Electric storage batteries	March 1994	May 11, 1994
Employment, earnings and hours	March 1994	May 30, 1994
Exercise book statistics	1993	May 5, 1994
Export and import price indexes	March 1994	May 19, 1994
Fabricated structural steel price indexes	First quarter 1994	May 13, 1994
Farm business cash flow summary	1981-1993	May 31, 1994
Farm capital	July 1, 1981-1993	May 31, 1994
Farm cash receipts	January-March 1994	May 31, 1994
Farm debt outstanding	December 31, 1993	May 31, 1994
Farm income statistics	1993	May 31, 1994
Farm input price index	First quarter 1994	May 26, 1994
Farm product price index	March 1994	May 10, 1994
Film and video production and motion picture post-production surveys	1992-93	May 30, 1994
Financial and operating statistics of Canada-based shipping companies	1992	May 3, 1994
Gypsum products	March 1994	May 2, 1994
	April 1994	May 24, 1994
Help-wanted index	April 1994	May 5, 1994
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	March 1994	May 6, 1994
Industrial product price index	April 1994	May 27, 1994
Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM	First quarter 1994	May 5, 1994
International travel account	First quarter 1994	May 27, 1994
Labour force survey	April 1994	May 6, 1994
Local governments' long-term debt	April 1994	May 25, 1994
Local governments' short-term debt	March 31, 1994	May 25, 1994
Longitudinal administrative database	1982-1990	May 25, 1994
Machinery and equipment price indexes	First quarter 1994	May 16, 1994
Mineral wool including fibrous-glass insulation	April 1994	May 24, 1994
Monthly survey of manufacturing	March 1994	May 17, 1994
Mushroom production	1993	May 18, 1994
New housing price index	March 1994	May 11, 1994
New motor vehicle sales	March 1994	May 16, 1994
Non-residential building construction price indexes	First quarter 1994	May 3, 1994

Index to Data Releases, May 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Oil pipeline transport	February 1994	May 5, 1994
Oils and fats	March 1994	May 13, 1994
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard	March 1994	May 12, 1994
Passenger bus and urban transit statistics	March 1994	May 12, 1994
Periodical publishing	1992-93	May 18, 1994
Plastic film and bags	First quarter 1994	May 13, 1994
Preliminary statement of Canadian international trade	March 1994	May 19, 1994
Process cheese and instant skim milk powder	March 1994	May 2, 1994
	April 1994	May 30, 1994
Processed fruits and vegetables	March 1994	May 13, 1994
Production and apparent consumption of poultry-meat and eggs	1993 annual	May 20, 1994
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies	March 1994	May 25, 1994
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia	March 1994	May 24, 1994
Profiles of census tracts—part B	1991 Census	May 6, 1994
Provincial economic accounts	1993	May 2, 1994
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	March 1994	May 10, 1994
Quarterly business conditions survey	April 1994	May 3, 1994
Railway carloadings	March 1994	May 13, 1994
	Seven-day period ending April 21, 1994	May 12, 1994
	Nine-day period ending April 30, 1994	May 19, 1994
	Seven-day period ending May 7, 1994	May 24, 1994
	Seven-day period ending May 14, 1994	May 27, 1994
Raw materials price index	April 1994	May 27, 1994
Raw materials price index early estimate	April 1994	May 11, 1994
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	March 1994	May 31, 1994
Restaurants, caterers and taverns	March 1994	May 19, 1994
Retail trade	March 1994	May 19, 1994
Rigid insulating board	March 1994	May 2, 1994
	April 1994	May 31, 1994
Sales natural gas	March 1994	May 20, 1994
Sales of refined petroleum products	March 1994	May 2, 1994
	April 1994	May 30, 1994
Selected financial indexes	April 1994	May 20, 1994
Shipments of office furniture products	First quarter 1994	May 30, 1994
Shipments of rolled steel	March 1994	May 18, 1994
Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products	First quarter 1994	May 4, 1994
Short-term expectations survey		May 3, 1994

Index to Data Releases, May 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Soft drinks	April 1994	May 19, 1994
Steel pipe and tubing	March 1994	May 12, 1994
Steel primary forms	March 1994	May 12, 1994
	Week ending April 30, 1994	May 5, 1994
	Week ending May 7, 1994	May 12, 1994
	Week ending May 14, 1994	May 19, 1994
	Week ending May 21, 1994	May 27, 1994
Steel wire and specified wire products	March 1994	May 6, 1994
Stocks of Canadian grain	March 31, 1994	May 12, 1994
Stocks of frozen meat products	May 1, 1994	May 27, 1994
Stocks of frozen poultry products	May 1, 1994	May 19, 1994
Sugar sales	April 1994	May 9, 1994
Telephone statistics	March 1994	May 18, 1994
Trade patterns: Canada-United States, the manufacturing industries	1989-1992 update	May 18, 1994
Travel between Canada and other countries	March 1994	May 13, 1994
Tuberculosis incidence	1992	May 26, 1994
Unemployment insurance statistics	March 1994	May 25, 1994
Wholesale trade	March 1994	May 20, 1994
Winnipeg family violence court		May 26, 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 2, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

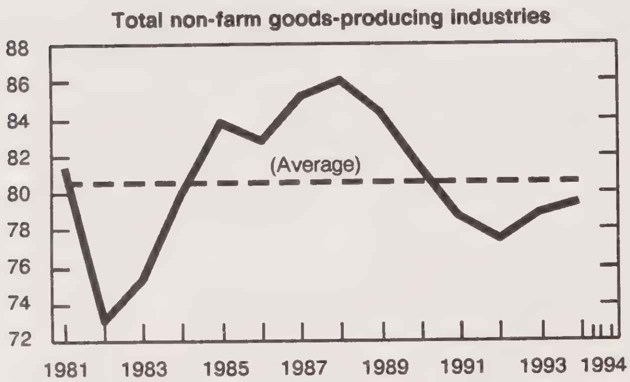
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial capacity utilization rates

First quarter 1994

Capacity utilization in the non-farm goods-producing industries edged up 0.1% in the first quarter to 79.4, maintaining for a second consecutive quarter a level not reached since 1991. However, the first-quarter level was still well below the high of 86.8% recorded in late 1987 and early 1988.

Industrial capacity utilization rates



Capacity utilization in manufacturing industries decreased a slight 0.1%, and was below the average for non-farm goods-producing industries. But the changes experienced in the 22 manufacturing groups were evenly split between increases and decreases.

In durable goods manufacturing, the electrical and electronic products industries showed the largest increase; export demand for office machinery and communications equipment raised the rate by 5.9%. The rate for primary metals declined 3.0% because of reductions in non-ferrous smelting and refining. In machinery industries, capacity utilization fell 2.7% as output declined after a strong performance in the fourth quarter of 1993. Plant shutdowns during the first quarter of 1994 reduced capacity utilization in the transportation equipment industries by 1.9%. Lower levels of non-residential building activity caused a 1.9% decline in capacity utilization in the non-metallic mineral products industries.

Note to users

The capacity utilization rate for an industry is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. The level is only a statistical approximation and should be viewed as such. The degree of pressure exerted on the production facilities of an industry can be assessed by comparing the capacity utilization rate to its long-term average.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, the most notable increase occurred in refined petroleum and coal products (+5.2%). Strong exports caused a 4.6% increase in capacity utilization in the rubber products industries. Capacity utilization rates were higher in the tobacco products (+7.7%) and leather (+4.9%) industries.

Capacity utilization in mining, quarrying and oil wells declined 2.2% to 86.1. Low international prices for non-ferrous metals led to plant shutdowns and reduced production, lowering capacity utilization in mining and quarrying by 5.5%. The rate for crude petroleum and natural gas industries remained unchanged.

Electric power and gas distribution industries increased capacity utilization by 3.3% to 81.8. Severe winter temperatures increased domestic demand during the first quarter of 1994. The rate for electric power rose 3.4%, while the rate for gas distribution rose 3.1%.

In the logging and forestry industries, capacity utilization advanced 0.9% to 89.9, reflecting higher production. The rate for construction industries rose 0.8% to 73.6 because of increased engineering construction activity.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information on this release, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Industrial capacity utilization rates

	First quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	First quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994
				% change	
Total non-farm goods-producing industries	78.4	79.3	79.4	1.3	0.1
Logging and forestry industries	90.9	89.1	89.9	-1.1	0.9
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	83.6	88.0	86.1	3.0	-2.2
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	80.5	87.0	82.2	2.1	-5.5
Crude petroleum and natural gas	85.7	88.6	88.6	3.4	0.0
Manufacturing industries	77.9	79.3	79.2	1.7	-0.1
Durable goods	76.8	79.1	79.0	2.9	-0.1
Wood	86.9	90.1	90.3	3.9	0.2
Furniture and fixture	63.6	69.0	70.2	10.4	1.7
Primary metal	90.0	91.5	88.8	-1.3	-3.0
Fabricated metal products	67.5	73.7	75.0	11.1	1.8
Machinery	68.9	76.6	74.5	8.1	-2.7
Transportation equipment	77.2	75.6	74.2	-3.9	-1.9
Electrical and electronic products	76.4	79.7	84.4	10.5	5.9
Non-metallic mineral products	67.2	72.1	70.7	5.2	-1.9
Other manufacturing	74.6	75.3	73.4	-1.6	-2.5
Non-durable goods manufacturing	79.3	79.5	79.5	0.3	0.0
Food	75.0	76.0	74.2	-1.1	-2.4
Beverage	69.6	67.5	66.4	-4.6	-1.6
Tobacco products	68.6	66.5	71.6	4.4	7.7
Rubber products	88.6	88.4	92.5	4.4	4.6
Plastic products	76.7	81.5	83.5	8.9	2.5
Leather and allied products	60.5	68.7	72.1	19.2	4.9
Primary textile	83.3	83.9	84.7	1.7	1.0
Textile products	70.1	69.6	68.5	-2.3	-1.6
Clothing	72.5	72.4	72.3	-0.3	-0.1
Paper and allied products	90.7	88.9	88.7	-2.2	-0.2
Printing, publishing and allied	72.8	71.9	72.3	-0.7	0.6
Refined petroleum and coal products	89.7	89.7	94.4	5.2	5.2
Chemical and chemical products	84.9	86.2	85.6	0.8	-0.7
Construction industries	73.6	73.0	73.6	0.0	0.8
Electric power and gas distribution systems	82.4	79.2	81.8	-0.7	3.3
Electric power	82.7	79.5	82.2	-0.6	3.4
Gas distribution	80.3	76.9	79.3	-1.2	3.1
Special aggregates					
Intermediate goods manufacturing[1]	82.5	84.6	84.6	2.5	0.0
Final goods manufacturing[2]	74.3	75.1	75.0	0.9	-0.1
Energy industries[3]	84.0	82.1	84.2	0.2	2.6
Total non-farm goods excluding energy	77.2	78.4	78.1	1.2	-0.4

1 *Consists of the rubber products, plastic products, primary textiles, textile products, wood, paper and allied products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and chemical products industries.*

2 *These are the food, beverage, tobacco products, leather and allied products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied products, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, and other manufacturing industries.*

3 *These are the crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and coal products, electric power and gas distribution systems and pipeline transport industries. Note that estimates of capacity utilization rates for the pipeline transport industries are not included in the calculation of the aggregate capacity utilization rate for the non-farm goods producing sector, since these industries belong to the services sector.* ■

Crude oil and natural gas

March 1994 (preliminary)

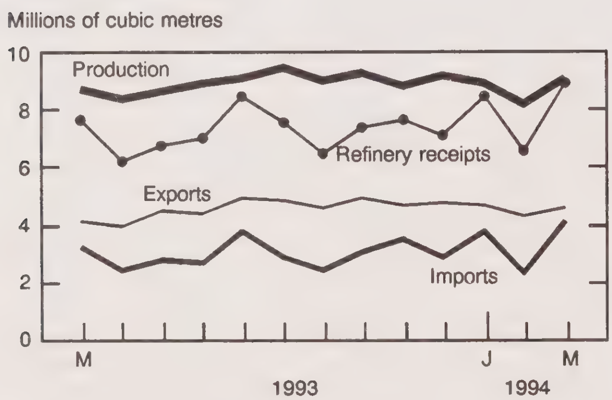
Strong exports to the United States along with higher demand by Canadian refineries led to a 4.1% rise from March 1993 in crude oil production. Natural gas production moderated considerably in March 1994, rising 1.4% from March 1993. This slowdown was largely due to a 3.2% decline in domestic consumption of natural gas, caused by warmer temperatures in March 1994 compared with March 1993.

Crude oil production remained strong

Production of crude oil rose 4.1% in March 1994 from March 1993, to 9.1 million cubic metres. This was a somewhat lower growth rate than in January and February, but it was still in line with the 4.5% annual gain in 1993.

Crude oil exports were up 12.3% from March 1993, to 4.6 million cubic metres. Exports have been rising strongly, on a year-over-year basis, since May 1993.

Crude oil supply and disposition



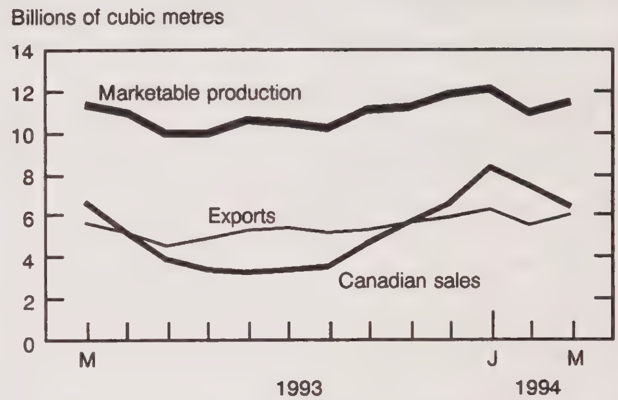
Sharply higher imports of crude oil caused a 16.4% increase from March 1993 in refinery receipts. Imports and refinery receipts both declined in February 1994.

Production of refined petroleum products rose a healthy 6.0% from March 1993, with a significant portion going to foreign markets. In contrast, domestic demand for refined products was relatively weak, rising 0.5% from March 1993.

Natural gas production weakened

Production of natural gas products rose 1.4% from March 1993, to 11.5 billion cubic metres. This followed strong gains in January and February 1994.

Natural gas supply and disposition



Natural gas exports increased 6.9% from March 1993, to 5.9 billion cubic metres. Exports to the United States have been rising since early 1991, partly because of growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Warmer temperatures in March 1994 compared with March 1993 led to a 3.2% decline in domestic sales of natural gas. Sales had increased substantially in January and February 1994 because of unseasonably cold temperatures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The March 1994 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, $11/$110) will be available the last week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Crude oil and natural gas

	March 1993	March 1994	March 1993 to March 1994	January 1993 to March 1993	January 1994 to March 1994	January-March 1993 to January-March 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]						
Production	8 747.5	9 104.3	4.1	24 922.3	26 340.5	5.7
Exports	4 072.0	4 573.9	12.3	11 940.7	13 520.6	13.2
Imports	3 154.1	4 088.3	29.6	8 503.6	10 112.8	18.9
Refinery receipts	7 646.5	8 898.7	16.4	21 746.4	23 960.6	10.2
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[2]						
Marketable production	11 338.8	11 497.4	1.4	32 731.1	34 508.4	5.4
Exports	5 564.5	5 946.5	6.9	16 125.5	17 582.8	9.0
Canadian sales[3]	6 573.5	6 361.5	-3.2	20 943.2	21 863.9	4.4

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
3 *Includes direct sales.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Crushing statistics

April 1994

Oilseed processors crushed 192 thousand tonnes of canola in April 1994, a 1% increase from March 1994 and a 21% increase from April 1993 (159 thousand tonnes). Canola crushings for the current crop year (from August 1, 1993 to July 31, 1994) continued at a record 1.7 million tonnes.

Canola oil output totalled 80 thousand tonnes in April 1994, while canola meal production totalled 118 thousand tonnes. Oil stocks rose to 29 thousand tonnes in April, from 26 thousand tonnes in March 1994. Canola meal stocks totalled 39 thousand tonnes in April.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The April 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending May 28, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 28, 1994 totalled 271 140 tonnes, down 0.1% from the week-earlier 271 299ʳ (revised) tonnes but up 6.5% from the year-earlier 254 589 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 5 570 325 tonnes, a 4.9% decrease from 5 859 393 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances

April 1994

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 29,436 kitchen appliances in April 1994.

For January to April 1994, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 144,657 units.

The April 1994 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Cement

April 1994

Manufacturers shipped 714 090 tonnes of cement in April 1994, up 8.0% from 661 456ʳ (revised) tonnes in April 1993 and up 26.1% from 566 317 tonnes in March 1994.

For January to April 1994, shipments totalled 1 868 063 tonnes, up 8.9% from 1 715 732ʳ tonnes during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The April 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, February 1994.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$13/US$130; other countries: US$15/US$150).

Rigid insulating board, April 1994.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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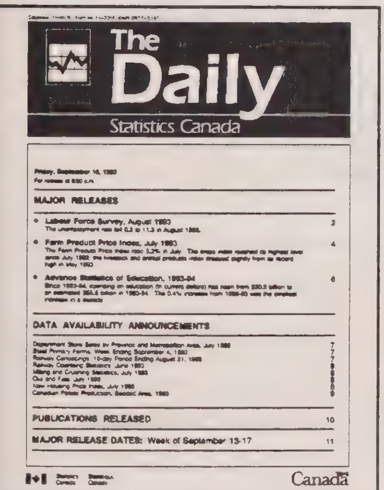
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of June 6-10

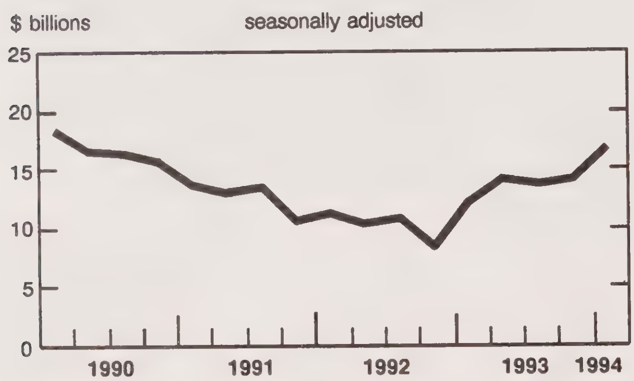
MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises
First quarter 1994

Profits continued to recover

Seasonally adjusted operating profits of enterprises continued to improve in the first quarter of 1994. Profits increased 19% in the first quarter to $16.7 billion, rising from $14.0 billion in the fourth quarter of 1993 and from $13.6 billion in the third quarter of 1993. In the first quarter, 17 of the 30 industries increased operating profits. In fact, profits have improved in four of the latest five quarters and have doubled since registering a low of $8.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. However, current profits were still no more than three-fourths of the peak levels attained in the first quarter of 1989.

Operating profits



The non-financial industries' operating profits increased to $13.1 billion in the first quarter, from $11.5 billion in the previous quarter. Recent strength in the resource-based industries—particularly wood and paper and petroleum and natural gas—elevated non-financial industries' profits to their highest levels since 1990. (Operating profits fell to a $7.1 billion low in the fourth quarter of 1991.)

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Data from the first quarter of 1988 to the fourth quarter of 1993 have been revised.*

The financial industries also improved in the first quarter of 1994. Led by chartered banks and life insurers, operating profits rose to $3.5 billion, from $2.5 billion in the previous quarter. However, unlike the non-financial industries' profits (which have been generally on an upswing) the financial industries' profits have been erratic, primarily due to unusual loan-loss provisions. The first-quarter levels, although improved, were only slightly above levels attained in the second quarter of 1993.

Non-financial industries

Wood and paper: continued strength in price and demand for wood products boosted first-quarter operating profits to $929 million, from $578 million in the fourth quarter of 1993 and from $259 million in the third quarter of 1993. The recent profit levels are even more impressive when compared with the operating losses of the six consecutive quarters starting with the first quarter of 1991.

Petroleum and natural gas: first-quarter operating profits increased to $2.5 billion, from $2.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1993. Profits ranged from $1.9 billion to $2.3 billion in 1993. Most of the quarterly gains were in the natural gas sector, which enjoyed strong demand and higher prices. The extremely cold winter weather boosted sales of petroleum and natural gas products in the quarter.

Electronic equipment and computer services: operating profits recovered to $322 million, from $57 million in the fourth quarter of 1993. Profits were $302 million in the first quarter of 1993 before falling for three successive quarters.

Food: operating profits grew for the fourth consecutive quarter, rising to $1.1 billion, from $1.0 billion in the previous quarter. First-quarter profits were 40% higher than the average levels in 1992. The first quarter's profit improvement was due to increased sales (+3.5%) and higher profit margins.

Financial industries

Chartered banks (booked-in-Canada) and other deposit-accepting intermediaries: first-quarter operating profits increased to $0.9 billion, from $0.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1993. The profit increase was attributable to higher net interest revenue and lower provisions for future loan losses. Quarterly operating profits averaged $1.1 billion throughout the 1988 to 1991 period. In the subsequent two years, profits fluctuated from a loss of $0.5 billion to a profit of $1.2 billion, due to unusual provisions for future loan losses.

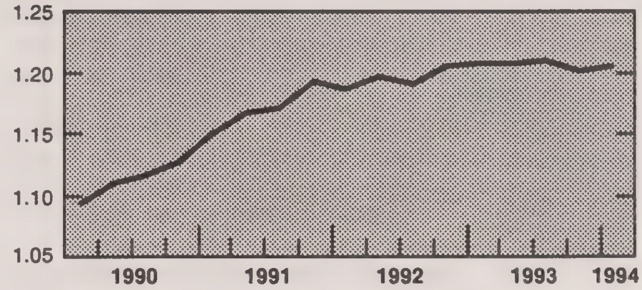
Life insurers: operating profits increased to $563 million, from $255 million in the previous quarter. Operating profits averaged $403 million in 1993 and $203 million in 1992.

Financial ratios (all industries)

Debt to equity: for the fifth consecutive quarter, this solvency indicator remained virtually unchanged at 1.21. This indicator was as low as 0.95 in 1987.

Return on equity: the rate of return on shareholders' equity (a measure of profitability) improved to 5.12%, from 3.39% in the previous quarter and from a 3.33% average in the first three quarters of 1993. In 1988, before the recession, this ratio averaged 13%.

Debt to equity ratio (all industries)



Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971 and 3974-3981.

The first quarter of 1994 issue of *Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises* (61-008, $25/$100) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843) or George Mitchell for financial industries data (613-951-9853), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected financial statistics for enterprises

	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994
	$ billions			
	unadjusted			
Balance sheet				
Cash and deposits	88.6	91.2	90.6	94.5
Accounts receivable	163.0	168.0	171.5	173.4
Inventories	124.1	124.3	124.2	128.1
Investments	466.1	476.1	485.7	499.5
Loans	632.4	637.3	648.6	654.6
Capital assets	458.7	462.5	461.9	473.1
All other assets	109.8	115.9	113.9	129.4
Total assets	**2,042.7**	**2,075.3**	**2,096.4**	**2,152.6**
Deposits (financial institutions)	614.8	617.6	622.8	627.5
Accounts payable	208.5	214.2	224.9	228.7
Borrowing	521.3	528.7	524.6	543.2
All other liabilities	266.0	277.8	287.4	302.4
Total liabilities	**1,610.6**	**1,638.3**	**1,659.7**	**1,701.8**
Share capital	229.9	234.3	238.3	247.6
Retained earnings (including surplus)	202.2	202.7	198.4	203.2
Total equity	**432.1**	**437.0**	**436.7**	**450.8**

	First quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994
	$ billions			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Income statement				
Operating revenue	292.7	311.2	315.9	+ 1.5
Operating profit	12.1	14.0	16.7	+18.9
Profit before extraordinary gains	3.4	3.7	5.8	+56.1
Net profit	**3.3**	**3.7**	**5.8**	**+56.0**

■

Trusteed pension funds

Fourth quarter 1993

Increase in fourth-quarter net income highest in two decades

Fourth-quarter net income of trusteed pension funds topped $7 billion, up 49% from 1992—the largest increase in more than 20 years. As a result, assets rose 10.2% in 1993 (to over $261 billion at book value), more than in either of the two previous years but still below historical rates. These assets represent one of the largest pools of capital in Canada, second only to the financial assets of chartered banks. The increase in fourth-quarter net income was primarily due to the exceptional rise in profits (+541%), combined with reduced losses on the sale of securities (-95%). Profits represented 28% of total income, their largest proportion ever.

In the fourth quarter of 1993, investment income, still the single largest component of fund revenue (34%), increased a marginal 1.2% from 1992, despite the continuing drop in interest rates. This increase in investment income followed two years of negative or negligible growth. In the four quarters of 1990, before interest rates started to decline, investment income had represented between 53% and 62% of total income.

Market conditions favoured stocks

The fourth quarter of 1993 was marked by record-breaking stock market conditions. Fund managers responded by investing 45% of their available money in stocks. As a result, the amount held in stocks increased 4%, the largest quarterly increase among the major investment vehicles. On the other hand, interest rates and, consequently, purchases of interest-bearing assets continued to be relatively low. This was reflected by a quarterly increase of just 2.5% in the amount invested in bonds and short-term securities.

Share invested in bonds continued to decline

Stocks and bonds continued to be the major components of trusteed pension funds' portfolios. Although bonds traditionally have accounted for the largest share of total assets, since 1980 their proportion has been slowly declining to a current low of 43%, from 49%. The proportion invested in stocks, on the other hand, has increased by 14 percentage points to 34%, from 20%. Short-term investments accounted for another 9%; mortgages, real estate, and some pooled investments constituted the balance of the portfolio (14%).

$28 billion invested outside Canada

Investment outside Canada reached $27.9 billion at the end of 1993, recording a quarterly growth rate slightly higher than that for total assets (+4.0% vs +3.0%). The foreign content of trusteed pension funds' portfolios was 11%. Although this proportion has been rising generally since legislative changes were proposed in 1990 (and implemented in 1991), it was still well below the 18% allowed.

Public and private sectors: the asset mix differs

Public sector funds hold over 60% of the assets of all trusteed pension funds. They continued to invest a larger proportion of their assets in bonds (47%) than in stocks (33%), whereas the private sector held equal shares in each (37%).

These estimates are derived from a quarterly sample of 177 funds holding 86% of total assets, supplemented by data from an annual census of all trusteed pension funds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds* (74-001, $15/$60) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088, fax: 613-951-4087), Pensions Section, Labour Division. □

Distribution of assets, income and expenditures of trusted pension funds

	Fourth quarter 1993					
	Public sector		Private sector		Both sectors	
	$ millions	%	$ millions	%	$ millions	%
Assets						
Bonds	74,455	46.5	37,121	36.7	111,576	42.7
Stocks	52,195	32.6	37,862	37.4	90,057	34.5
Mortgages	4,590	2.9	3,157	3.1	7,747	3.0
Real estate	6,843	4.3	2,756	2.7	9,599	3.7
Short-term investments	13,666	8.5	8,932	8.8	22,598	8.6
Other	8,383	5.2	11,398	11.3	19,781	7.6
Total	**160,132**	**100.0**	**101,226**	**100.0**	**261,358**	**100.0**
Income						
Contributions						
Employer	1,000	15.8	1,955	36.0	2,955	25.1
Employee	1,152	18.2	257	4.7	1,409	12.0
Investment income	2,578	40.6	1,431	26.3	4,009	34.0
Profit on sale of securities	1,580	24.9	1,738	32.0	3,318	28.2
Miscellaneous	32	0.5	56	1.0	88	0.8
Total income	**6,342**	**100.0**	**5,437**	**100.0**	**11,779**	**100.0**
Expenditures						
Pension payments	1,570	65.2	1,477	64.0	3,047	64.6
Cost of pensions purchased	5	0.2	67	2.9	72	1.5
Cash withdrawals	252	10.5	617	26.7	869	18.4
Administration costs	91	3.8	121	5.2	212	4.5
Net loss on sale of securities	1	0.0	8	0.3	9	0.2
Other	489	20.3	19	0.8	508	10.8
Total expenditures	**2,408**	**100.0**	**2,309**	**100.0**	**4,717**	**100.0**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Incomes of households, families and individuals: microdata files
1992

Four microdata files of 1992 income data for households, economic families, census families, and individuals are now available. A key file that allows the user greater flexibility in the creation of analytical variables and units of analysis is also available.

In addition to data on income by source (e.g., earnings, investment income, government transfer payments), the files contain personal, family and labour-related characteristics (such as age, sex, education, family relationship, occupation and labour force status). The household file includes information on housing characteristics and on household facilities and equipment.

The income data were collected as part of the 1993 survey of consumer finances. The housing, facilities and equipment data were collected by the 1993 household facilities and equipment survey. Both surveys are conducted every spring as a supplement to the labour force survey.

The household file contains about 38,000 records, the economic family file 40,000 records, the census family file 42,000 records, the individual file 77,000 records, and the key file 99,000 records.

These files have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that might identify specific households, families or individuals.

Each file costs $2,000 plus GST, if applicable.

For further information on this release, contact Réjean Lasnier or Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-4633) or the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division (fax: 613-951-3012). ■

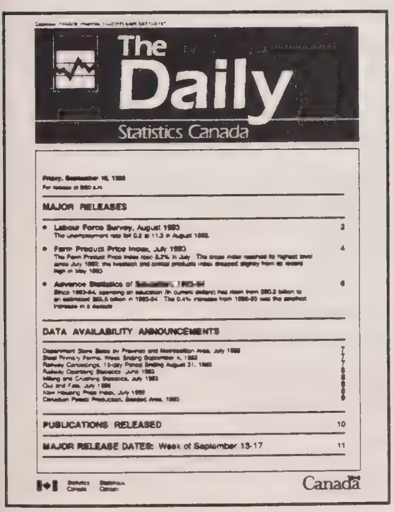
Radio and television broadcasting industry
1993

Preliminary 1993 data on the radio and television broadcasting industry are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1810 and 1818.

A summary appears in the vol. 24, no. 1 issue of *Communications service bulletin* (56-001, $9/$53), now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205, fax: 613-951-9920), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, March 1994.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $15/$144; United States: US$18/US$173; other countries: US$21/US$202).

Steel wire and specified wire products, April 1994.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Asphalt roofing, April 1994.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Coal and coke statistics, March 1994.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Air carrier traffic at Canadian airports, April-June 1993.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $33/$130; United States: US$39/US$156; other countries: US$46/US$182).

Communications service bulletin: radio and television statistics, 1993, vol. 24, no. 1.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $9/$53; United States: US$11/US$64; other countries: US$13/US$75).

Electric power statistics, March 1994.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 6-10

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
June		
6	**Building permits**	April 1994
7	**Short-term expectations survey**	
8	**Human activity and the environment**	1994
9	**New motor vehicle sales**	April 1994
	Help-wanted index	May 1994
10	**Labour force survey**	May 1994
	Income and expenditure accounts	First quarter 1994
	Balance of international payments	First quarter 1994
	Financial flow accounts	First quarter 1994

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 6, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

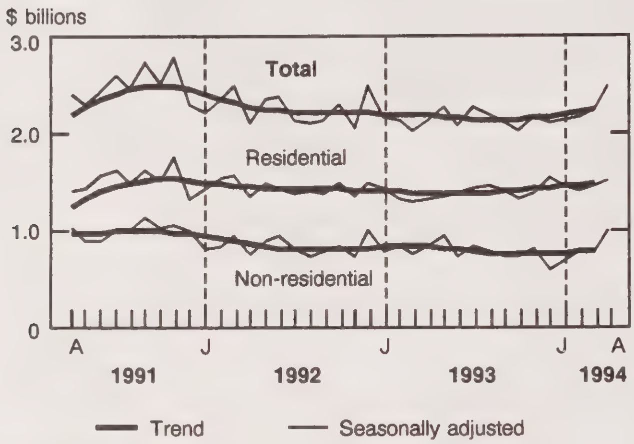
MAJOR RELEASE

MAJOR RELEASE

Building permits
April 1994 (preliminary)

Municipalities issued building permits valued at $2,490 million (seasonally adjusted) in April, an 11.5% surge from March.

Value of building permits issued



The overall increase was largely attributable to a substantial 27.3% rise in the value of non-residential permits (which includes those for commercial, institutional and industrial projects). The value of residential sector permits also rose (+3.0%).

(Building permits are an early indicator of future demand for labour and material by construction and construction-related industries. According to Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, about 95% of the residential building permits issued translate into actual housing starts.)

The overall trend—noticeably downward from November 1991 through 1992, and then flat during most of 1993—has shown signs of picking up since September 1993.

Non-residential construction intentions soar

After a record low ($580 million) in December 1993, the value of non-residential permits has been rising steadily. Non-residential intentions jumped 27.3% to $987 million in April.

Note to users

Unless otherwise stated, data in this release are seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted data are the result of adjusting monthly statistics to provide a comparable level of activity based on previous performance relative to past seasonal patterns.

The building and demolitions permits monthly survey covers 2,400 municipalities. It represents 93% of the population and is an early indicator of building activity. The communities in the remaining 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the overall total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers, culvert, etc.) and the land component.

The number of units authorized refers to the number of dwellings on which the municipalities have permitted construction to start.

The annual rate is a monthly figure adjusted to remove normal seasonal variation, it is multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

With the latest increase, the trend (generally declining since late 1991), is on the rise.

Strength in commercial projects—paralleling the recent performances reported in the retail and wholesale sectors—has been the principal factor behind the reversal of the trend in the non-residential sector.

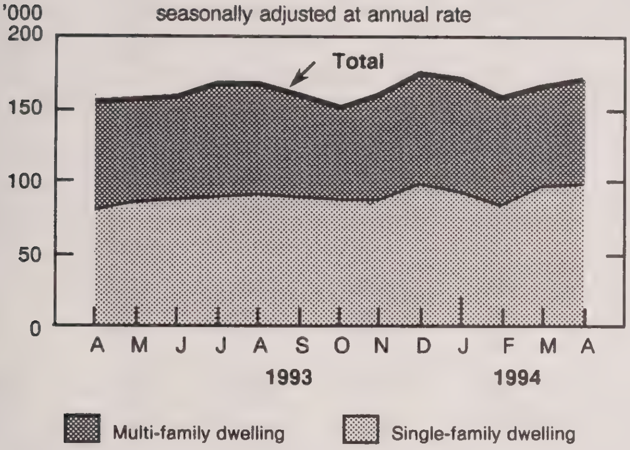
Large projects planned by builders in Quebec and Ontario (construction of recreational and hospital facilities in those provinces) accounted for most of April's gain.

Residential sector also on the rise

To a lesser extent, the value for the residential sector also advanced in April (+3.0% to $1,503 million). Data for April sustained the upward movement that began in June 1993, reflecting increased consumer confidence due to improved employment figures and lower housing prices.

The progress from January to April 1994 compared with the same period in 1993 came largely from the multi-family dwelling component. This was particularly evident in British Columbia, where construction intentions for condominiums outpaced all other types of construction.

Dwelling units authorized



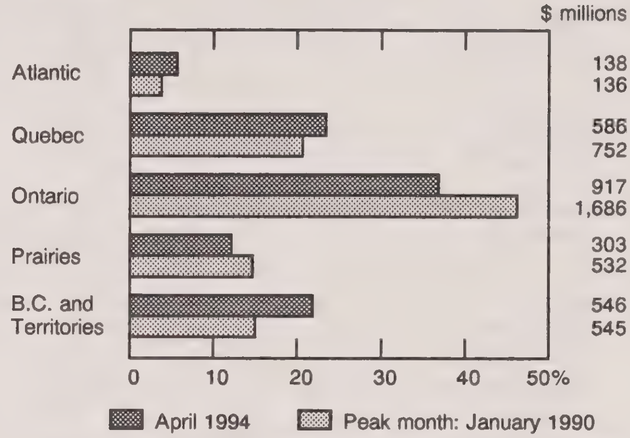
In terms of authorized dwelling units, the number issued from January to April 1994 surpassed by 8.9% the number issued for the same period in 1993. All regions showed an increase in year-to-date total intentions from their 1993 year-to-date figures. But British Columbia (accounting for 37% of all multi-family dwelling permits) was the leader.

Ontario and Quebec in the lead

In all regions, the value of total building permits for April rose from March.

Planned construction activities in Ontario and Quebec (which have posted almost uninterrupted increases since late 1993) continued to advance in April, rising 13.5% to $917 million in Ontario and rising 16.6% to $586 million in Quebec. These provinces' latest figures, although well below pre-recession peak levels, showed encouraging signs. Both provinces improved their share of the total value of building permits in April. Ontario's share improved to 36.8%, from 34.3% on average in 1993. Quebec's share improved to 23.5%, from 21.0% on average in 1993.

Regional shares of the total value of building permits



Available on CANSIM in matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The April 1994 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released on June 13th. See "How to order publications". The building permits estimate for May will be released on July 5th.

For further information on statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Region and type of construction	April 1993	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994	March 1994 to April 1994
	$ millions					% change	
	seasonally adjusted						
Canada	**2,119**	**2,118**	**2,160**	**2,234**	**2,490**	**17.5**	**11.5**
Residential	1,303	1,456	1,387	1,459	1,503	15.4	3.0
Non-residential	816	662	773	775	987	20.9	27.3
Atlantic	**103**	**98**	**117**	**136**	**138**	**34.8**	**2.0**
Residential	72	68	67	94	94	31.3	0.9
Non-residential	31	29	50	42	44	43.1	4.5
Quebec	**424**	**423**	**443**	**502**	**586**	**38.1**	**16.6**
Residential	271	249	249	312	307	13.1	-1.7
Non-residential	153	174	195	190	279	82.3	46.8
Ontario	**735**	**743**	**668**	**808**	**917**	**24.8**	**13.5**
Residential	433	546	428	499	514	18.8	3.1
Non-residential	302	198	240	309	403	33.4	30.3
Prairies	**248**	**282**	**239**	**264**	**303**	**21.9**	**14.7**
Residential	166	181	160	187	201	20.7	7.4
Non-residential	82	101	79	77	102	24.2	32.6
British Columbia[1]	**609**	**572**	**693**	**524**	**546**	**-10.4**	**4.1**
Residential	361	412	483	368	388	7.3	5.4
Non-residential	248	160	210	157	158	-36.0	1.2

[1] *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
Note: *data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cement, April 1994.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Gas utilities, February 1994.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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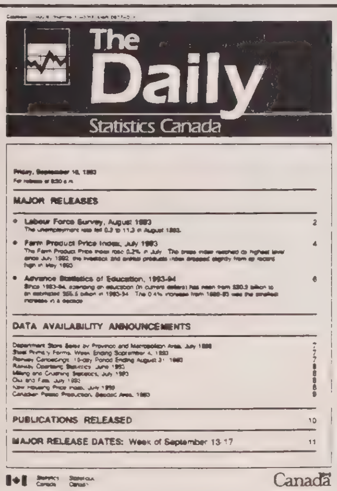
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MAJOR RELEASES
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Left behind: Lone mothers in the labour market

In 1993, 14% of all women with preschoolers were raising their children alone, compared with 6% in 1976. However, lone mothers' share of employment has not kept pace with their growing share of the population. During these 17 years, they never accounted for more than 9% of all working women with preschoolers.

In 1993, 30% of married mothers with recent employment experience (employed at the time of the survey or within the last five years) worked in managerial, administrative or professional occupations, compared with 20% of separated or divorced and 14% of never-married mothers.

Only 3% of married mothers had never worked, while 7% of divorced mothers and 10% of never-married lone mothers had never held a job.

Employed wives were more likely to have over five years' job tenure; for instance, in 1993, the proportion was 44% for wives compared with 32% for lone mothers. However, average job tenure improved considerably over time for all mothers. It increased by more than one-half for married mothers, from 3.6 years in 1976 to 5.6 years in 1993, and doubled for lone mothers, from 2.3 to 4.6 years.

Lone mothers, particularly those who never married, had considerably less education than wives, a fact that may explain some of the employment disparity between the two groups.

"Left behind: Lone mothers in the labour market" is featured in the Summer 1994 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $14/$56), released on June 1, 1994. The study examines the stagnant employment situation of lone mothers in terms of their marital status. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact Susan Crompton (613-951-0178), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

Never-married mothers are the least likely to be employed

Source: Labour Force Survey
* *Of mothers with preschoolers.*

Short-term expectations survey

The increase in the consumer price index for May was forecast at 0.3% with minimum and maximum values of 0.1% and 0.6% respectively. For April, the mean forecast was slightly overestimated at 0.3%, compared to an outcome of 0.2%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for May was 10.9% (minimum 10.6%, maximum 11.2%). For April, the mean forecast was underestimated at 10.7%, compared to an outcome of 11.0%.

April merchandise exports were forecast at $16.5 billion with a minimum and maximum of $15.8 and $17.2 billion, respectively. For March, the mean forecast ($15.6 billion) underestimated the outcome by $1.0 billion. The forecast of imports for April was $15.8 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $15.0 billion and $16.4 billion, respectively. For March, the mean forecast ($14.8 billion) underestimated the outcome by $1.2 billion.

Note to users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has canvassed every month a small group of economic analysts (an average of 20 participants) and requested from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators.

Participants forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index and the unemployment rate for May 1994, the levels of merchandise exports and imports for April 1994 as well as the month-to-month change in the gross domestic product for April 1994.

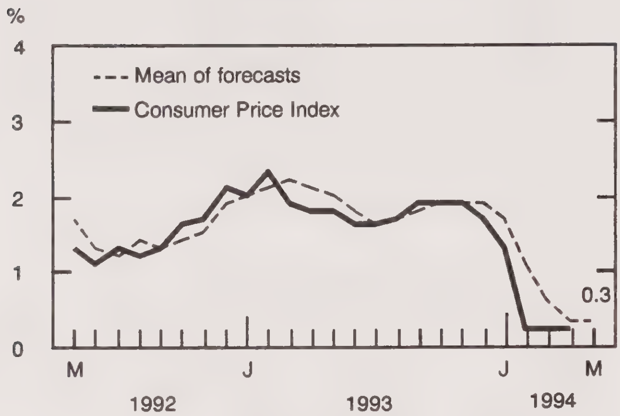
The next release is scheduled for July 6, 1994.

Real gross domestic product at factor cost is forecast to have changed by 0.3% between March and April 1994, (minimum 0.1% and maximum 0.5%). Between February and March 1994, the mean forecast was slightly underestimated at 0.4%, compared to an outcome of 0.5%.

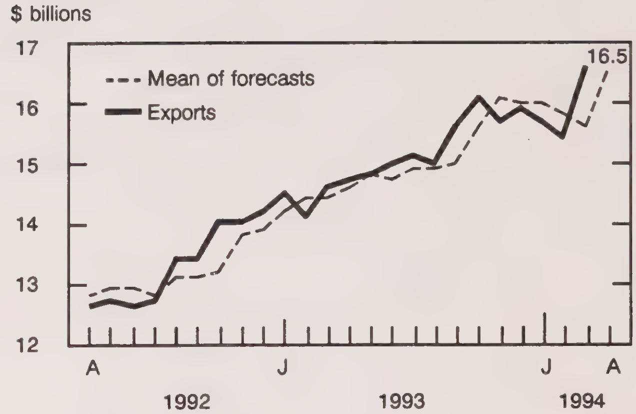
For a complete set of tables or more information, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

Forecasts vs actual

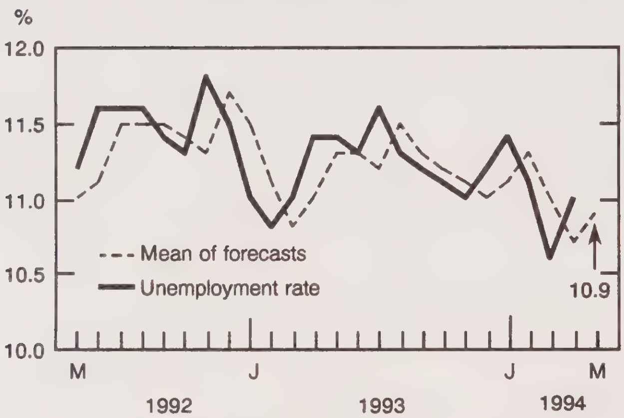
Consumer price index



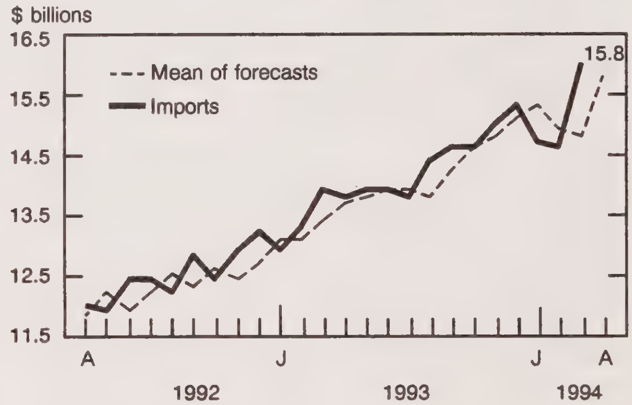
Merchandise exports



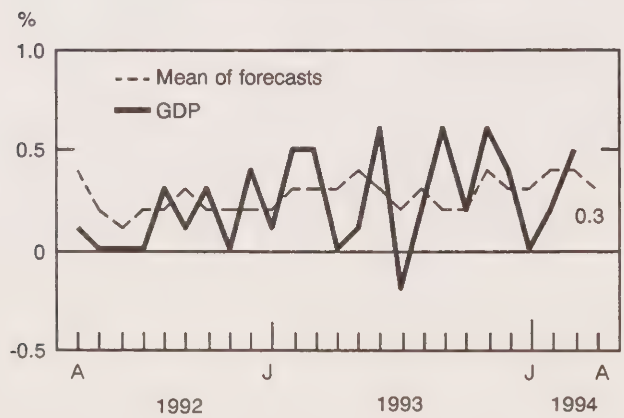
Unemployment rate



Merchandise imports



Gross domestic product



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending May 21, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 13.0% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 15.6% to 5.0 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 12.5% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of May 21, 1994, increased 3.6% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Sugar sales

May 1994

Refiners' sales totalled 94 443 tonnes for all types of sugar in May 1994, comprising 84 745 tonnes in domestic sales and 9 698 tonnes in export sales. At the end of May 1994, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 430 285 tonnes: 378 527 tonnes in domestic sales and 51 758 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 88 763r (revised) tonnes in May 1993, of which 77 651r tonnes were domestic sales and 11 112r tonnes were export sales. The 1993 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 426 414r tonnes: 368 933r tonnes in domestic sales and 57 481r tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The May 1994 issue of The Sugar Situation (32-013, $6/$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries

April 1994

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 88,047 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in April 1994, down 2.4% from 90,191 batteries in April 1993.

For January to April 1994, shipments totalled 583,957 batteries, up 34.0% from 435,872 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The April 1994 issue of Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries (43-005, $6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

April 1994

Chemical firms produced 148 896 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in April 1994, a 9.8% increase from 135 566r (revised) produced in April 1993.

For January to April 1994, production totalled 594 122 tonnes, up 5.2% from 564 863r tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for April 1993 and April 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The April 1994 issue of Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins (46-002, $6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Cable television industry

1993

Preliminary 1993 data are now available for the cable television industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1828.

The vol. 24, no. 2 issue of *Communications service bulletin: Cable television statistics, 1993* (56-001, $9/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205, fax: 613-951-9920), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified domestic electrical appliances, April 1994.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Communications service bulletin: cable television statistics, 1993, vol. 24, no. 2.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $9/$53; United States: US$11/US$64; other countries: US$13/US$75).

New motor vehicle sales, January 1994.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

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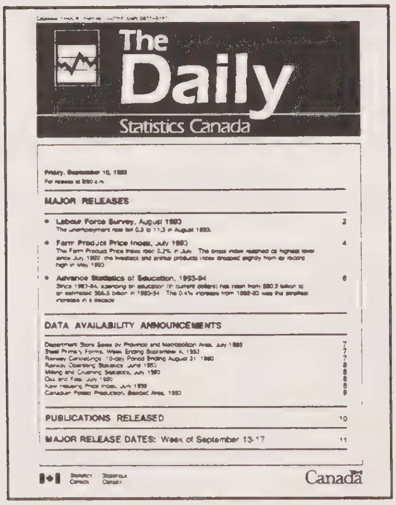

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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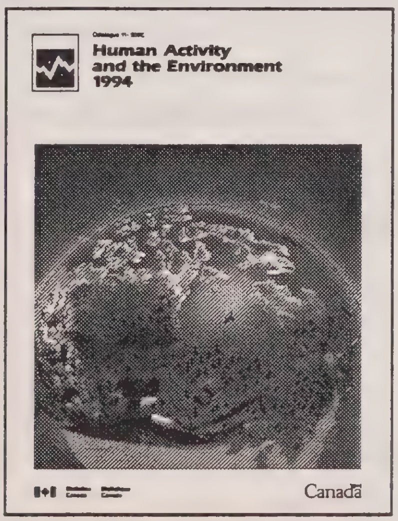
Statistics Canada

Wednesday June 8, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Human activity and the environment
1994

Human activity and the environment, 1994, Statistics Canada's latest compilation of environmental statistics, continues the tradition of earlier issues (1978, 1986 and 1991) by providing a comprehensive, authoritative and up-to-date assessment of how Canadians are affecting the environment.

This publication uses information from a wide variety of sources and focuses on the impacts that people and economic activities have on the environment. New for 1994 are international and provincial environmental impact profiles and a chapter on Statistics Canada's environmental accounting initiative.

The book contains 86 pages of analytical text, 220 tables, 158 figures and 21 maps covering a multitude of environmental topics. The data are enhanced for environmental analysis and are in many cases presented on a drainage basin or ecozone basis.

The fourth edition of *Human activity and the environment, 1994* (11-509E, $35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information, contact the National Accounts and Environment Division (613-951-3640).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASES

Human activity and the environment
1994

Canada is among the top five producers per capita in the world of industrial and household garbage, and among the highest in the production of hazardous wastes.

In 1991, each Canadian generated about 360 kilograms of urban solid waste, compared to 828 kilograms discarded by each American.

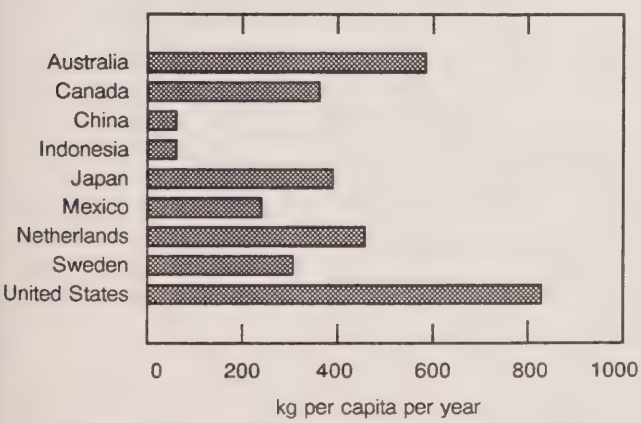
Ontario leads the production of hazardous wastes in Canada, whose total output ranks far ahead of some other industrialized nations such as Japan.

How Canadians stack up environmentally

Canada, Australia and the United States generate between 360 and 828 kilograms of urban solid waste per person each year, ranking them within the top five per-capita waste-producers in the world, together with France and New Zealand.

Much of the waste in Canada consists of plastics, packaging and newspapers which must be collected and disposed of at municipal facilities. In developing countries, the waste volumes discarded are only a fraction of that level because in general, those nations use less packaging and they recycle more items.

Urban solid waste generation, 1991



Canada is also a major producer of hazardous wastes, which are substances posing a risk to human health or the environment and requiring special disposal techniques to make them harmless or less dangerous.

In 1991, Canada generated about 5,770 kilograms of hazardous waste for each million US$ of gross domestic product. Japan generated only 226 kilograms per million US$.

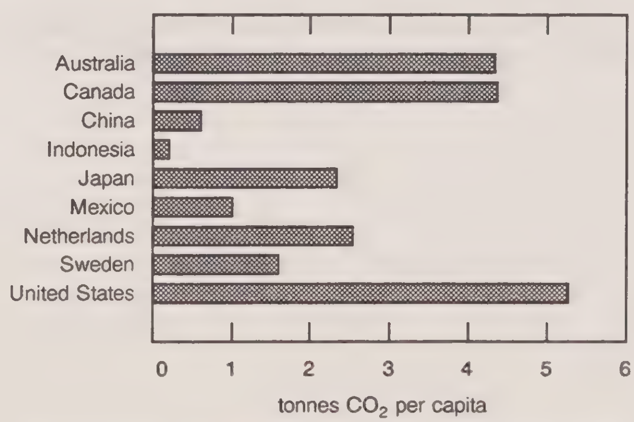
The gap between Canada and Japan is due not only to higher efficiency and recycling in Japan but also to the differences between the two economies: Canada has a much higher proportion of primary and secondary industries than Japan.

The United States and China showed even higher hazardous waste intensities than Canada. The United States generated 44,186 kilograms per million US$ of GDP, and China 158,026 kilograms.

In Canada, Ontario produces 68% of the hazardous waste generated nationally. For every million dollars of GDP in Ontario, 8.3 tonnes of hazardous wastes are produced. By comparison, Prince Edward Island generates only 0.2 tonnes of hazardous waste per million dollars of GDP. The Canadian average is 4.9 tonnes.

In 1991, the United States, Australia and Canada were among the world's highest per capita greenhouse gas producers, ranking sixth, seventh and eighth. The country rankings are based on emissions per capita, which is a useful indicator to compare greenhouse gas intensities for nations with varying economic structures and populations.

Greenhouse gas emissions, 1991



Countries with higher levels of emissions per capita, ranking first through fourth, are generally the less-populated, oil-producing nations of the Middle East, where the major source is gas pipeline leakage.

Finally, Canada is using only a fraction of its renewable supply of fresh water. But relative to other countries, the per capita use (15 cubic metres a year) is among the highest in the world. Countries such as Japan and Sweden have per capita consumption rates that are less than a third of Canada's.

Canada depleting its crude oil supplies

Canada has substantial reserves of crude oil, natural gas, crude bitumen (recovered from tar sands) and coal. But between 1969 and 1992, Canada's established reserves of crude oil – those which are known to exist and are economically recoverable today – declined by 51%.

Reserves of natural gas, crude bitumen and coal are large and have remained relatively stable during the past decade. The most recently estimated reserve lives are 11 years for crude oil, 22 years for natural gas, 25 years for crude bitumen and 70 years for coal. However, Canada's ultimate potential reserves of crude oil and natural gas are approximately double these quantities.

As supplies of conventional crude oil decline, Canada will have to increasingly rely on imported oil and the extraction of higher cost, lower quality sources of oil from non-conventional sources such as tar sands. It will also have to rely on frontier areas such as Hibernia in Newfoundland to meet domestic demand.

Half Canadian households have access to recycling programs

In 1991, about one-half of Canadian households had access to curbside or depot recycling services (53% for paper, 49% for metal cans and 50% for glass bottles). But this access varied greatly across the country.

Access to recycling was highest in Ontario (72% for each of paper, metal cans and glass bottles). Use of available recycling services was also highest in Ontario.

For those households that had access to a paper recycling service, 94% of Ontario households used the service as opposed to 86% in the country as a whole. British Columbia ranked second in paper recycling availability at 64% of households, with 87% of these using the service. In contrast, only 11% of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland households had access to paper recycling in 1991.

The fourth edition of *Human Activity and the Environment, 1994* (11-509E, $35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

The 300-page book is Statistics Canada's latest compilation of environmental statistics. It provides a comprehensive assessment of how Canadians are affecting the environment. The issues mentioned in this release cover only a fraction of the information available in this book. It also investigates the environmental implications of economic developments by looking at international trade, resource industries, transportation networks and energy consumption.

For further information, contact the National Accounts and Environment Division (613-951-3640). □

Recycling activities by province

1991

	Total households	Households with access to curbside recycling or recycling depots for			Households using the recycling service for		
		Paper	Metal cans	Glass	Paper	Metal cans	Glass
	thousands	percent					
Newfoundland	177	11	15	7	55	59	54
Prince Edward Island	47	11	..	8	..	..	–
Nova Scotia	326	37	27	29	70	54	64
New Brunswick	251	18	15	18	66	54	61
Quebec	2,618	34	22	25	76	74	74
Ontario	3,585	72	72	72	94	94	94
Manitoba	389	40	42	39	50	56	47
Saskatchewan	359	38	56	54	70	74	74
Alberta	898	51	52	55	77	83	84
British Columbia	1,225	64	56	58	87	85	86
Canada	**9,873**	**53**	**49**	**50**	**86**	**86**	**86**

.. figures not available.
– nil or zero.
Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the environment 1991 (catalogue no. 11-526), Ottawa.

Who gets UI?

More than 1.1 million individuals received regular unemployment insurance benefits on average in 1992, representing a 29% rise since 1989, the year preceding the recession.

Between 1989 and 1992, the increase in the number of individuals receiving regular benefits was much greater among men than among women: 39% versus 17%.

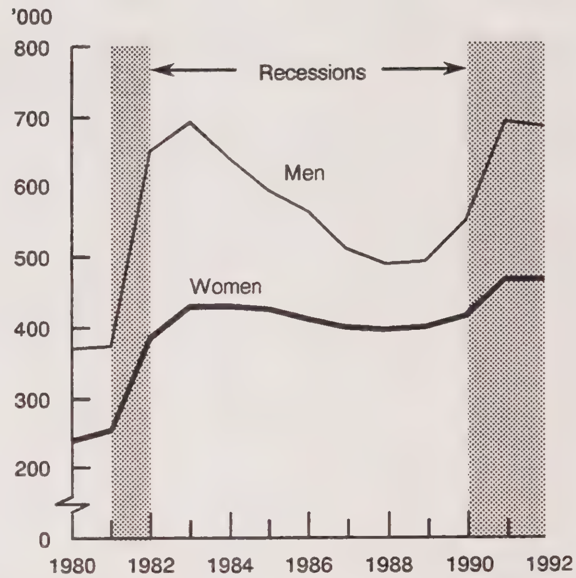
More than half the beneficiaries were between the ages of 25 and 44, but those 45 and over registered the sharpest relative increase between 1989 and 1992.

Ontario had by far the largest growth in the number of unemployment insurance beneficiaries between 1989 and 1992 (more than 155,000 representing close to 60% of the total increase in Canada).

Although blue-collar workers averaged 41% of all paid workers in the economy between 1989 and 1992, they made up 60% of unemployment insurance beneficiaries.

"Who gets UI?" is featured in the Summer 1994 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $14/$56), released on June 1, 1994. A profile of unemployment insurance beneficiaries over the last decade with a focus on the recent recession is presented. See "How to Order Publications".

Recessions have a greater impact on the number of male beneficiaries*



Source: Labour Division, Unemployment Insurance statistics.
** Receiving regular benefits.*

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Profiles of census tracts – part B: Area profile series
1991 Census

Another five census tract profiles from the 1991 Census are now available. Each publication provides data collected from a 20% sample of households on characteristics such as home language, ethnic origin, place of birth, education, religion, labour force activity, housing costs and income.

Census tracts are presented in numerical order within each centre. Data for the component census subdivisions are also shown.

The Area profile series publications released today are as follows: *Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières – Part B* (95-328, $45); *Québec – Part B* (95-333, $45); *Brantford, Guelph, Kitchener and St. Catharines-Niagara – Part B* (95-340, $55); *Winnipeg – Part B* (95-361, $40); and *Edmonton – Part B* (95-378, $50)

To purchase any of these publications, see "How to Order Publications." For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Steel primary forms
April 1994

Steel primary forms production for April 1994 totalled 1 199 764 tonnes, a decrease of 3.6% from 1 244 990 metric tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 4 521 890 metric tonnes, down 4.6% from 4 741 234 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The April 1994 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001,$6/$60) will be available at a later date.

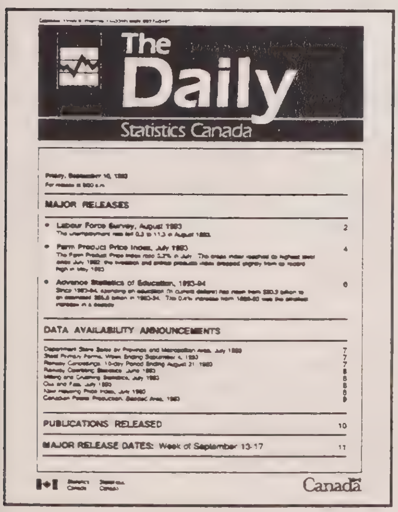
For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Education price index – Selected inputs, elementary and secondary levels
1971 to 1992

The education price index for 1992 is now available. At the national level, this index recorded its lowest annual rate of increase in ten years (+2.6%). The highest rates of increase were reported in British Columbia (+4.0%) and Alberta (+4.6%).

Available on CANSIM: table 00590304.

For more information, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1668), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Human activity and the environment, 1994.
Catalogue number 11-509E
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
other countries: US$49).

Farm cash receipts, January-March 1994.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $13/$50; United States: US$15/US$60;
other countries: US$18/US$70).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, April 1994.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Retail trade, March 1994.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240;
other countries: US$28/US$280).

Unemployment insurance statistics, March 1994.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192;
other countries: US$23/US$224).

Profile of census tracts in Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières - Part B, 1991 Census .
Catalogue number 95-328
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54;
other countries: US$63).

Profile of census tracts in Québec – Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-333
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54;
other countries: US$63).

Profile of census tracts in Brantford, Guelph, Kitchener and St. Catharines-Niagara – Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-340
(Canada: $55; United States: US$66;
other countries: US$77).

Profile of census tracts in Winnipeg – Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-361
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
other countries: US$56).

Profile of census tracts in Edmonton – Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-378
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60;
other countries: US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 9, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

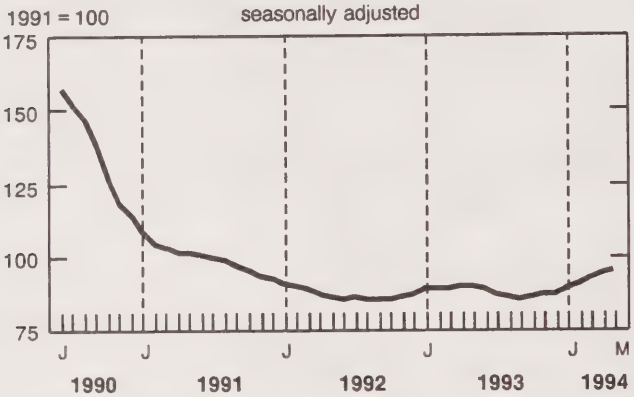
MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted index

The index continues to rise

The help-wanted index for Canada (1991 = 100) rose a slight 1% to 95 in May. Although this was the fifth consecutive monthly increase, the pace of the increase slowed in May.

A substantial improvement since January 1994 in the help-wanted index



After peaking at the start of 1989 (215), the index declined until mid-1992 when it bottomed at 85. Then, until the end of 1993, the index fluctuated little, continuing to reflect weak labour markets. In 1993 employment growth was irregular, the number of unemployed remained high, and the average unemployment rate decreased slightly to 11.2% (from a peak of 11.3% in 1992).

Note to users

The help-wanted index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour. It monitors the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

The index is an economic indicator that reflects labour market conditions. An inverse relationship exists between the index and the unemployment rate. For example, a long-term increase in the index usually mirrors a decline in the unemployment rate.

All data are seasonally adjusted to ease month-to-month comparisons and interpretation of the trend.

Since the start of 1994, the index increased 8% to 95 in May. This was the index's best performance since the decline began in 1989. However, the level reached in May was significantly lower than the level at the end of the 1980s.

Regional changes

Between April and May 1994, the index advanced in all regions except Quebec, where it dropped 3%, the first decrease since September 1993. The increase was stronger in the Prairie provinces (+2%). The Atlantic provinces, Ontario and British Columbia registered modest gains (+1%). Since the start of 1994, the index has increased in all regions. Ontario has led the way, accumulating a 9% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indexes for the metropolitan areas surveyed and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)

	May 1993	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994	April 1994 to May 1994
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	**89**	**92**	**94**	**95**	**7**	**1**
Atlantic provinces	93	89	90	91	-2	1
Quebec	92	99	101	98	7	-3
Ontario	88	92	94	95	8	1
Prairies provinces	83	87	89	91	10	2
British Columbia	86	87	89	90	5	1

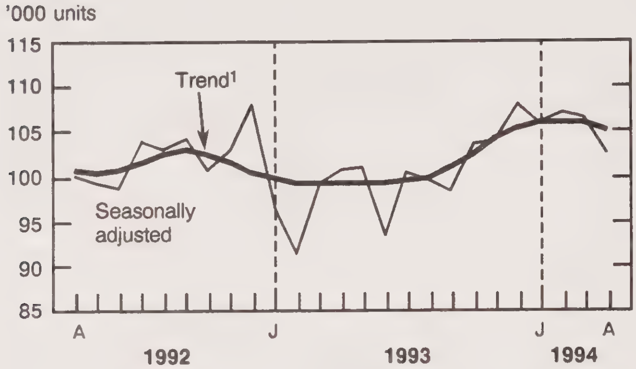
■

New motor vehicle sales

April 1994

Seasonally adjusted sales of new motor vehicles fell in April. This drop in sales followed relatively little change in the first quarter of 1994 and generally rising sales in the fourth quarter of 1993. New motor vehicle sales for the first four months of 1994 were well ahead of last year's pace.

New motor vehicle sales



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

New motor vehicle sales totalled 102,000 units in April, a 4.0% drop from March 1994. This decrease stemmed from a 5.0% plunge in sales of passenger cars built in North America and from a 5.0% decline in truck sales. The drop in sales of cars built in North America followed six consecutive month-to-month sales increases. The decline in truck sales followed relatively flat sales during the first three months of 1994.

Despite the recent decline, new motor vehicle sales for the first four months of 1994 were considerably higher than in the corresponding period of 1993. Year-to-date unadjusted data show that sales of new motor vehicles built in North America were ahead of last year's pace, whereas sales of imported vehicles lagged last year's performance.

In April, the market share of passenger cars built in North America and sold in Canada was 74.3%, up from 65.0% a year earlier. The Japanese market share dropped to 20.8% for the same period, from 28.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The April 1994 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, \$16/\$160) will be available in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	January 1994 r	February 1994 r	March 1994 r	April 1994 p
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
	seasonally adjusted			
Total new motor vehicles	**106,045**	**107,074**	**106,607**	**102,356**
	-1.6	**+1.0**	**-0.4**	**-4.0**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	47,606	48,137	48,732	46,285
	+2.0	+1.1	+1.2	-5.0
Imported[2]	17,407	16,872	15,910	16,205
	-0.4	- 3.1	-5.7	+1.8
Total	65,013	65,009	64,642	62,489
	+1.4	--	-0.6	-3.3
Trucks, vans and buses	41,032	42,065	41,965	39,866
	-5.9	+2.5	-0.2	-5.0

	April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994	January to April 1994	January-April 1993 to January-April 1994
	units	% change	units	% change
	unadjusted			
Total new motor vehicles	**125,672**	**+1.5**	**407,829**	**+8.9**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	57,405	+12.5	185,844	+21.6
Japan[2]	16,025	-27.5	49,318	-24.3
Other countries[2]	3,792	-30.4	12,581	-27.5
Total	77,222	-1.7	247,743	+5.3
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America[1]	44,544	+12.1	145,586	+19.2
Imported[2]	3,906	-28.5	14,500	-13.9
Total	48,450	+7.2	160,086	+15.2

1 *North-American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic companies or may include transplants (vehicles built by foreign manufacturers in North America).*
2 *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*
r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*

■

Farm product price index

April 1994

The farm product price index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 106.7 in April, down 0.7% from 107.5 in March. On a year-over-year basis, the index decreased 0.5%. The crops index increased 0.3% to 96.8 in April as oilseed and potato prices increased. The livestock and animal products index fell 1.2% to 112.8; both the cattle and calves and the hogs indexes decreased.

Crops

The crops index increased 0.3% in April to 96.8 as increases for oilseeds (+5.6%) and potatoes (+4.2%) more than offset a decrease for cereals (-2.0%).

The cereals index decreased 2.0% to 75.3 in April. From September 1993 to April 1994, the cereals index was at its lowest levels since 1972/73. Wheat, oats, rye and corn prices all declined in most provinces. Throughout 1993/94, the cereals index has been between 14% and 27% below its year-earlier levels. In April the cereals index stood 22.2% below its year-earlier level.

The oilseeds index rose 5.6% in April, to 147.5, mainly due to higher canola prices. This was the highest level for the oilseeds index since September 1988. On a year-over-year basis, the index was up 28.4%. Oilseeds have shown year-over-year price increases for the latest 23 months.

The potatoes index increased 4.2% to 179.9 in April. Potato prices have shown year-over-year price increases since June 1993. In April the potatoes index stood 75.9% above its year-earlier level.

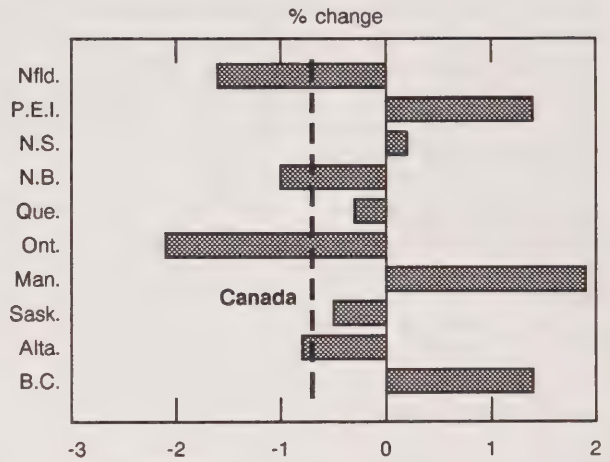
Livestock and animal products

The livestock and animal products index fell 1.2% to 112.8 in April. Despite this decrease, the index was 3.3% above its year-earlier levels. For the latest 16 months, the livestock and animal products index has remained at or near record levels.

The cattle and calves index decreased 1.7% to 122.2 in April. Cattle and calves prices have been at record levels since the start of 1993. In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices, at US$73.60 per hundred-weight in April, were up 0.5% from March (US$73.25 per hundred-weight). Oklahoma feeder steer prices were down 0.6%. In Canada, slaughter of cattle and calves to the end of April 1994 was down 1.5% from 1993; the United States reported that slaughter was up 2.9%. In April the cattle and calves index was 1.0% above its year-earlier level.

The hogs index dropped 2.6% to 91.2 in April. This was the second monthly decline in hog prices since a four-year high was reached in February. For the first four months of 1994, hog slaughter in Canada was up 0.1% from the same period last year, whereas U.S. hog slaughter was down 1.5%. In April the hog index stood 9.1% above its year-earlier level. The index has been above year-earlier levels since September 1992.

Farm product price index
March to April 1994



Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The April issue of the *Farm product price index* (62-003, $8/$76) will be released June 17th. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm product price index

1986 = 100

	April 1993	March 1994	April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994	March 1994 to April 1994
				% change	
Total index	**107.2**	**107.5**	**106.7**	**-0.5**	**-0.7**
Crops	104.0	96.5	96.8	-6.9	0.3
Cereals	96.8	76.8	75.3	-22.2	-2.0
Oilseeds	114.9	139.7	147.5	28.4	5.6
Potatoes	102.3	172.6	179.9	75.9	4.2
Livestock and animal products	109.2	114.2	112.8	3.3	-1.2
Cattle and calves	121.0	124.3	122.2	1.0	-1.7
Hogs	83.6	93.6	91.2	9.1	-2.6

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms

Week ending June 4, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 4, 1994 totalled 254 255 tonnes, down 6.2% from the week-earlier 271 140 tonnes but up 0.5% from the year-earlier 252 961 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 5 824 580 tonnes, a 4.7% decrease from 6 112 354 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

April 1994

Steel pipe and tubing production for April 1994 totalled 153 189 tonnes, a 0.3% increase from 152 705 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of April 1994 totalled 625 425 tonnes, up 1.9% from 613 972 tonnes produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The April 1994 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport

March 1994

In March, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 7.3% from March 1993, to 17 246 572 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, at 50 032 791 m^3, were up 8.0% from 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 13.6% from March 1993, to 4 607 175 m^3. Pipeline imports rose to 965 014 m^3, up 1.0% from March 1993. Year-to-date exports at the end of March 1994 (13 417 164 m^3) were up 13.4% from 1993; year-to-date imports (2 619 671 m^3) were down 5.8%.

March deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 516 986 m^3, a 3.6% increase from 1993; March deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 56.6% to 572 721 m^3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The March 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $11/$110) will be available the third week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard

April 1994

Waferboard production in April 1994 totalled 275 276 cubic metres, a 32.6% increase from 207 539 cubic metres in April 1993. Particleboard production reached 127 904 cubic metres, up 2.6% from 124 604[r] (revised) cubic metres in April 1993. Fibreboard production in April was 9 193 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 1.8% from 9 364[r] thousand square metres in April 1993.

For January to April 1994, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 988 709[r] cubic metres, up 29.0% from 766 352 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 468 063 cubic metres, up 9.7% from 426 679[r] cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 34 752 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 5.1% from 33 058[r] thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The April 1994 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics
April 1994

In April 1994, pulpwood receipts totalled 1 436 175 cubic metres, up 35.8% from 1 057 546[r] (revised) cubic metres in April 1993. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 958 057 cubic metres, up 4.7% from 5 690 724[r] cubic metres in April 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 389 307 cubic metres, up 10.5% from 8 498 512[r] cubic metres in April 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 15.3% to 10 621 091 cubic metres, from 12 540 864 cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of April 1994, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 12 055 078 cubic metres, up 4.4% from 11 548 808[r] cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 3.5% to 23 490 369 cubic metres, from the year-earlier 22 700 420[r] cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (36 650 352 cubic metres) was up 1.1% from 36 260 219[r] cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The April 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $7/$70) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

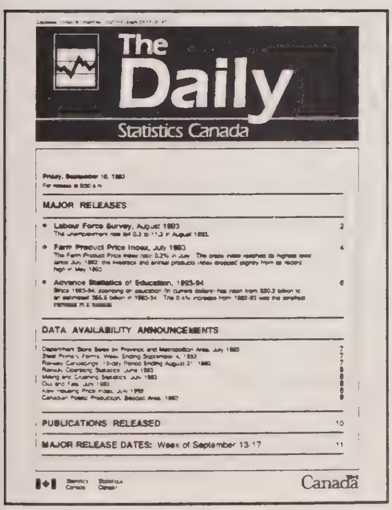
Apparent per-capita food consumption
1992-93

Estimates of apparent per capita food consumption (cereals, sugars and syrups, pulses and nuts, beverages, dairy products and dairy by-products, poultry, eggs, and meats) are now available for 1992 and 1993.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00190101-00190103, 00190109-00190111, 00190113 and 00190114.

Apparent per capita food consumption in Canada, part I, 1993 (32-229, $30) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, April 1994.
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Summary of Canadian international trade, March 1994.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $19/$182; United States: US$22/US$219; other countries: US$26/US$255).

Imports by country, January-March 1994.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $90/$360; United States: US$108/US$432; other countries: US$126/US$504).

Imports by commodity, March 1994.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

Labour force information, For the week ended May 14, 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, June 10.

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The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey
May 1994

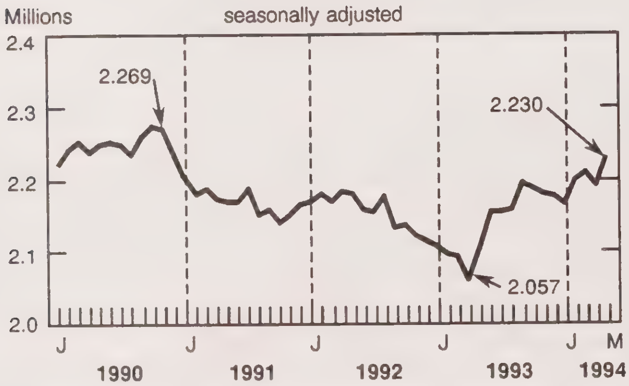
Overview

Estimates from the labour force survey show strong employment growth in May. An increase in employment of 56,000 brought gains over the latest four months to 171,000. Over this period, the gains have been in full-time employment, with the largest increase occurring in May (+88,000). Employment growth in May was strongest in the trade and construction industries. The unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 10.7%.

More jobs in trade and construction

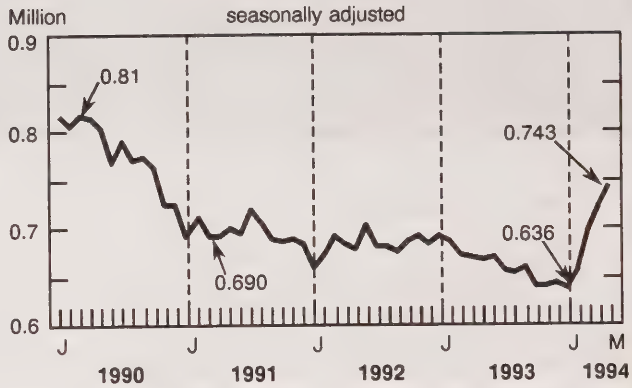
Trade employment increased in May after a strong performance in retail trade sales in the first quarter of 1994. The level of employment grew by 41,000 (+1.9%), more than offsetting a loss in April. As of May gains in 1994 totalled 54,000.

More jobs in trade



Employment in construction increased by 24,000 (+3.3%) in May. Gains over the latest four months totalled 107,000, reversing the downward trend that prevailed since early 1990. Construction employment remained 8.8% below the pre-recession level of March 1990.

More jobs in construction



Employment in other primary industries grew by 11,000. Most of this growth was due to increased employment in mining.

Manufacturing employment decreased by 22,000 (-1.2%). After a decline in January, partly due to plant closures for re-tooling, there were strong employment gains in manufacturing in February and March, which held in April. The decline in May left employment in manufacturing little changed from its level in December 1993.

Employment in public administration fell for the second consecutive month. The decrease of 17,000 (-2.0%) left employment 36,000 below its level at the end of 1993.

Employment resumed its upward trend in British Columbia

Much of the employment gain of 56,000 occurred in British Columbia (+30,000). This growth followed small declines in March and April—in a province where employment was little affected by the recession. British Columbia's employment level was 12.5% higher in May than in March 1990. Employment in Alberta increased by 10,000, bringing gains since January 1994 to 19,000. Alberta's employment level was 3.9% higher than in March 1990. New Brunswick also experienced a sizeable employment increase (+5,000 or +1.8%). This gain offset the employment losses in New Brunswick since December 1993, and left the province's employment 1.0% below the pre-recession level.

Employment held steady in Ontario and Quebec. In Ontario gains over the latest four months totalled 58,000, offsetting a sharp loss in January. In Quebec there has been little change over the latest two months, sustaining the gains that began in August 1993. Increases as of May totalled 50,000.

Conditions improved for adult men and youths

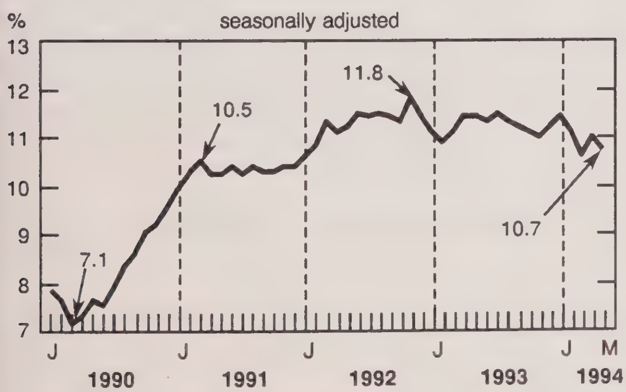
In May employment increased by 31,000 among adult men aged 25 and over, bringing gains since January to 97,000. The percentage of adult men employed has increased by 0.7 over this period. Employment among adult women was little changed after growth in the previous three months.

Employment for youths aged 15 to 24 increased by 32,000 after a loss of 17,000 in April. Despite monthly fluctuations, the trend in youth employment has been essentially flat for more than a year. The employment rate among 20- to 24-year-olds who were students in March was 6.6 percentage points higher in May 1994 than in May 1993.

Unemployment dropped

In May, the level of unemployment fell by 36,000 to 1,511,000. The unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 10.7%. The participation rate (persons working or looking for work as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over) was unchanged at 65.1%.

Unemployment rate



The fall in unemployment was largely due to a decline in the number of unemployed adult men. The unemployment rate among adult men fell 0.6 percentage points, mostly a result of strong employment growth. Unemployment among youths was little changed, as employment and labour force participation grew by about the same amount. In May, labour market conditions among adult women were virtually unchanged.

Unemployment levels and rates for May 1994 and the changes from April 1994

	Level	Change	Rate	Change
	'000	'000	%	
Newfoundland	52	+3	21.3	+1.0
Prince Edward Island	11	-1	17.2	-1.0
Nova Scotia	56	-3	13.1	-0.7
New Brunswick	44	+1	13.3	+0.1
Quebec	428	-7	12.4	-0.2
Ontario	536	-14	10.0	-0.2
Manitoba	51	-1	9.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	35	-2	7.4	-0.4
Alberta	126	+4	9.0	+0.2
British Columbia	171	-14	9.5	-0.9

Provincial labour markets from 1989 to 1993

During the last four years the Canadian labour market suffered employment losses due to a major recession and a restructuring of the economy. The timing and intensity of these changes in the labour market varied significantly across the country.

An overview of provincial trends since 1989 will appear in a feature article in the May 1994 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $20/$200). Copies of the article are now available by fax ($25 payable by Visa or MasterCard). For further information, contact Marc Levesque (613- 951-2793).

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary of information, *Labour force information* (71-001P, $10/$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, $300). The May 1994 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $20/$200) will be available the third week of June. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the labour force survey is scheduled for July 8th.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics

	May 1994	April 1994 to May 1994	December 1993 to May 1994
	seasonally adjusted	change	
Labour force ('000)	14,101	+20	+75
Employment ('000)	12,590	+56	+132
Full-time	10,442	+88	+170
Part-time	2,148	-32	-38
Unemployment ('000)	1,511	-36	-57
Unemployment rate (%)	10.7	-0.3	-0.5
Participation rate (%)	65.1	–	–
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.1	+0.2	+0.3

	May 1994	May 1993	May 1993 to May 1994
	unadjusted		change
Labour force ('000)	14,225	14,030	+195
Employment ('000)	12,709	12,435	+274
Full-time	10,544	10,245	+299
Part-time	2,165	2,190	-25
Unemployment ('000)	1,515	1,595	-79
Unemployment rate (%)	10.7	11.4	-0.7
Participation rate (%)	65.6	65.7	-0.1
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.6	58.3	+0.3

– *Nil or zero.*

■

Chart 1

GDP at 1986 prices

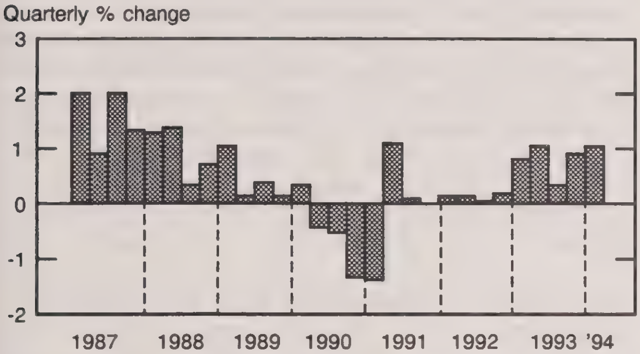
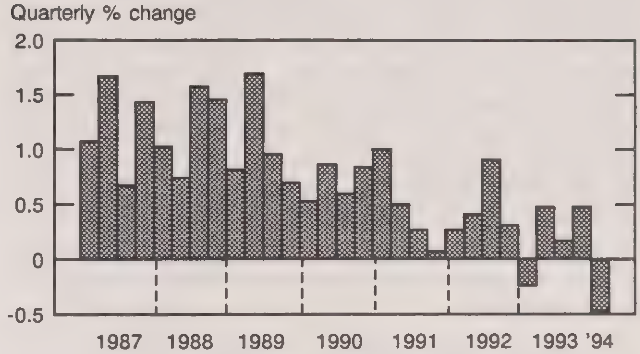


Chart 2

GDP implicit price index



National income and expenditure accounts

First quarter 1994

Overview of economic developments

The economy expanded rapidly in the first quarter of 1994, at about the same pace as in the fourth quarter of 1993. Led by a substantial rise in consumer spending, which was spurred by income tax refunds, real gross domestic product at market prices advanced 1.0% (chart 1). Exports of goods and services also increased, although at the slowest rate in nine quarters. Construction and government spending both declined. Labour income grew moderately and corporation profits surged to their highest level in four years. The inflation rate, strongly influenced by a cut in tobacco excise taxes and by declining unit labour costs, was negative for just the second time in over 33 years (chart 2).

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services

Consumers spent 0.9% more in the first quarter of 1994 than in the fourth quarter of 1993, after adjusting for inflation. The increase was the largest in almost three years and was partly attributable to income tax refunds, as Revenue Canada accelerated these payments considerably compared with previous years.

Personal expenditure on goods rose 2.1% while spending on consumer services dropped 0.3% (chart 3). Outlays for motor vehicles, parts and accessories rose 2.3%, furniture and appliance sales rose 1.5%, and electricity, gas and other fuels rose 2.9%. The latter increase was due to exceptionally cold weather. Tobacco sales, the total of legal and smuggled, rose an estimated 3.0% as the government cut excise taxes and stepped up anti-smuggling enforcement measures. The fall in consumer spending on services reflected the continuing drop in cross-border shopping, stimulated by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar over the past 2½ years.

Chart 3

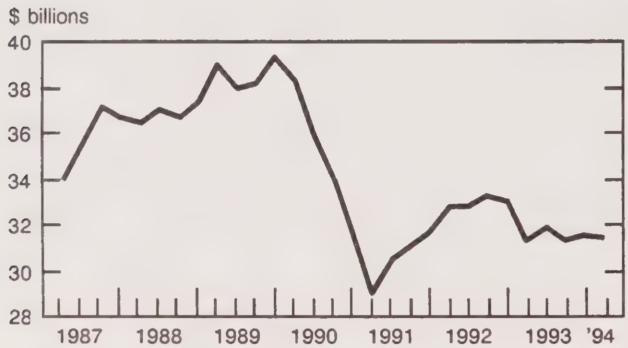
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services at 1986 prices

Residential construction

Housing investment dipped 0.5% in real terms during the first quarter, continuing the up-and-down growth pattern seen in 1993 (chart 4). The decrease was due to a sharp 6.0% drop in spending on home renovations and improvements. New home-building activity rebounded 2.1% after six quarters of decline, despite the fact that housing starts fell from an annual rate of 162,400 in the fourth quarter to just 151,900 in the first. Results from the labour force survey in April and May suggest that further increases in construction occurred in the spring. Real estate commission outlays, which are normally quite volatile, grew 2.8% in the quarter.

Chart 4

Business residential construction investment at 1986 prices



Business plant and equipment investment

Business capital spending was essentially unchanged in the first quarter after several quarters of strong growth in 1993. Purchases of machinery and equipment, accounting for about 60% of total plant and equipment outlays, grew 0.8% due to higher spending on office equipment, automobiles, trucks and other transportation equipment. However, non-residential construction fell 2.5%, reflecting reduced spending on commercial building projects.

Business inventories

There was a modest accumulation of inventories, the fourth consecutive quarterly increase after a three-year period of sustained destocking. The first quarter's buildup was concentrated in durable goods manufacturing industries, most notably motor vehicle and wood producers. Retail trade establishments drew down stocks slightly after a sharp accumulation in the fourth quarter. In the farm sector, grain inventories rose as labour disputes halted export shipments for 12 days at Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

Expenditure components of GDP at constant 1986 prices

	Fourth quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994	
	$ change*	% change
Final domestic demand	2,580	0.4
Personal expenditure	3,172	0.9
Durable goods	1,284	2.6
Semi-durable goods	540	1.8
Non-durable goods	1,836	2.0
Services	-488	-0.3
Government expenditure	-228	-0.2
Current goods and services	-224	-0.2
Investment	-4	0.0
Business investment	-364	-0.3
Residential construction	-156	-0.5
Plant and equipment	-208	-0.3
Non-residential construction	-596	-2.5
Machinery and equipment	388	0.8
Inventory change	-2,096	...
Government	24	...
Business non-farm	-1,876	...
Farm	-244	...
Balance of trade on goods and services	3,788	...
Exports of goods and services	2,216	1.1
Merchandise	1,524	0.8
Non-merchandise	692	3.0
Less: Imports of goods and services	-1,572	-0.7
Merchandise	-92	-0.1
Non-merchandise	-1,480	-4.3
Statistical discrepancy	1,756	...
Gross domestic product at market prices	**6,028**	**1.0**

* *Millions of constant 1986 dollars.*
... *Figures not appropriate or applicable.*

Exports and imports

The strong upswing in merchandise exports underway since 1991—stimulated by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar, the expanding U.S. economy, and liberalized trading arrangements—continued in the first quarter but at a slower 0.8% tempo. Increased exports of natural gas, motor vehicle parts, office machines and equipment, industrial machinery, electricity, newsprint, and pulp were partially offset by reduced exports of passenger cars, lumber, wheat, and tobacco. Service exports rose more rapidly than merchandise trade, led by higher travel receipts. Temporary plant shutdowns for retooling in the auto manufacturing industry and a dockworkers' strike in British Columbia accounted for much of the exports slowdown.

Merchandise imports were essentially unchanged in volume despite the further expansion of domestic demand. Higher imports of cars, computer equipment, and petroleum were offset by lower imports of motor vehicle parts, communications equipment, and tobacco. Tobacco smuggling fell due to federal excise tax reductions and increased customs enforcement measures effective February 8th. For national accounts purposes, the value of smuggled tobacco is approximated by the trend in tobacco exports, assuming that most exported tobacco is brought back to Canada illegally. Estimated tobacco smuggling dropped from $2.0 billion in the fourth quarter of 1993 (in current prices and at an annual rate) to just $1.1 billion in the first quarter of 1994.

The balance of trade in goods and services (at current prices and at an annual rate) was a deficit of $3.2 billion in the first quarter after a $4.1 billion deficit in the fourth quarter of 1993. The current account deficit on a balance of payments basis, which also includes net investment income flows, transfer payments and—effective with this release—reinvested earnings of direct investment enterprises, dropped from $32.4 billion in the fourth quarter of 1993 to $28.4 billion in the first quarter of 1994.

Price indexes

Price inflation on a national accounts basis (measured by the GDP implicit price index) was -0.5% in the first quarter, just the second quarterly decline in 33 years. The other decline was in the first quarter of 1993.

Export prices dropped 0.4% and prices of domestically purchased goods and services edged up 0.1%. Import prices, the effects of which are netted out in the calculation of GDP, rose 1.1%. One important factor accounting for the faster growth of import prices was the weak Canadian dollar, which depreciated a further 1.2% against the U.S. dollar in the first quarter. Consumer prices were held down by the cut in tobacco taxes, reflected in the 1.8% decrease in the implicit price index for non-durable goods.

Implicit price indexes

	Fourth quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994
	% change
Final domestic demand	0.1
Personal expenditure	-0.2
Durable goods	0.9
Semi-durable goods	0.2
Non-durable goods	-1.8
Services	0.5
Government expenditure	0.0
Current goods and services	0.1
Investment	-0.5
Business investment	0.7
Residential construction	2.0
Non-residential construction	0.6
Machinery and equipment	0.0
Exports of goods and services	-0.4
Merchandise	-0.6
Non-merchandise	0.3
Less: Imports of goods and services	1.1
Merchandise	1.0
Non-merchandise	1.7
Gross domestic product at market prices[1]	**-0.5**

[1] *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

Personal income

Personal income was essentially unchanged in the quarter. Higher wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, up 0.5% on the strength of rising average compensation per worker and a small increase in paid hours worked, accounted for most of the increase. Person-hours worked have been growing quite slowly in relation to output since the spring of 1991 (chart 5). Investment income of persons continued the downward trend evident since late 1990, when interest rates first turned down, and unincorporated business income was also lower. Personal disposable (after-tax) income rose 2.0% in the first quarter as Revenue Canada accelerated income tax refunds substantially compared with previous years. Despite the substantial growth in consumer spending, the jump in disposable income meant that the personal saving rate rose from 7.5% in the fourth quarter of 1993 to 8.6% in the first quarter of 1994.

Chart 5

Employment and output

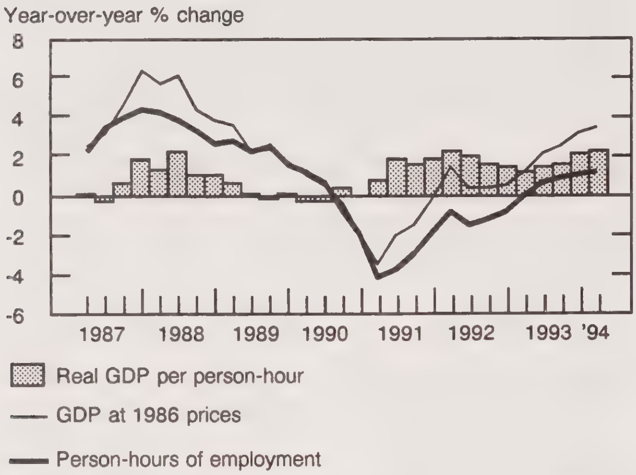
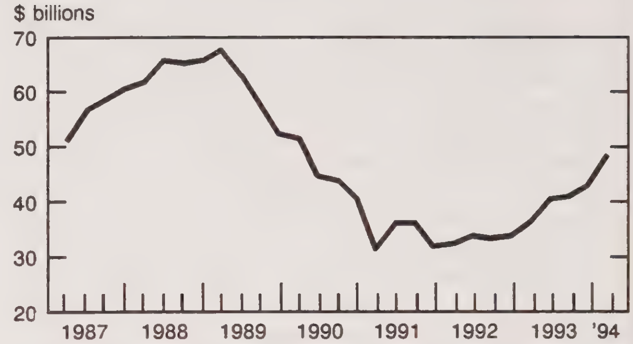


Chart 6

Corporation profits before taxes



Corporate income

Corporation profits before taxes surged 14.4% in the first quarter, continuing the upward trend evident since late 1992 (chart 6). Both financial and non-financial corporations had higher profits. Export-oriented resource industries in particular, with their output typically priced in U.S. dollars, have benefitted from the depreciation of the Canadian dollar over the past 2½ years.

Revisions to previous years' estimates

Revised estimates of the national income and expenditure accounts for the period from 1990 to 1993 are being released with the results for the first quarter of 1994. They incorporate the most current source data and updated seasonal patterns. Slightly weaker economic growth is indicated for the period. On the income side of the accounts, net farm income and labour income account for most of the data revisions. On the expenditure side, imports and investment in machinery and equipment are the components most affected. The revisions reflect new benchmark information from: the Census of Agriculture, income tax records, the family expenditure survey, provincial and municipal government public accounts records.

Revisions to GDP growth

	1990	1991	1992	1993
	% change			
GDP at current prices				
Previous estimate	3.1	0.7	1.9	3.2
Revised estimate	2.9	0.8	2.0	3.4
Revision	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
GDP at 1986 prices				
Previous estimate	-0.2	-1.7	0.7	2.4
Revised estimate	-0.2	-1.8	0.6	2.2
Revision	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
GDP implicit price index				
Previous estimate	3.3	2.5	1.1	0.8
Revised estimate	3.2	2.6	1.4	1.1
Revision	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 7404-7408 and 7420-7434.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates* (13-001, $35/$140) and the 1993 issue of *National income and expenditure accounts, annual estimates* (13-201, $40) will both be released in July. A set of 64 printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly data plus supplementary analytical tables and charts is also available on release day ($50/$180).

On release day at 8:30 a.m., the complete quarterly national accounts data set is available on microcomputer diskette by modem transfer ($125/$500). The diskettes are also available by mail seven days after the official release date ($25/$100).

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, contact the client services officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

Gross domestic product, income-based

	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Third quarter 1993 to Fourth quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994
	$ millions					% change at quarterly rates	
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income [1]	398,432	399,172	401,052	403,476	405,456	0.6	0.5
Corporation profits before taxes	35,928	40,208	40,496	42,444	48,536	4.8	14.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	56,644	56,620	54,400	53,964	53,876	-0.8	-0.2
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	1,364	2,236	2,516	2,372	2,064	-5.7	-13.0
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	37,560	38,104	38,508	38,820	38,628	0.8	-0.5
Inventory valuation adjustment	-4,200	-860	-3,408	-2,884	-4,544	524 [2]	-1,660 [2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	525,728	535,480	533,564	538,192	544,016	0.9	1.1
Indirect taxes less subsidies	86,072	86,524	89,624	93,228	92,272	4.0	-1.0
Capital consumption allowances	85,216	86,092	87,884	88,336	89,712	0.5	1.6
Statistical discrepancy	2,404	2,228	2,452	3,608	1,396	1,156 [2]	-2,212 [2]
Gross domestic product at market prices	**699,420**	**710,324**	**713,524**	**723,364**	**727,396**	**1.4**	**0.6**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances.*
2 *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross domestic product, expenditure-based

	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Third quarter 1993 to Fourth quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994
	$ millions at current prices					% change at quarterly rates	
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	430,756	435,416	439,256	443,728	447,260	1.0	0.8
Durable goods	54,832	55,716	56,616	57,648	59,632	1.8	3.4
Semi-durable goods	38,596	39,148	39,552	39,712	40,476	0.4	1.9
Non-durable goods	115,536	115,708	115,880	116,556	116,820	0.6	0.2
Services	221,792	224,844	227,208	229,812	230,332	1.1	0.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	152,696	152,880	153,404	153,504	153,276	0.1	-0.1
Government investment in fixed capital	16,388	16,188	16,448	16,768	16,688	1.9	-0.5
Government investment in inventories	-4	-28	20	-4	24	-24[1]	28[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	107,128	109,924	110,868	114,056	114,500	2.9	0.4
Residential construction	42,016	43,372	42,840	43,308	43,944	1.1	1.5
Non-residential construction	26,568	27,300	27,016	27,856	27,304	3.1	-2.0
Machinery and equipment	38,544	39,252	41,012	42,892	43,252	4.6	0.8
Business investment in inventories	-1,084	2,436	744	2,972	228	2,228[1]	-2,744[1]
Non-farm	-2,208	932	-160	2,504	96	2,664[1]	-2,408[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	1,124	1,504	904	468	132	-436[1]	-336[1]
Exports of goods and services	199,216	204,484	209,800	219,392	220,916	4.6	0.7
Merchandise	173,512	178,000	182,404	191,448	192,028	5.0	0.3
Non-merchandise	25,704	26,484	27,396	27,944	28,888	2.0	3.4
Deduct: imports of goods and services	203,272	208,748	214,568	223,444	224,104	4.1	0.3
Merchandise	163,048	168,952	173,308	182,000	183,740	5.0	1.0
Non-merchandise	40,224	39,796	41,260	41,444	40,364	0.4	-2.6
Statistical discrepancy	-2,404	-2,228	-2,448	-3,608	-1,392	-1,160[1]	2,216[1]
Gross domestic product at market prices	**699,420**	**710,324**	**713,524**	**723,364**	**727,396**	**1.4**	**0.6**
Final domestic demand	706,968	714,408	719,976	728,056	731,724	1.1	0.5
	$ millions at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	340,760	342,964	344,444	346,496	349,668	0.6	0.9
Durable goods	48,524	49,132	49,588	50,120	51,404	1.1	2.6
Semi-durable goods	30,088	30,476	30,676	30,664	31,204	-0.0	1.8
Non-durable goods	89,856	89,812	90,176	90,272	92,108	0.1	2.0
Services	172,292	173,544	174,004	175,440	174,952	0.8	-0.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	119,652	119,072	118,824	118,880	118,656	0.0	-0.2
Government investment in fixed capital	16,636	16,480	16,760	17,348	17,344	3.5	-0.0
Government investment in inventories	-4	-24	20	-4	20	-24[1]	24[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	101,012	103,096	103,868	106,564	106,200	2.6	-0.3
Residential construction	31,228	31,820	31,244	31,480	31,324	0.8	-0.5
Non-residential construction	22,456	23,132	22,708	23,376	22,780	2.9	-2.5
Machinery and equipment	47,328	48,144	49,916	51,708	52,096	3.6	0.8
Business investment in inventories	-784	1,936	584	2,216	96	1,632[1]	-2,120[1]
Non-farm	-1,500	824	-376	1,596	-280	1,972[1]	-1,876[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	716	1,112	960	620	376	-340[1]	-244[1]
Exports of goods and services	191,328	195,060	198,304	205,052	207,268	3.4	1.1
Merchandise	170,256	173,460	175,888	182,336	183,860	3.7	0.8
Non-merchandise	21,072	21,600	22,416	22,716	23,408	1.3	3.0
Deduct: imports of goods and services	202,844	206,936	209,164	216,888	215,316	3.7	-0.7
Merchandise	166,560	171,856	173,944	182,356	182,264	4.8	-0.1
Non-merchandise	36,284	35,080	35,220	34,532	33,052	-2.0	-4.3
Statistical discrepancy	-1,932	-1,784	-1,956	-2,872	-1,116	-916[1]	1,756[1]
Gross domestic product at market prices	**563,824**	**569,864**	**571,684**	**576,792**	**582,820**	**0.9**	**1.0**
Final domestic demand	578,060	581,612	583,896	589,288	591,868	0.9	0.4
	implicit price indexes, 1986 = 100						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	126.4	127.0	127.5	128.1	127.9	0.5	-0.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	127.6	128.4	129.1	129.1	129.2	0.0	0.1
Government investment in fixed capital	98.5	98.2	98.1	96.7	96.2	-1.4	-0.5
Business investment in fixed capital	106.1	106.6	106.7	107.0	107.8	0.3	0.7
Exports of goods and services	104.1	104.8	105.8	107.0	106.6	1.1	-0.4
Deduct: imports of goods and services	100.2	100.9	102.6	103.0	104.1	0.4	1.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	**124.0**	**124.6**	**124.8**	**125.4**	**124.8**	**0.5**	**-0.5**
Final domestic demand	122.3	122.8	123.3	123.5	123.6	0.2	0.1

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

■

Balance of international payments

First quarter 1994

Seasonally adjusted, the current account deficit narrowed from $8.1 billion to $7.1 billion, remaining within the range observed over the preceding four quarters.

The decline in the first quarter of 1994 was due to non-merchandise transactions, notably investment income and travel. The investment income (refer to "Equity income from direct investment" in the box on page 12) of foreign direct investors in Canada declined after strengthening sharply in 1993. The travel deficit also narrowed further, dropping to its lowest level since the second quarter of 1990. The Canadian dollar's ongoing depreciation caused Canadian travellers to spend less abroad, whereas foreign travellers increased their spending in Canada.

The surplus on merchandise trade remained virtually unchanged at $2.1 billion as exports and imports reached new records. There was, however, a noticeable slowdown in the quarterly growth of both exports and imports compared with the preceding two years, when they advanced briskly.

In the capital account, which is unadjusted, non-residents acquired $5.8 billion of Canadian bonds, resuming their net investment in that market after a very unusual net sell-off in the previous quarter. Foreign depositors redeemed $4.3 billion in foreign currency deposits (net of deposit assets) from Canadian banks after a record buildup in these deposits in the previous quarter. At the same time, Canadian residents continued to invest heavily in foreign securities through mutual funds, notably foreign stocks.

Underlying these movements, the Canadian dollar continued to decline against the U.S. currency, touching 72.22 U.S. cents in March 1994, its lowest level since 1986. The Canadian dollar also depreciated against most major currencies throughout the first quarter of 1994.

Current account, seasonally adjusted

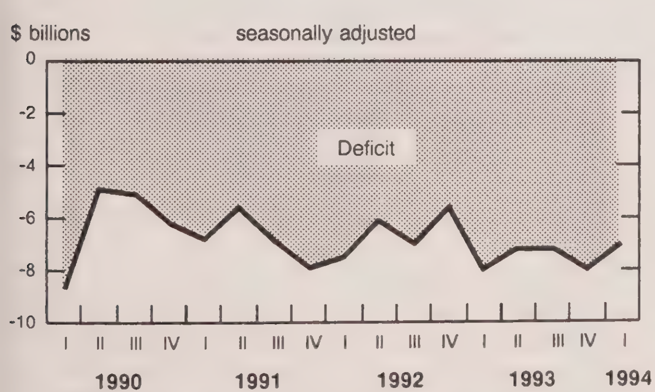
Growth in merchandise imports and exports slowed

The merchandise trade surplus amounted to $2.1 billion, continuing to trend downward from the previous high of $2.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. The trade surplus with the United States rose for the seventh quarter; however, this increase was more than offset by the growth in the deficit with other countries.

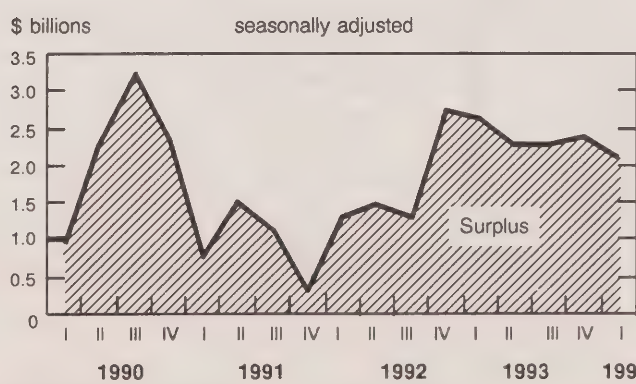
Merchandise imports increased by $0.4 billion (+1%) to $45.9 billion. The increase was due to machinery and equipment, industrial materials and energy products. Purchases of auto parts declined.

Merchandise exports edged up $0.1 billion to $48.0 billion. The increase was due to machinery and equipment, energy products, auto parts, and industrial materials. Cars and trucks led export decreases followed by agricultural products.

Current account balance



Merchandise trade balance



New treatment of direct investment data

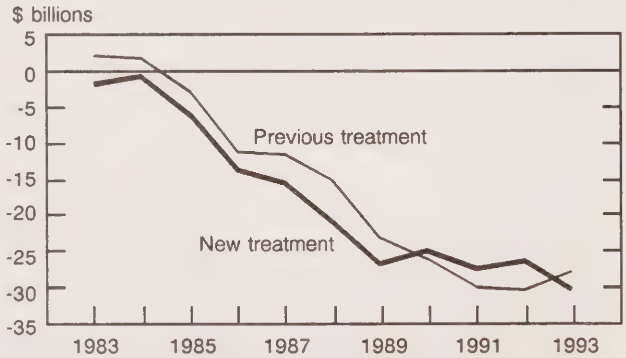
Beginning with the first quarter of 1994, two major changes were effected for the direct investment series. First, equity income from direct investment is now recorded when earned; it used to be recorded when distributed in the form of dividends. Second, the definition of direct investment capital flows is now extended to include short-term inter-company claims and liabilities; the latter series used to be recorded in "other claims" and "other liabilities". These changes, which accord with international standards, were implemented back to 1983, on both a quarterly and an annual basis.

1) Equity income from direct investment

The equity income from direct investment is now equated to profits earned during the period (accrual basis). The income was previously limited to dividends (cash basis). The shift in recording from cash to accrual basis was done by creating a new series, "reinvested earnings". The data for reinvested earnings were obtained as the difference between profits and dividends (the latter already recorded as a balance of payments series).

For example, if a foreign wholly-owned enterprise in Canada generates $30 million of profits and remits $18 million as dividends to foreign direct investors, the reinvested earnings (obtained residually) amount to $12 million. The sum of the "dividends on direct investment" and "reinvested earnings" equals profits on direct investment.

Current account balance, before and after inclusion of reinvested earnings



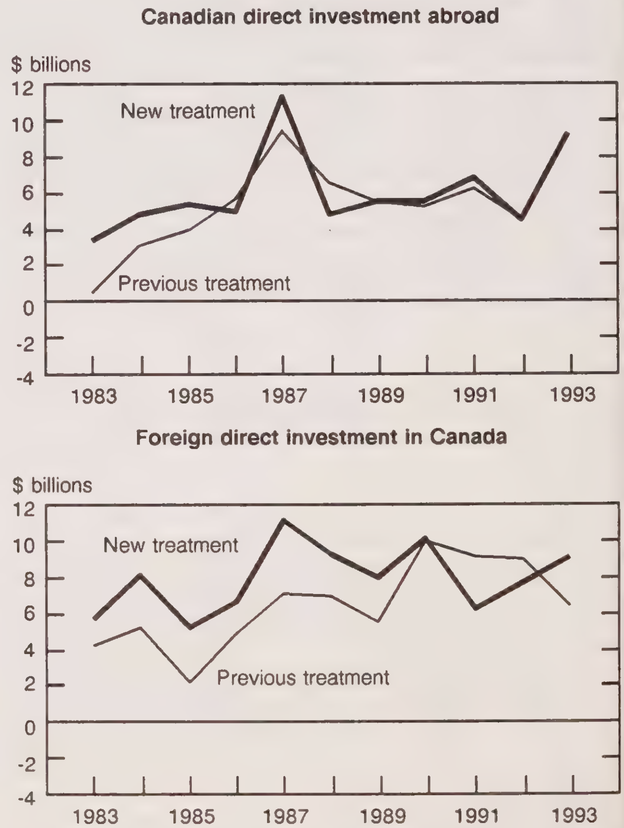
2) Direct investment capital flows

Though recorded as income in the current account, reinvested earnings are still available to the investment enterprise. In other words, the direct investor elects to receive part of the profits as dividends and to invest the remaining part in the business. Thus reinvested earnings, which show as income in the current account, also appear as new direct investment capital flow in the capital account, with the sign reversed.

Continuing with the example above, the $12 million of reinvested earnings show as a payment abroad under "investment income" in the current account (debit) and as a capital inflow (credit) under "foreign direct investment in Canada".

The definition of direct investment flows has also been extended to include short-term inter-company claims to and from Canada. Such claims previously appeared under "other claims" and "other liabilities".

Direct investment capital flows, before and after inclusion of reinvested earnings



More details on the new treatment will be provided in *Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 1994* (67-001, $30/$120).

Deficit in non-merchandise transactions narrowed

Canada's deficit on non-merchandise transactions declined to $9.2 billion, resuming a downward trend from the record $10.7 billion deficit at the beginning of 1993. The decline in the first quarter was led by lower profits in Canada on foreign direct investment, notably in the energy sector. Although Canadian profits of direct investors tend to fluctuate quite sharply on a quarterly basis, they show a distinctive cyclical pattern: they declined during the recessionary years 1990-92 and have been trending upward since.

The deficit on travel declined to $1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1994, down from the $2.2 billion record in the fourth quarter of 1991. The first quarter's decline mainly reflected a drop in Canadians' spending in the United States. As for foreign travel in Canada, visitors from overseas increased their outlays noticeably, while U.S. travellers posted a smaller increase after five quarters of higher outlays.

Capital account

Non-residents resumed their net investment in Canadian bonds

Non-residents purchased $9.9 billion of net new Canadian bonds (new issues less bonds that matured) and sold off $4.1 billion of existing Canadian bonds, their second consecutive large net disinvestment. On a net basis, they acquired provincial, federal enterprise and corporate bonds.

They invested only marginally in federal bonds: while investing heavily in the US$2.0 billion issue of the federal government, non-residents reduced their holdings of federal bonds denominated in Canadian dollars. This was the first time since 1987 that the federal government issued a bond denominated in a foreign currency.

The bond market was very volatile as shown by the volume of trading, which reached $342 billion, a third quarterly record in a row. Interest rates, which had been declining since late 1990, advanced sharply during the quarter, led by higher rates in the United States.

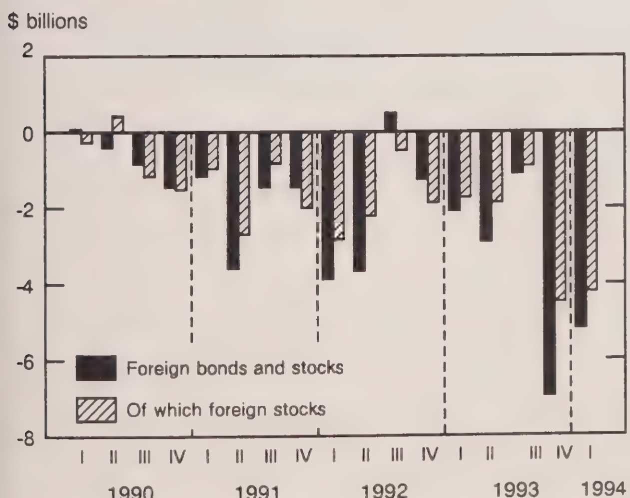
Non-residents continued to invest heavily in Canadian stocks, purchasing $3.0 billion in the first quarter of 1994. They have channelled $15.8 billion into Canadian stocks since the fourth quarter of 1992. The investment continued to come largely from the United States, although investment from Europe increased significantly.

Canadians' demand for foreign securities was strong

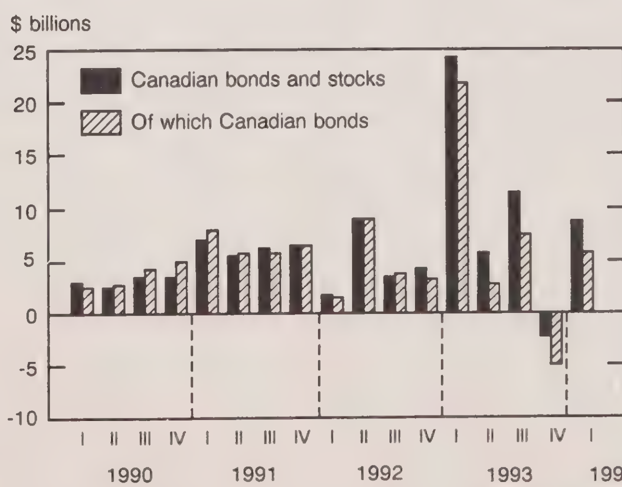
Canadian investors purchased a net $5.2 billion of foreign stocks and bonds, second only to the $6.9 billion record they invested in the previous quarter. A significant portion of these funds was channelled by mutual funds into the Asian market.

Canada's official monetary authorities sold $2.4 billion of international reserves, more than offsetting the $2.0 billion purchased in the previous quarter. This continued the pattern of large fluctuations in reserves observed since the mid-1980s. The Canadian dollar has been under downward pressure since the third quarter of 1991.

Canadian investment in foreign bonds and stocks



Foreign investment in Canadian bonds and stocks



Revisions and a new treatment of direct investment data
1990-93

With the release of balance of payments data for the first quarter of 1994, new series on reinvested earnings have been added from 1983 onward (a result of a new treatment of direct investment). Existing data have also been revised for the period 1990-93 (in keeping with the usual revision policy of the system of national accounts). The revisions reflect more current sources of information, such as the latest annual surveys and administrative data. (Refer to the box on page 12 for an explanation of the concepts.)

The new treatment on direct investment reduced the deficit on the current account from 1990 to 1992, but increased it in 1993. The revisions on existing series show a higher deficit on the current account, which arose mainly from increased imports and generally lower exports of merchandise trade compared with the last published figures. Higher services payments (freight, travel) also contributed to the higher deficit on current account transactions, particularly for 1993.

The new treatment of direct investment reduced the net inflow of capital from 1990 to 1992, but increased it in 1993. The revisions on existing series translated into a higher net inflow of capital, except for 1991. Major changes arose from higher inflows on Canadian bonds and higher outflows on foreign stocks and bonds.

The addition of reinvested earnings under the new treatment does not affect the statistical discrepancy: reinvested earnings were added to both the current and capital accounts with the sign reversed in the capital account. The revisions to existing series reduced the statistical discrepancy from 1991 to 1993, but increased it slightly in 1990.

On June 21st, when the April 1994 merchandise trade figures will be released, the International Trade Division will provide details on the revised merchandise trade figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1364, 1370, 2323-2329, 2331-2339, 2343-2349, 2353-2355 and 2357.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Canada's balance on international payments* (67-001, $30/$120) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Balance of international payments

	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	1992	1993
				$ millions			
Current account				unadjusted			
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	42,654	46,736	43,469	48,482	47,354	155,794	181,342
Non-merchandise							
Services	5,352	6,857	8,615	6,055	5,937	24,611	26,880
Investment income[1]	2,100	2,745	2,361	2,242	2,288	9,938	9,449
Of which: reinvested earnings	-507	308	-70	-226	-110	497	-495
Transfers	968	1,076	1,158	1,190	1,037	4,212	4,392
Total non-merchandise receipts	8,420	10,678	12,135	9,488	9,261	38,761	40,721
Total receipts	51,074	57,414	55,604	57,970	56,616	194,555	222,063
Payments							
Merchandise imports	40,514	43,964	42,115	45,234	45,808	149,101	171,827
Non-merchandise							
Services	10,246	10,037	10,536	9,862	10,262	37,637	40,681
Investment income[1]	8,998	9,670	8,643	8,803	8,914	30,204	36,114
Of which: reinvested earnings	576	1,020	325	117	96	-3,536	2,039
Transfers	1,327	916	951	950	1,006	4,095	4,145
Total non-merchandise payments	20,571	20,623	20,130	19,615	20,181	71,936	80,940
Total payments	61,085	64,587	62,245	64,849	65,990	221,037	252,767
Balances							
Merchandise	+2,141	+2,772	+1,354	+3,249	+1,546	+6,692	+9,515
Non-merchandise	-12,151	-9,945	-7,995	-10,128	-10,920	-33,175	-40,219
Total current account	-10,011	-7,173	-6,641	-6,879	-9,374	-26,483	-30,704
Capital account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	-1,778	-1,787	-3,451	-2,242	-1,211	-4,459	-9,258
Of which: reinvested earnings	+507	-308	+70	+226	+110	-497	+495
Portfolio securities							
Foreign bonds	-335	-1,058	-206	-2,462	-956	-900	-4,062
Foreign stocks	-1,725	-1,832	-870	-4,472	-4,208	-7,387	-8,900
Government of Canada assets							
Official international reserves	-1,094	+1,878	+1,766	-1,952	+2,430	+6,987	+598
Loans and subscriptions	+32	-132	+94	-5	-193	-1,696	-11
Non-bank deposits abroad	-2,286	+1,242	-2,368	+2,713	+1,393	+1,636	-699
Other claims	+108	+473	+737	+722	-146	+2,953	+2,040
Total Canadian claims, net flow	-7,078	-1,218	-4,298	-7,697	-2,891	-2,866	-20,291
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+1,674	+2,340	+806	+2,830	+2,260	+5,531	+7,649
Of which: reinvested earnings	+576	+1,020	+325	+117	+96	-3,536	+2,039
Portfolio securities							
Canadian bonds	+22,087	+2,823	+7,532	-4,945	+5,775	+17,509	+27,497
Canadian stocks	+2,304	+3,021	+3,857	+2,729	+2,992	+1,036	+11,910
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	-6,077	+665	-6,123	+10,885	-4,286	-3,563	-650
Money market instruments							
Government of Canada paper	+3,086	+3,511	+1,688	+2,654	+1,200	+1,915	+10,939
Other paper	-1,974	+854	-2,304	+1,780	-830	+2,983	-1,643
Allocation of special drawing rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	+539	-41	+1,436	+47	+1,274	+2,441	+1,980
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+21,639	+13,173	+6,891	+15,979	+8,385	+27,853	+57,683
Total capital account, net flow	+14,561	+11,955	+2,593	+8,283	+5,494	+24,987	+37,392
Statistical discrepancy	-4,551	-4,782	+4,048	-1,404	+3,879	+1,495	-6,688

1 *From 1983, includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*
– *Nil or zero.*

Current account

	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	1992	1993
	$ millions						
	seasonally adjusted						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	43,378	44,500	45,601	47,863	48,007	155,794	181,342
Non-merchandise							
Services							
Travel	2,037	2,154	2,282	2,331	2,455	8,059	8,804
Freight and shipping	1,433	1,476	1,480	1,502	1,566	5,481	5,891
Business services	2,469	2,507	2,565	2,657	2,719	9,196	10,198
Government transactions	207	200	196	204	191	771	809
Other services	279	284	325	290	291	1,104	1,179
Total services	6,426	6,621	6,849	6,984	7,223	24,611	26,880
Investment income[1]							
Interest	872	911	1,007	1,050	1,029	4,171	3,839
Dividends	1,803	1,576	1,348	1,378	1,443	5,271	6,105
Reinvested earnings	-507	308	-70	-226	-110	497	-495
Total investment income	2,167	2,795	2,285	2,202	2,361	9,938	9,449
Transfers							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	320	368	386	484	371	1,551	1,558
Personal and institutional remittances	302	296	296	300	310	1,092	1,193
Canadian withholding tax	420	392	384	445	437	1,569	1,641
Total transfers	1,042	1,056	1,066	1,229	1,118	4,212	4,392
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,635	10,472	10,199	10,415	10,702	38,761	40,721
Total receipts	53,012	54,971	55,800	58,278	58,709	194,555	222,063
Payments							
Merchandise imports	40,762	42,238	43,327	45,500	45,935	149,101	171,827
Non-merchandise							
Services							
Travel	4,098	4,229	4,202	4,152	4,000	16,215	16,681
Freight and shipping	1,556	1,615	1,657	1,735	1,731	5,800	6,563
Business services	3,793	3,502	3,847	3,855	3,728	13,213	14,996
Government transactions	383	374	379	381	384	1,510	1,518
Other services	226	229	230	238	248	899	923
Total services	10,056	9,950	10,315	10,361	10,091	37,637	40,681
Investment income[1]							
Interest	7,437	7,532	7,380	7,560	7,771	28,992	29,908
Dividends	1,074	1,123	1,246	724	1,106	4,748	4,167
Reinvested earnings	442	490	-147	1,253	-67	-3,536	2,039
Total investment income	8,953	9,145	8,479	9,537	8,810	30,204	36,114
Transfers							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	84	82	90	88	88	337	344
Personal and institutional remittances	330	330	333	333	347	1,270	1,325
Official contributions	799	467	466	497	478	2,263	2,229
Foreign withholding tax	70	62	60	55	55	225	246
Total transfers	1,283	940	949	972	969	4,095	4,145
Total non-merchandise payments	20,292	20,035	19,742	20,871	19,870	71,936	80,940
Total payments	61,054	62,273	63,069	66,371	65,804	221,037	252,767
Balances							
Merchandise	+2,615	+2,262	+2,275	+2,363	+2,073	+6,692	+9,515
Non-merchandise							
Services	-3,630	-3,329	-3,466	-3,377	-2,868	-13,026	-13,802
Investment income[1]	-6,786	-6,350	-6,194	-7,335	-6,449	-20,266	-26,665
Transfers	-242	+116	+117	+256	+149	+117	+248
Total non-merchandise	-10,657	-9,564	-9,543	-10,456	-9,168	-33,175	-40,219
Total current account	-8,042	-7,302	-7,268	-8,092	-7,095	-26,483	-30,704

[1] *From 1983, includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.*
***Note**: figures may not add due to rounding.*

Balance of payments balances, revisions[1]

1990-93

	1990	1991	1992	1993
		$ millions		
Current account				
Merchandise (balance of payments basis)	-758	-1,386	-2,287	-2,195
Non-merchandise	+1,481	+2,855	+3,488	-3,290
Services	+349	-72	-244	-1,249
Travel	–	–	–	-191
Freight and shipping	+342	-164	-619	-896
Business services	+15	+129	+445	-87
Government transactions	-31	-50	-85	-92
Other services	+24	+13	+14	+18
Investment income	+1,075	+2,857	+3,934	-1,985
Of which: reinvested earnings[1]	+1,013	+2,834	+4,033	-2,534
Transfers	+56	+70	-202	-56
Current account balance	+723	+1,469	+1,201	-5,485
Capital account				
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows				
Canadian direct investment abroad	-851	+534	+1,158	+528
Of which: reinvested earnings[1]	-550	+486	-497	+495
Portfolio securities				
Foreign bonds	-15	-48	-353	-46
Foreign stocks	-387	-718	-1,164	-156
Official international reserves	–	–	–	–
Government of Canada loans and subscriptions	–	–	–	+2
Non-bank deposits abroad	–	–	–	+967
Other claims	-2	-177	+94	-111
Total Canadian claims, net flow	-1,255	-408	-264	+1,184
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows				
Foreign direct investment in Canada	+634	-3,638	-2,509	+2,626
Of which: reinvested earnings[1]	-463	-3,320	-3,536	+2,039
Portfolio securities				
Canadian bonds	+487	+1,034	+1,716	+498
Canadian stocks	–	–	–	+24
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents	-701	-493	-13	+1,195
Money market instruments				
Government of Canada paper	-55	–	–	-1
Other paper	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	+393	+171	+2,222	-335
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+758	-2,926	+1,415	+4,007
Total capital account, net flow	-497	-3,334	+1,150	+5,191
Statistical discrepancy	-226	+1,865	-2,351	+294

1 *The series on reinvested earnings are new series (refer to the text in the box on page 12). They have been included along with revisions to show the total change from previously published data.*

– *Nil or zero.*

■

Financial flow accounts

First quarter 1994

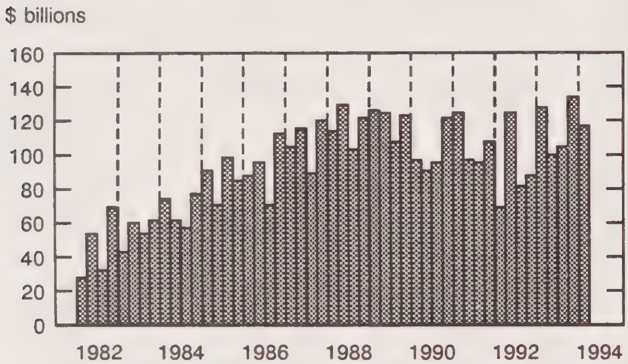
Overview

The demand for funds on credit and equity markets remained firm, though slightly lower than in the previous quarter, as total funds raised (seasonally adjusted at annual rates) amounted to $117 billion (chart 1). Financing activity was led by non-financial private corporations. As a whole, businesses and households accounted for roughly 70% of the funds raised in the first three months of 1994. Governments' recourse to financial markets was at a much reduced pace from the previous quarter.

Chart 1

The demand for funds on financial markets remained firm

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: *total funds raised on credit markets by domestic non-financial sectors.*

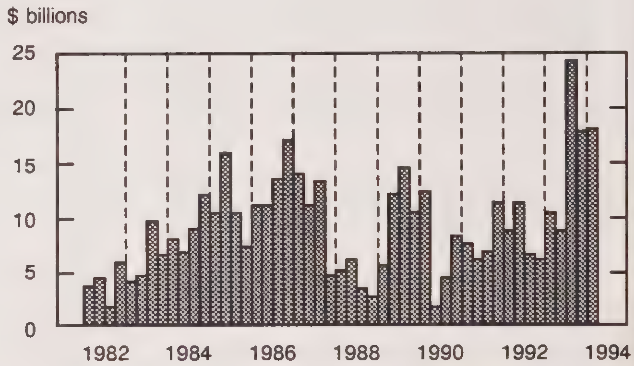
There were some notable financial developments. The general decline in interest rates during 1993 extended into January 1994. In February, however, interest rates turned around and through the end of the quarter. Near the end of March there were marked increases as the value of the Canadian dollar came under considerable pressure. These movements in market yields did little to dampen the demand for borrowed funds. Shifts in the composition of financing in the first quarter suggest that expectations of tighter credit conditions may have affected the structure of funds raised via debt instruments, favouring longer-term instruments. Borrowing in the form of Government of Canada Treasury bills and as short-term paper issues of provinces was down sharply, while bond financing of these sectors remained at roughly the level of the previous quarter.

In the business sector, while money market issues were unchanged from the fourth quarter, growth in borrowing was mainly accounted for by bonds. Corporate equity issues posted another strong quarter (chart 2), despite some weakening in March, when share prices retreated moderately.

Chart 2

Share issues continued at an elevated pace

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: *non-financial private corporations.*

Corporate sector

Non-financial private corporations accounted for about 35% of all funds raised in the first quarter of 1994. Financing was up 5% over the previous quarter (chart 3). Since mid-1993, financial activity has returned to levels more consistent with the period before 1990.

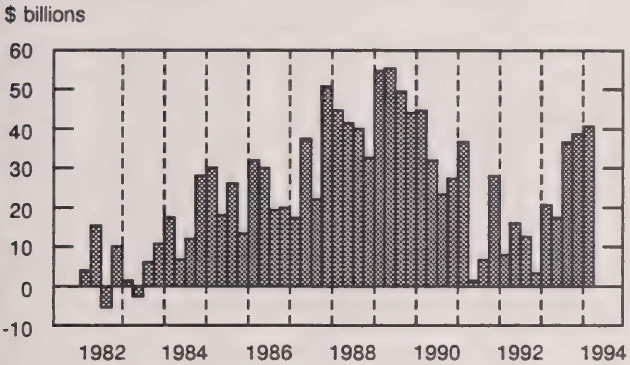
Share issues remained the primary source of funds, amounting to over 40% of all funds raised in the first quarter, as corporations continued to benefit from considerable investor demand for equities. Bonds proved to be the second most important external source of funds, making up about 26% of funds raised. Borrowing in the form of negotiated loans remained largely unchanged from the fourth quarter, reflecting the fact that lending rates at financial institutions were slow to adjust to the increases in the general level of interest rates.

A rise in borrowed funds relative to stock issues in the quarter may have implications for the overall corporate debt-to-equity ratio, characterized by declines since 1990. This upward pressure on the ratio may be offset by growth in retained earnings.

Chart 3

Corporate demand for funds returned to pre-recession levels

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: *funds raised by non-financial private corporations.*

The first quarter of 1994 marked a firming in government business enterprises' demand for funds, representing a substantial rise over the depressed level of recent quarters, which had amounted to a net repayment of outstanding credit market debt. Most of the increase in the quarter was attributable to provincial enterprises' borrowing activity in capital markets. Funds were used to finance a modest rise in capital formation and to build up financial reserves at a time when the perception may have been that financing costs were trending upward.

Personal sector

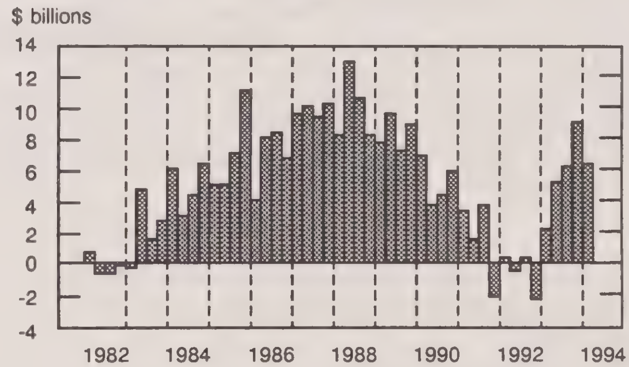
Consumer credit financing was lower in the first quarter (chart 4). Consumers' borrowing via personal loans to finance spending was up, in line with strong increases in spending on motor vehicles, furniture, and appliances. But this borrowing was offset by a significant reduction in outstanding credit card debt.

Demand for mortgage credit appeared to be unaffected by upward movements in lending rates, as the one-year mortgage rate rose from 5.75% to 7.0% through March, while the rate on five-year mortgages jumped by one full percentage point to 8.95% on March 30th. Mortgage borrowing firmed in the first quarter (chart 5), in line with considerable activity in the resale housing market and with a pickup in new residential construction.

Chart 4

The recovery in consumer credit borrowing continued

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: *consumer credit borrowing in the personal sector.*

Funds raised on financial markets by non-financial sectors

	1991	1992				1993				1994
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total funds raised (% of GDP)	**15.8**	**10.2**	**18.1**	**11.8**	**12.6**	**18.2**	**14.0**	**14.6**	**18.6**	**16.1**
Sectoral shares (% of total)										
Personal sector	20.3	33.1	18.4	28.0	30.6	14.4	19.8	20.6	23.6	26.9
Non-financial private corporations	26.0	11.7	12.9	15.4	3.9	16.0	17.3	35.4	29.0	35.0
Government business enterprises	3.1	14.8	3.9	4.0	-1.3	9.2	-4.0	-0.4	-4.6	7.3
Federal government	23.5	28.8	22.6	44.3	20.0	30.8	36.3	17.8	33.9	19.5
Other levels of government	27.2	11.6	42.1	8.4	46.8	29.5	30.7	26.6	18.1	11.3
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: *figures may not add due to rounding.*

Debt-to-income ratios

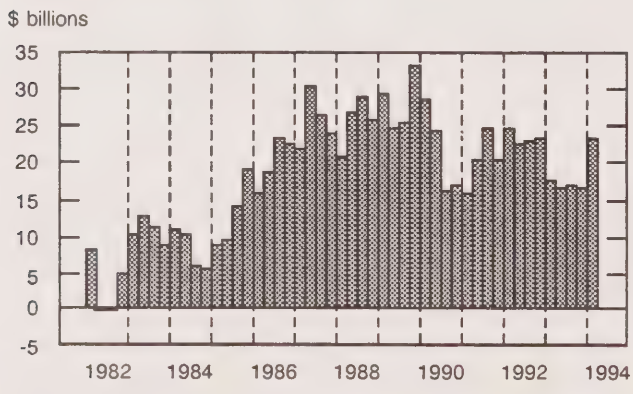
	1992				1993				1994
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
	$ billions								
Persons and unincorporated businesses*									
Debt									
Consumer credit	98.9	98.7	98.6	98.0	98.5	99.8	101.3	103.6	105.2
Mortgages	296.9	302.8	308.7	314.7	318.6	322.3	326.1	329.7	335.5
Total	395.9	401.5	407.3	412.7	417.1	422.1	427.4	433.3	440.7
Personal disposable income	465.8	476.9	479.7	480.3	485.1	490.3	489.9	485.3	494.8
Debt-to-income ratio (%)	85.0	84.2	84.9	85.9	86.0	86.1	87.2	89.3	89.1
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	58.1	58.6	58.9	59.4	59.6	59.4	59.9	59.9	60.6
Federal government**									
Debt	351.0	358.2	367.4	372.0	381.5	390.2	394.5	405.5	411.2
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	51.5	52.3	53.1	53.5	54.5	54.9	55.3	56.1	56.5
Other government									
Debt	190.8	204.2	206.2	216.8	225.7	232.8	239.3	244.9	248.2
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	28.0	29.8	29.8	31.2	32.3	32.8	33.5	33.9	34.1
Non-financial private corporations									
Debt	341.7	344.5	346.5	346.1	348.6	350.3	356.9	364.0	374.2
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	50.1	50.3	50.1	49.8	49.8	49.3	50.0	50.3	51.4
Gross domestic product (GDP)	**681.7**	**685.2**	**691.6**	**695.1**	**699.4**	**710.3**	**713.5**	**723.4**	**727.4**

* *Consumer credit and mortgages only.*
** *National accounts basis, excludes superannuation accounts of the Public Service.*
Note: *figures may not add due to rounding.*

Chart 5

Mortgage demand picked up after four weak quarters

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: *mortgage borrowing in the personal sector.*

Household debt grew at about the same pace as after-tax income, so that the ratio of consumer credit and mortgage debt to personal disposable income edged down to 89.1%, from 89.3% in the previous quarter.

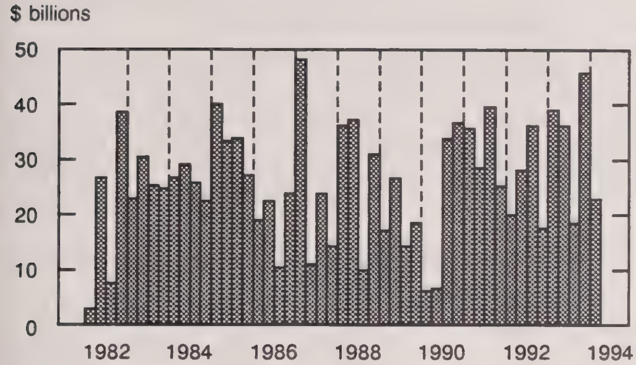
Government sector

The federal government's borrowing continued to fluctuate in a wide range (chart 6). Funds raised were down sharply in the first quarter to about one-half of the previous quarter's level, despite a widening in the deficit. The larger deficit was financed by reductions in financial asset holdings built up from heavier borrowing in prior periods. The demand for funds in the quarter was realized mainly through issues of marketable bonds in the 5- to 10-year term-to-maturity range.

Chart 6

Federal government borrowing continued to fluctuate

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: *funds raised by the federal government.*

As with the federal government, provincial governments' borrowing activity decreased in the first quarter. This was out of line with the pronounced rise in the consolidated fiscal deficit of the provinces, as financing requirements were met by a reduction in liquid assets. The bulk of the funds raised by the provincial government sector in 1993 came from issues of long-term debt.

Available on CANSIM at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 14th: matrices 701-741, 743 and 750.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Financial flow accounts* (13-014, $35/$140) will be released in July. A computer printout containing the detailed financial flows matrices is also available from the National Accounts and Environment Division on release day ($50/$200).

The complete financial flows data set is available on diskette by mail, seven days after the official release date ($60/$240).

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, contact the client services officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Financial market summary

	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994
	$ millions				
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Persons and unincorporated businesses	18,356	19,676	21,496	31,736	31,368
Funds raised					
Consumer credit	2,172	5,228	6,092	9,080	6,332
Bank loans	-504	328	1,496	2,108	2,668
Other loans	-1,388	-2,304	-2,936	4,452	-980
Mortgages	17,340	16,532	16,920	16,260	23,328
Bonds	736	-108	-76	-164	20
Non-financial private corporations	20,384	17,152	36,968	38,928	40,880
Funds raised					
Bank loans	6,176	-19,664	-5,260	4,272	5,596
Other loans	-8,604	4,480	-660	3,740	64
Other short-term paper	4,628	9,700	4,120	3,548	3,256
Mortgages	7,720	4,388	6,024	2,800	3,628
Bonds	252	9,736	8,788	6,916	10,580
Shares	10,212	8,512	23,956	17,652	17,756
Non-financial government enterprises	11,660	-4,024	-424	-6,184	8,552
Funds raised					
Bank loans	-2,640	164	872	1,212	-772
Other loans	1,628	-5,228	564	-1,132	1,424
Other short-term paper	740	2,572	-760	1,156	1,264
Mortgages	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16
Bonds	11,948	-1,516	-1,084	-7,404	6,648
Shares	–	–	–	–	4
Federal government	39,240	36,100	18,596	45,568	22,788
Funds raised					
Other loans	–	-4	-4	-4	–
Canada short-term paper	17,248	11,440	24	22,920	-4,880
Canada savings bonds	-1,248	-400	-2,264	-9,128	-476
Marketable bonds	23,240	25,064	20,840	31,780	28,144
Other levels of government	37,596	30,504	27,704	24,384	13,232
Funds raised					
Bank loans	-740	-128	472	-128	308
Other loans	6,608	752	5,044	1,448	936
Short-term paper	-11,280	15,212	-12,148	10,180	-6,948
Provincial bonds	39,432	15,136	29,820	13,024	16,928
Municipal bonds	3,544	-468	4,520	-120	2,032
Other bonds	32	–	-4	-20	-24
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	127,236	99,408	104,340	134,432	116,820
Consumer credit	2,172	5,228	6,092	9,080	6,332
Bank loans	2,292	-19,300	-2,420	7,464	7,800
Other loans	-1,756	-2,304	2,008	8,504	1,444
Canada short-term paper	17,248	11,440	24	22,920	-4,880
Short-term paper	-5,912	27,484	-8,788	14,884	-2,428
Mortgages	25,044	20,904	22,928	19,044	26,940
Bonds	77,936	47,444	60,540	34,884	63,852
Shares	10,212	8,512	23,956	17,652	17,760

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Government revenue and expenditure (SNA basis)

First quarter 1994

Federal, provincial and local government revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended March 31, 1994 are now available. Revised estimates for the quarters ended March 31, 1990 to December 31, 1993 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

For further information on this release, contact James Temple (613-951-1832) or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Department store sales by province and metropolitan area

April 1994

Department store sales including concessions totalled $999.7 million in April 1994, down 0.3% from April 1993. Concession sales totalled $45.4 million, 4.5% of total department store sales.

Department store sales including concessions

	April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994
	$ millions	% change
Province		
Newfoundland	13.9	-3.0
Prince Edward Island	3.9	-8.9
Nova Scotia	32.9	-5.6
New Brunswick	22.4	-1.8
Quebec	189.8	-2.7
Ontario	413.4	-0.1
Manitoba	39.4	-7.8
Saskatchewan	31.6	+11.3
Alberta	106.5	-1.4
British Columbia	145.9	+5.3
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	38.5	-0.5
Edmonton	44.3	-3.7
Halifax-Dartmouth	16.7	-3.1
Hamilton	28.5	-4.7
Montréal	102.8	-1.8
Ottawa-Hull	43.2	-5.9
Québec	22.2	-14.4
Toronto	157.5	+0.5
Vancouver	75.6	+5.8
Winnipeg	34.5	-9.2

Data on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available on June 20th.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The April 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in July.

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Raw materials price index early estimate

May 1994

The raw materials price index is estimated to have increased 3.4% from April 1994 to May 1994. Excepting the animal and vegetable products index (-0.1%), all other major components increased. The mineral fuels index led the increases (+9.9%) followed by metals (+4.2%) and wood (+1.1%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have increased 1.2% in May.

This early estimate of the index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

April 1994

Except for wheat (excluding durum) and rye, April deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers increased from April 1993.

Deliveries of major grains

	April 1993	April 1994	% change
	thousand tonnes		
Total major grains	**2 564.3**	**2 805.9**	**+9.4%**
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 735.9	1 484.9	-14.5%
Durum wheat	209.3	256.8	+22.7%
Total wheat	**1 945.2**	**1 741.7**	**-10.5%**
Oats	63.7	85.4	+34.1%
Barley	307.3	546.9	+78.0%
Rye	14.1	11.0	-22.0%
Flaxseed	27.6	42.6	+54.3%
Canola	206.4	378.3	+83.3%

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The April 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Egg production

April 1994

Egg production in April 1994 totalled 39.4 million dozens, an increase of 0.7% from April 1993. The average number of layers decreased 0.7%, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,177, from 2,148.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

Order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* ($115/year) by contacting Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Department store sales and stocks, January 1994.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Wholesale trade, March 1994.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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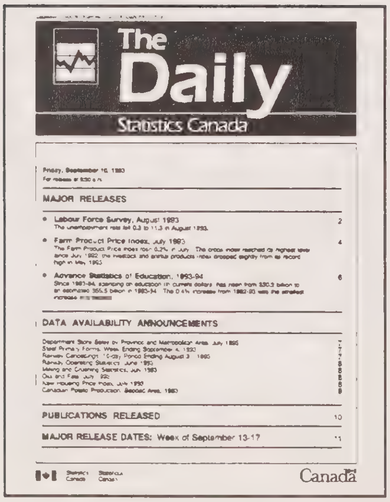
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 13-17

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
June		
13	**New housing price index**	April 1994
13	**Trends in criminal victimization**	1988-1993
14	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	April 1994
16	**Composite index**	May 1994
17	**Consumer price index (CPI)**	May 1994
17	**Sales of natural gas**	April 1994



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 13, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Trends in criminal victimization

1988-1993

Canadians were no more at risk of becoming victims of crime in 1993 than they were five years earlier, according to the 1993 general social survey (GSS). The survey's results show that overall rates of victimization have either remained the same or decreased since 1988.

One in four Canadians is a victim of crime

About one-quarter of the 10,385 Canadians aged 15 and over who responded to the survey in 1993 indicated that they had been victims of at least one crime in the preceding year. That was the same proportion as in 1988, when the victimization survey was first conducted.

Judging from these results, in 1993 Canadians were at no more risk of being victims of any of the crimes examined in the survey than they were in 1988.

The likelihood of an individual being the victim of an assault, robbery or personal theft either decreased or remained unchanged from 1988 to 1993. The same was true for the chances of a household being victimized through incidents such as breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft, theft of property, or vandalism.

Although the overall levels of victimization recorded by the GSS changed little, perceptions of personal safety changed somewhat. For example, fewer Canadians in 1993 indicated that they felt "very safe" walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark. The percentage dropped to 32% in 1993, from 40% in 1988.

Canadians were also divided on whether crime had increased in their neighbourhood. Nearly one in two (46%) believed that crime had increased. But about the same proportion believed that it had either stayed the same (43%) or decreased (4%) over the five-year period. The remaining 8% expressed no opinion.

Generally, it appears that Canadians believe that their own neighbourhood has the same amount or less crime than other areas of Canada. Crime may be perceived as a problem, but, for the most part, Canadians see it as being located elsewhere.

Note to users

This report uses information from the 1993 and the 1988 general social surveys (GSS) on personal risk. For the 1993 survey, telephone interviews were conducted from February to December 1993 with 10,385 Canadian adults aged 15 and over. Respondents were asked about their experiences with crime and with the criminal justice system in the 12 months preceding the interview. Although this reference period includes part of both 1992 and 1993, the results are, for clarity, cited as 1993. The reference period for victimizations surveyed in 1988 was the previous calendar year (1987). However, for questions related to "feelings of safety" and "perceptions of crime" the reference period was the time when the respondent was surveyed (early 1988). Again, for clarity, the results are simply cited as 1988.

For both surveys, the sample targeted the non-institutionalized population in the 10 provinces, excluding households without telephones (2% of the population). The survey's results are representative of the Canadian population aged 15 years and over.

Since 1985, the GSS has collected data on the living conditions and well-being of Canadians. Its objectives are to monitor changes in society over time and to produce information on specific policy issues of current or emergent interest. The five-year repeating cycle examines one of the five core content subjects: health, time use, personal risk, education and work, and family.

Future releases will concentrate on the remaining two main content areas of cycle 8: accidents, and alcohol and drug use.

Definitions of victimization

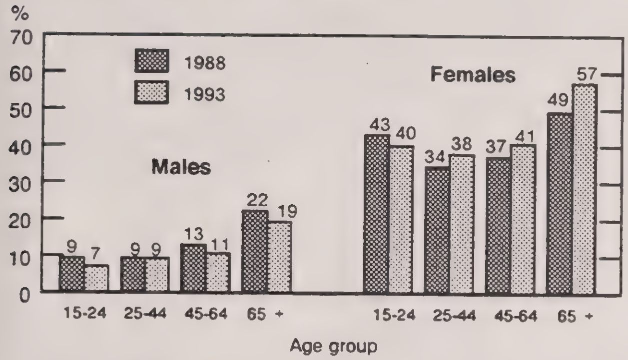
Personal victimization *includes crimes of: theft/attempt of personal property, sexual assault, robbery/attempt, and assault. (Overall personal victimization rates in 1988 and 1993 are not strictly comparable because of a change in the measurement of the incidence of sexual assault in 1993.)*

Violent victimization *includes crimes of: sexual assault, robbery/attempt, and assault.*

Household victimization *includes crimes of: break and enter/attempt, motor vehicle theft/attempt, theft of household property/attempt, and vandalism.*

Crime reported to the GSS by respondents may or may not have been reported to the police. Consequently, differences exist between GSS data and crime statistics reported by police departments.

Females felt less safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark in 1993[1]



[1] *Includes the categories "very unsafe" and "somewhat unsafe".*

Source: *general social survey, 1988 and 1993*

Women and young people face higher risks

In the 1993 survey, the total personal victimization rate for young Canadians aged 15 to 24 was three times that for those over the age of 24, and was 11% higher for women than for men (largely because sexual assaults are rarely perpetrated against males).

For personal theft and assault, women's rates were similar to men's rates in the 1993 survey, while the robbery rate for men was double that for women (12 incidents per 1,000 population for men vs 6 incidents per 1,000 population for women).

Marital status also seemed to influence victimization rates in 1993. Separated or divorced women had the highest rate of personal victimization. The rate for separated and divorced women was twice as high as the rate for separated and divorced men (374 incidents per 1,000 population for women vs 187 incidents per 1,000 population for men).

As well, the single women's rate was 27% higher than the single men's rate. Married women and married men had the same total victimization rate (85 incidents per 1,000 population).

Strangers are committing higher proportions of offenses

Although most violent offenses were committed by offenders known to the victim in both survey years, a higher proportion of violent victimizations were committed by strangers in 1993 than in 1988.

The proportion of assaults committed by strangers increased to 38%, from 27%. The proportion of robberies committed by strangers increased to 67%, from 45%. In fact, robbery was the only offence category in which strangers comprised the majority of offenders in 1993. As for sexual assaults, only 22% were committed by strangers in 1993.

A substantial number of crimes are never reported

The 1993 victimization survey showed, as did the 1988 survey, that a substantial number of victimizations are never reported to the police.

Most notably, 90% of sexual assaults and 68% of non-sexual assaults were never brought to the attention of the police. Robbery was the only crime that showed evidence of an increase in reporting from 1988 (32% reported) to 1993 (47% reported).

Individuals apparently reported crimes when they perceived it to be useful. The most common reasons given in 1993 for not reporting an incident were: the crime was best dealt with in another way, the crime was too minor, and the police could not do anything about it.

However, for about 3 of 10 sexual assaults and for about 1 of 5 assaults, respondents listed "fear of revenge" as a reason for not reporting the crime.

The vol. 14, no. 13 issue of *Juristat: trends in criminal victimization, 1988-1993* (85-002, $5/$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Christine Wright (613-951-6643) or Gord MacKay (613-951-6659), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

For further information on the general Social Survey, contact Ed Praught (613-951-9180), Housing Family and Social Statistics Division. □

Personal victimization rates per 1,000 population

Victim characteristics	Type of incident							
	Theft, personal property		Sexual assault[1]		Robbery		Assault	
	1988	1993	1988	1993	1988	1993	1988	1993
Canada	59	51	--	17	13	9	68	67
Urban	70	57	--	18	14	9	72	72
Rural	46	36	--	14	--	--	56	53
Age								
15 - 24	123	93	--	48	39	23	145	155
25 - 44	65	61	--	17	10	9	80	69
45 - 64	22	29	--	--	--	--	19	38
65 +	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Male	58	51	--	--	17	12	74	68
Female	61	51	--	29	10	6	63	66

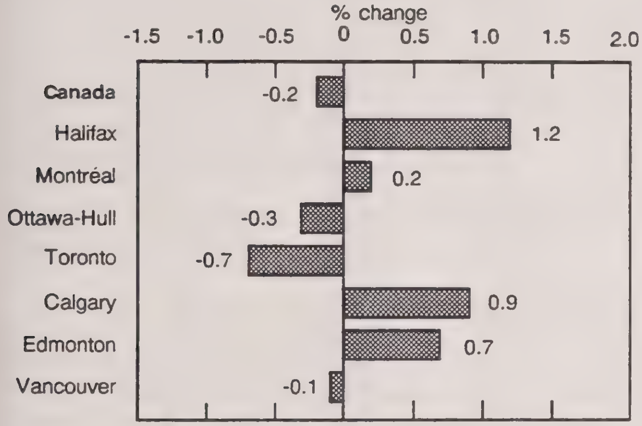
1 *There were too few cases reported in 1988 to make statistically reliable estimates. New questions concerning sexual assault were added to the 1993 survey.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*
Source: *general social survey, 1988 and 1993.*

New housing price index

April 1994

The new housing price index (1986 = 100) stood at 136.1 in April 1994, unchanged from March 1994.

New housing price indexes
April 1993 to April 1994



Of the 20 cities surveyed, six indexes registered no monthly changes. Of the nine cities showing monthly increases, the largest were recorded for St. John's (+0.7%) and Ottawa-Hull (+0.6%). Meanwhile, of the five cities that showed monthly decreases, the largest was for Hamilton (-0.6%). The estimated house-only and land-only indexes both increased by 0.1%

The index of housing contractors' selling prices was down 0.2% from a year earlier. This movement was influenced by decreases in the indexes for St. Catharines-Niagara (-5.5%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-2.3%), Quebec City (-1.2%), Hamilton (-0.9%), Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton (-0.8%) and Toronto (-0.7%). These decreases were partly offset, however, by increases in the indexes for Regina (+3.8%), Winnipeg (+3.0%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (+1.7%), Halifax (+1.2%) and Saskatoon (+1.2%). The index for Vancouver exhibited its first negative annual change (-0.1%) since September 1991; excepting this, there have been no annual declines in any of the surveyed cities west of Thunder Bay since March 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-9607), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848). □

New housing price indexes
(1986 = 100)

	April 1993	March 1994	April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994	March 1994 to April 1994
				% change	
Canada total	**136.4**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**-0.2**	**–**
House-only	126.1	125.4	125.5	-0.5	0.1
Land-only	168.1	169.3	169.4	0.8	0.1
St. John's	127.0	126.5	127.4	0.3	0.7
Halifax	113.6	115.0	115.0	1.2	–
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.6	114.7	114.7	-0.8	–
Québec	135.3	134.0	133.7	-1.2	-0.2
Montréal	135.7	136.5	136.0	0.2	-0.4
Ottawa-Hull	123.6	122.5	123.2	-0.3	0.6
Toronto	137.3	136.2	136.3	-0.7	0.1
Hamilton	127.6	127.2	126.5	-0.9	-0.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.0	121.4	121.9	-5.5	0.4
Kitchener-Waterloo	126.4	123.0	123.5	-2.3	0.4
London	146.0	146.4	146.4	0.3	–
Windsor	127.4	126.4	127.0	-0.3	0.5
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	134.6	136.2	136.9	1.7	0.5
Winnipeg	112.8	116.0	116.2	3.0	0.2
Regina	123.0	127.7	127.7	3.8	–
Saskatoon	111.3	112.6	112.6	1.2	–
Calgary	139.4	140.5	140.7	0.9	0.1
Edmonton	147.8	149.1	148.9	0.7	-0.1
Vancouver	146.4	146.3	146.3	-0.1	–
Victoria	131.3	132.0	131.6	0.2	-0.3

– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dairy review
April 1994

Creamery butter production totalled 8 800 tonnes in April 1994, a 16.0% increase from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 8 800 tonnes, an 8.3% decrease from April 1993.

An estimated 602 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in March 1994, a 4.3% increase from March 1993. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first three months of 1994 to 1 710 000 kilolitres, a 3.4% increase from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The April 1994 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, $14/$138) is scheduled for release on June 23rd. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and fats
April 1994

Production of all types of deodorized oils in April 1994 totalled 72 308 tonnes, down 4.6% from 75 766 tonnes in March 1994. At the end of April 1994, year-to-date production totalled 284 234 tonnes, an 11.5% increase from 254 941[r] (revised) tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 761 tonnes in April 1994, down from 11 375 tonnes in the previous month. At the end of April 1994, year-to-date sales totalled 40 635 tonnes, compared with 39 293 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 5 786 tonnes in April 1994, down from 7 554 tonnes in the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of April 1994 totalled 24 665 tonnes, compared with 23 370 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The April 1994 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics
April 1994

In April 1994, a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 114.3 million fare passengers, down 1.2% from April 1993. Operating revenues in April totalled $117.9 million, up 1.7% from April 1993.

During the same period, 29 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.0 million fare passengers, up 3.7% from April 1993. April's operating revenues from the same services totalled $19.7 million, a 3.0% increase from April 1993.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The April 1994 issue of *Passenger bus and urban transit statistics* (53-003, $8/$80) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Réjean L'Heureux (613-951-0522), Transportation Division. ■

Motor carriers of freight annual survey, for-hire carriers
1992

Financial and operating statistics from 1992 for Canada-based for-hire carriers (with annual revenues over $5 million) are now available.

Data from the annual motor carriers of freight survey will be available in the vol. 10, no. 4 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80), which will be released in July.

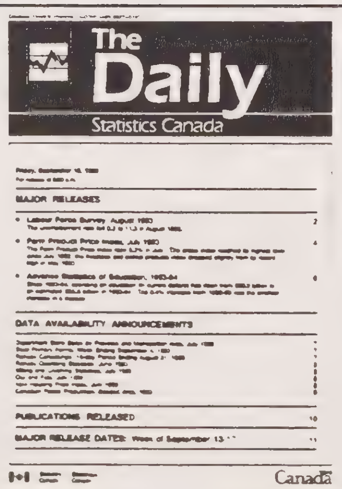
For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Blow-moulded plastic bottles
First quarter 1994

Data for the first quarter of 1994 on production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and shipments of blow-mouldec plastic bottles (47-006, $8/$32) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Ra Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, March 1994.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, April 1994.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Particlewood, waferboard and fibreboard, April 1994.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, April 1994.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles, quarter ended March 31, 1994.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $8/$32; United States: US$10/US$39; other countries: US$ 12/US$45).

Consumer prices and price indexes, October-December 1993.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $20/$80; United States: US$24/US$96; other countries: US$28/US$112).

Building permits, April 1994.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$288; other countries: US$34/US$336).

Juristat: trends in criminal victimization, 1988-1993, vol. 14, no. 13.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $5/$60; United States: US$6/US$72; other countries: US$7/US$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 14, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries

April 1994

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States, a key indicator of cross-border shopping, dropped to their lowest level since August 1988. Meanwhile, overnight travel to Canada, which had been increasing gradually over the past year, decreased 1.0%.

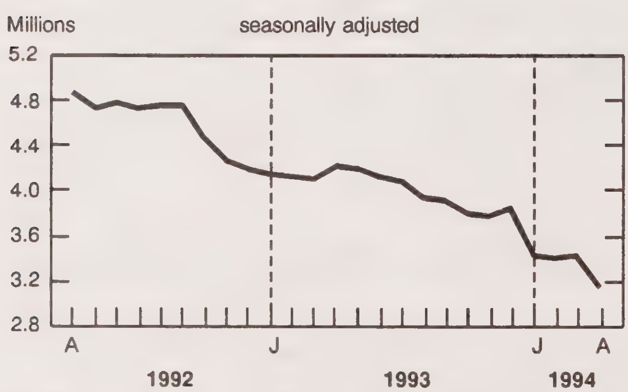
> ***Note to users***
>
> *Month-to-month comparisons in international travel are made using seasonally adjusted data (i.e., adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).*
>
> *Year-over-year comparisons are made using unadjusted data, which are the actual traffic counts.*
>
> *Various overnight travel estimates, both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, have been revised on CANSIM back to January 1993.*

Same-day car trips continued to drop

Canadian residents made 3.1 million same-day car trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States in April, down 8.9% from March and well below the April 1993 figure. This was their lowest level since August 1988.

Same-day car trips by Canadians across the border have been declining steadily since February 1992 after peaking at 5.3 million in November 1991.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States



A major factor in the downtrend in same-day cross-border car trips by Canadians has been the weakening Canadian dollar, which has fallen to about US72 cents, from more than US88 cents in November 1991. Another factor is the rising price of gasoline in the United States. Combined, these two factors have narrowed the gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices to C12 cents per litre. More recently, the Canadian federal government, as well as a number of provincial governments, lowered taxes on tobacco products (beginning in February 1994).

Data collected by the international travel survey in 1993 indicate that 87.1% of Canadians on same-day car trips to the United States shopped there.

Unadjusted same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States dropped 27.5% from April 1993, to 3.1 million. This drop occurred even though there was an extra Saturday in April 1994, which might have meant an increased volume of this type of travel. All provinces recorded double-digit year-over-year decreases from April 1993. At the four land crossings in the Niagara Peninsula (Ontario region), Canadians made 473,000 same-day cross-border car trips, a 50.7% plunge from April 1993.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States

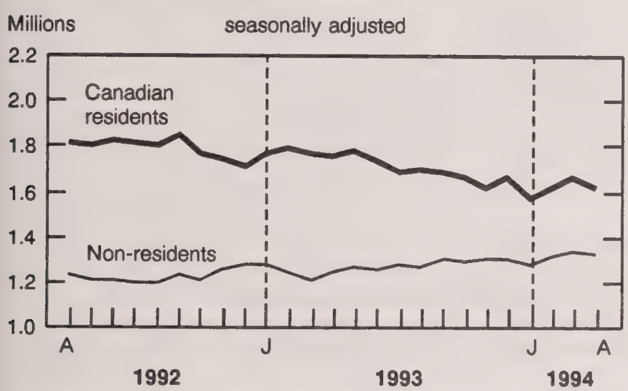
Province of re-entry	April 1994p	April 1993 to April 1994p
	'000	% change
	unadjusted	
Canada	**3,090**	**-27.5**
New Brunswick	483	-28.9
Quebec	287	-22.9
Ontario	1,392	-30.7
Manitoba	56	-26.9
Saskatchewan	26	-38.9
Alberta	14	-24.1
British Columbia	829	-22.0
Yukon	2	+16.2

p *Preliminary figures.*

Foreigners made fewer overnight visits to Canada

Foreigners made 1.3 million overnight trips (seasonally adjusted) to Canada in April, down 1.0% from March. This type of travel was relatively constant between late 1986 and early 1993, and then it began inching upward in April 1993.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



U.S. residents made 1.0 million trips (seasonally adjusted) of one or more nights to Canada in April, a 0.5% decrease from March but still above the April 1993 level.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of overseas countries decreased 2.7% from March, to 276,000. Even so, the trend remained upward, and April's level was well above the April 1993 figure. Overnight visits from a number of countries were up substantially from April 1993, including France (+32.9% to 24,000), Japan (+29.1% to 27,000) and Australia (+26.9% to 7,000).

The increase in overnight visits by residents of Japan was especially significant, since Japanese visitors have traditionally recorded one of the highest levels of spending per night among all visitors to Canada ($157 per visit-night in 1993).

Canadian travel abroad was down from March

Overall, Canadians made fewer overnight trips abroad in April. In terms of all modes of travel, overnight trips by Canadians to all countries decreased 3.2% from March, to 1.6 million (seasonally adjusted).

Canadians made 1.3 million overnight trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States, including all modes of transportation, down 3.8% from March. Overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States has been decreasing generally since January 1992.

A key factor in this downtrend has been the weakening Canadian dollar, which stood at US72 cents in April, a level last seen in December 1986.

Canadians made 894,000 car trips of one or more nights to the United States in April 1994, a 2.8% decrease from March and well below the April 1993 figure.

Overnight trips to all other countries decreased marginally (-0.3%) from March, to 287,000. The long-term trend in overseas travel by Canadians remained upward.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The April 1994 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	February 1994[r]	March 1994[r]	April 1994[p]	March 1994 to April 1994[p]
	'000			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,394	3,422	3,118	-8.9
One or more nights	901	920	894	-2.8
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,322	1,371	1,319	-3.8
Other countries	284	288	287	-0.3
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,580	1,615	1,575	-2.5
One or more nights	699	726	714	-1.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,018	1,048	1,043	-0.5
Other countries[2]	287	283	276	-2.7

	April 1994[p]	April 1993 to April 1994[p]	January to April 1994[p]	January-April 1993 to January-April 1994[p]
	'000	% change	'000	% change
	unadjusted			
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,090	-27.5	11,865	-20.7
One or more nights	854	-12.9	2,734	-14.2
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,340	-8.9	4,633	-10.6
Other countries	292	10.1	1,373	6.0
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,375	0.3	4,812	-0.4
One or more nights	469	5.6	1,416	5.3
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	706	6.2	2,157	5.0
Other countries[2]	178	7.8	560	8.5

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

1993

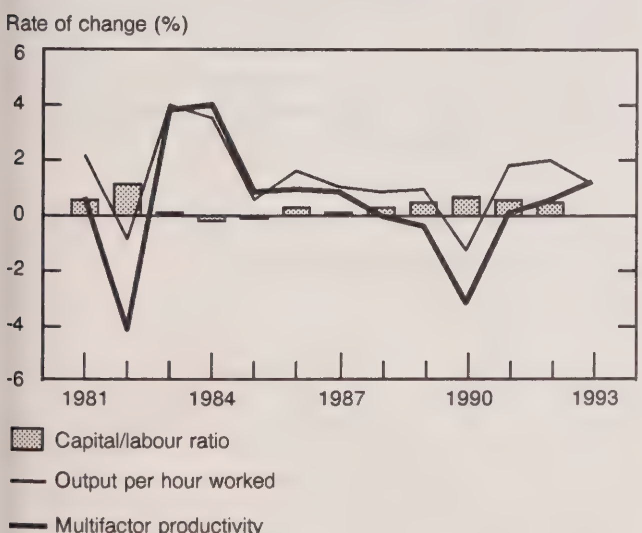
In the context of a slow economic recovery, global productivity for the business sector increased 1.2% in 1993, up from 0.7% in 1992. This increase, as well as a record slowdown (-0.7%) in wage inflation, contributed to the first decline in unit labour cost since 1962.

Productivity measures

In concert with the slow economic recovery of 1992 and 1993, multifactor productivity of Canadian businesses grew at an historically low rate, given that the business cycle was at the onset of an upswing. After the 1982 recession, productivity advanced by 3.8 in 1983 and by 4.0% in 1984.

This relatively weak productivity increase was caused primarily by a noticeable progression in labour input in 1993. A slowdown in the growth rate of output per hour worked, which decreased from 2.1% in 1992 to 1.1% in 1993, tends to confirm this.

Capital/labour ratio, output per hour worked and multifactor productivity for the business sector

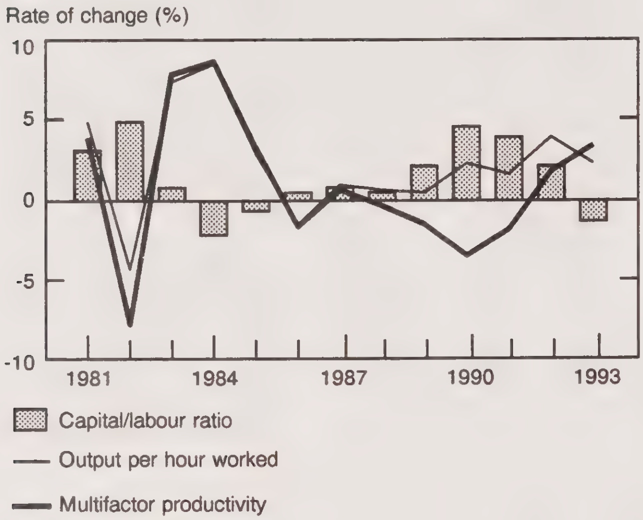


> ***Definitions***
>
> ***Multifactor productivity*** *is a measure of the technical efficiency of production. Its growth rate is calculated residually as the difference between the growth of the quantity of output produced and the growth of the quantity of all inputs used.*
>
> ***Labour productivity*** *in this release refers to production per hour worked or hourly production. It is the ratio between output (real value added) and labour input (persons at work or, preferably, hours worked). Economic performance as measured by labour productivity, must be interpreted carefully, however, since these estimates reflect change in the capital/labour ratio in addition to growth in productive efficiency. When the capital/labour ratio increases (i.e., when the relative contribution of capital to output growth increases) labour productivity grows faster than multifactor productivity, and vice versa.*
>
> ***Unit labour cost*** *is the labour cost per unit of output. It is calculated as the ratio between labour compensation and the quantity of output (real gross domestic product). It is also equivalent to the ratio of compensation per hour worked and labour productivity (GDP per hour worked).*
>
> ***Labour compensation*** *is a measure of the value of labour services engaged in a production process. It includes all payments in cash or in kind by domestic producers to persons at work as remuneration for work, including salaries and supplementary labour income of paid workers, plus an imputed labour income for self-employed workers.*

After having fallen 5.3% between the 1990 peak and the 1992 trough, the number of hours worked increased 2.2% in 1993. This increase partially resulted from an increase in the average hours worked per week in the goods-producing sector. This recovery in hours worked for this sector seems to indicate that businesses have fully adjusted their labour force to the production decline observed since 1990. The demand recovery has, therefore, induced businesses to rapidly increase labour factor utilization by extending work hours rather than by hiring new or previously laid-off employees.

Canadian manufacturers (which represent over 50% of this sector) also improved their productivity in 1993, going from 1.7% in 1992 to 3.3% in 1993. Still, this improvement in productivity lacks strength compared with the beginning of the previous recovery. Then, manufacturers' productivity increased by 7.9% in 1983 and by 8.6% in 1984.

Capital/labour ratio, output per hour worked and multifactor productivity for manufacturing industries



Services-producing industries, on the other hand, made hourly production gains in 1993; the exception was community, business and personal services, where production per hour worked decreased 4.3%. In the other services industries, production per hour worked grew by 2.8% for retail trade and 5.0% for transportation and storage. The decline in community, business and personal services industries was partly due to a 14.7% cyclical upswing in the number of independent workers. This new wave of individuals going into business seemed to have little impact on hourly production in this sector in 1993. Because this sector accounts for nearly 30% of service businesses and 16% of the total business sector, its negative performance in terms of hourly production had an overall negative effect on the aggregate measure. Excluding community, business and personal services, output per hour worked in the business sector increased 2.5% for 1993.

For the business sector, a slowdown in the growth rate of capital stock partly outweighed an increase in hours worked. This slowdown in the growth rate of capital stock was due to reduced business investment, which followed major modernizing of production facilities between 1987 and 1990.

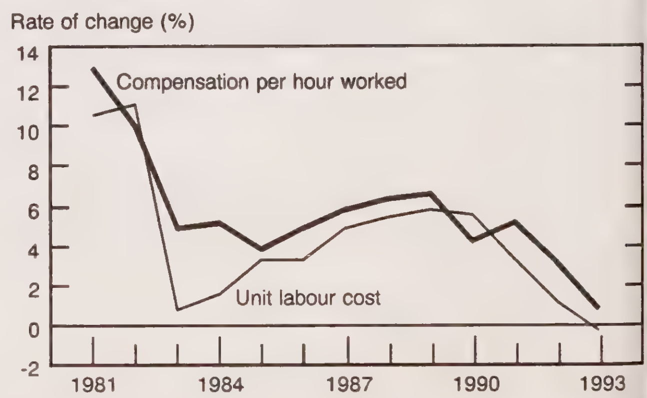
The opposing variations of capital and labour in 1993 caused a slight decrease in the capital/labour ratio. This is why hourly production increased at a relatively lower rate than multifactor productivity during 1993.

Manufacturers invested heavily during the 1980s. Since 1990, manufacturers have substantially reduced their investments, so that their capital stock fell by 1.3% in 1993. This decrease combined with a heavier work schedule led to a weaker increase for hourly production than for multifactor productivity in 1993. However, the most recent data on capacity utilization rates for manufacturing still indicated an important underutilization of capital stock compared with the peak reached in 1987. This potential capacity in 1993 had a negative impact on the productivity measure. However, this allows for improvement in coming years.

Unit labour cost and hourly compensation

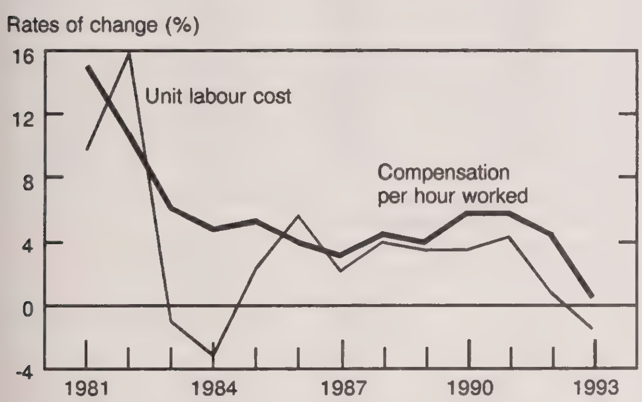
The decelerating trend in the growth of wages since 1990 continued in 1993. The business sector's hourly compensation increased by 0.7% in 1993. This was the weakest increase for this aggregate since 1946, when the data became available. This slowdown in wage growth, combined with a 1.1% increase in hourly production, contributed to the first decrease of unit labour cost since 1962. Indeed, unit labour cost decreased by 0.4% in 1993 after a 1.1% advance in 1992.

Compensation per hour worked and unit labour cost for the business sector



This first decrease of unit labour cost since 1962 came primarily from the goods-producing sector, which reduced unit labour cost by 1.4%. Manufacturing contributed to this reduction by decreasing its unit labour cost 1.6%, which compares with a weak 0.6% increase in 1992. (Unit labour cost of manufacturing also decreased after the 1982 recession, dropping 1.1% in 1983 and 3.4% in 1984.) A decrease in hourly compensation was also observed in 1993 for the mining (-0.4%) and construction (-1.4%) industries.

Compensation per hour worked and unit labour cost for manufacturing industries



Unit labour cost in the services sector advanced a slight 0.3%. However, unit labour cost for part of this sector (the transportation and storage, communications and wholesale industries) decreased. Within the services sector, communications (-1.0%) and community, business and personal services (-0.5%) reported a reduction in hourly compensation.

Conclusion

Productivity data indicate that the recession of 1990-92 combined with major structural adjustments to Canadian businesses—particularly manufacturing—placed these businesses in an advantageous competitive position at the start of the current economic recovery. This was due to their reduced operating costs and underutilization of recently modernized production facilities.

Available in CANSIM: matrices 7898 and 7916-7938.

For further information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654, fax: 613-951-0489), Input-Output Division. □

Multifactor productivity measures, capital/labour ratio and capital stock

	Business sector			Manufacturing industries		
	Multifactor productivity	Capital/labour ratio	Capital stock	Multifactor productivity	Capital/labour ratio	Capital stock
	Törnqvist indexes 1986 = 100					
1961	71.0	49.0	30.5	54.8	58.8	45.7
1971	88.6	68.1	51.4	74.1	76.0	71.6
1975	90.4	73.9	63.3	78.7	80.4	79.5
1981	94.9	88.6	85.7	90.7	89.1	91.4
1982	91.0	100.5	92.0	83.6	104.9	98.2
1983	94.5	103.1	93.6	90.5	107.6	99.6
1984	98.3	100.8	94.5	98.6	100.9	97.1
1985	99.1	98.3	96.6	101.8	98.6	97.0
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	100.8	99.5	103.6	100.6	102.2	105.6
1988	100.7	99.4	108.2	100.1	103.8	112.3
1989	100.3	103.4	114.2	98.4	110.2	119.5
1990	97.1	109.2	120.3	94.9	125.1	128.6
1991	97.2	118.7	125.3	93.0	141.3	134.9
1992	97.7	125.1	130.2	94.6	151.3	139.4
1993	98.9	124.2	132.3	97.7	145.2	137.5
	annual rate of change (%)					
1961-1993	1.0	3.0	4.5	1.7	2.9	3.5
1961-1975	1.7	3.0	5.0	2.6	2.3	4.0
1975-1982	0.1	4.5	4.8	0.9	3.9	3.1
1982-1991	0.1	1.9	3.2	1.1	3.4	3.6
1984-1985	0.8	-2.5	2.2	3.2	-2.3	-0.1
1985-1986	0.9	1.7	3.6	-1.8	1.4	3.1
1986-1987	0.8	-0.5	3.6	0.6	2.2	5.6
1987-1988	-0.1	-0.1	4.4	-0.5	1.6	6.3
1988-1989	-0.4	4.0	5.6	-1.7	6.1	6.5
1989-1990	-3.2	5.6	5.3	-3.5	13.6	7.6
1990-1991	-1.0	8.7	4.1	-2.0	13.0	4.9
1991-1992	0.5	5.4	3.9	1.7	7.0	3.3
1992-1993	1.2	-0.7	1.6	3.3	-4.0	-1.3

Measures of labour productivity and unit labour cost

	Real GDP	Employment	Average hours	Total hours	Compensation per hour	Real GDP per hour	Unit labour cost
	annual rate of change (%)						
Business sector							
1989-1990	-1.1	0.3	-0.5	0.2	4.1	-1.3	5.5
1990-1991	-2.3	-2.8	-1.1	-4.0	5.1	1.7	3.3
1991-1992	0.6	-1.1	-0.6	-1.4	3.1	2.0	1.1
1992-1993	3.3	1.6	1.0	2.2	0.7	1.1	-0.4
	annual rate of change (%)						
Business sector – goods							
1989-1990	-1.6	-2.6	-0.7	-3.0	5.3	1.4	3.8
1990-1991	-3.8	-5.7	-0.5	-6.2	4.5	2.6	1.9
1991-1992	-1.2	-3.0	-0.7	-3.4	2.8	2.3	0.5
1992-1993	3.3	-0.1	2.1	1.6	0.3	1.7	-1.4
	annual rate of change (%)						
Business sector – services							
1989-1990	-0.7	2.1	-0.2	2.3	3.5	-2.9	6.6
1990-1991	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4	-2.5	5.7	1.6	4.1
1991-1992	2.2	-0.0	-0.4	-0.1	3.4	2.2	1.1
1992-1993	3.3	2.5	0.5	2.6	1.0	0.7	0.3

Measures of labour productivity and unit labour cost

	Real GDP	Hours worked	Compensation per hour worked	Real GDP per hour worked	Real GDP per person	Unit labour cost
			indexes (1986 = 100)			
Business sector						
1946	17.2	62.3	4.3	27.6	36.1	15.6
1961	33.4	64.6	13.4	51.7	60.0	25.9
1975	69.3	84.6	41.8	81.9	86.4	51.0
1982	82.6	90.9	83.4	90.9	90.4	91.8
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	105.0	104.0	105.8	101.0	101.7	104.8
1988	110.1	108.2	112.5	101.8	102.7	110.4
1989	112.8	109.7	120.0	102.8	102.9	116.7
1990	111.5	109.9	124.9	101.5	101.5	123.1
1991	109.0	105.5	131.3	103.3	102.1	127.2
1992	109.6	104.1	135.4	105.3	103.9	128.6
1993	113.2	106.4	136.4	106.5	105.6	128.1
			annual rate of change (%)			
1946-1993	4.1	1.1	7.6	2.9	2.3	4.6
1961-1993	3.9	1.6	7.5	2.3	1.8	5.1
1961-1975	5.3	1.9	8.5	3.3	2.6	5.0
1975-1982	2.5	1.0	10.4	1.5	0.7	8.8
1982-1991	3.1	1.7	5.2	1.4	1.4	3.7
1987-1988	4.9	4.0	6.3	0.9	1.0	5.4
1988-1989	2.5	1.4	6.7	1.0	0.2	5.7
1989-1990	-1.2	0.2	4.1	-1.3	-1.4	5.5
1990-1991	-2.2	-4.0	5.1	1.8	0.6	3.3
1991-1992	0.6	-1.3	3.1	1.9	1.8	1.1
1992-1993	3.3	2.2	0.7	1.1	1.6	-0.4
			indexes (1986 = 100)			
Manufacturing industries						
1946	18.2	69.9	4.7	26.1	29.4	18.1
1961	35.9	77.7	13.9	46.1	47.9	30.1
1975	75.1	98.3	38.9	76.5	77.1	50.9
1982	78.2	92.2	82.4	84.8	82.9	97.1
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.8	103.9	103.0	100.9	101.7	102.0
1988	110.2	108.7	107.5	101.4	102.4	106.1
1989	111.1	109.2	111.6	101.8	102.1	109.6
1990	107.5	103.4	117.8	104.0	104.2	113.3
1991	101.2	95.9	124.5	105.5	105.6	118.0
1992	101.4	92.6	130.0	109.5	110.5	118.7
1993	106.4	95.2	130.5	111.8	115.0	116.8
			annual rate of change (%)			
1946-1993	3.8	0.7	7.3	3.1	2.9	4.0
1961-1993	3.5	0.6	7.2	2.8	2.8	4.3
1961-1975	5.4	1.7	7.6	3.7	3.5	3.8
1975-1982	0.6	-0.9	11.3	1.5	1.1	9.7
1982-1991	2.9	0.4	4.8	2.5	2.7	2.3
1987-1988	5.2	4.6	4.4	0.5	0.7	4.0
1988-1989	0.8	0.5	3.8	0.4	-0.3	3.3
1989-1990	-3.2	-5.3	5.6	2.2	2.1	3.4
1990-1991	-5.9	-7.3	5.7	1.4	1.3	4.1
1991-1992	0.2	-3.4	4.4	3.8	4.6	0.6
1992-1993	4.9	2.8	0.4	2.1	4.1	-1.6

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings
10-day period ending May 31, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the 10-day period increased 1.8% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 4.8% to 6.5 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 0.8% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of May 31, 1994 increased 3.7% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel
April 1994

Rolled steel shipments for April 1994 totalled 1 078 674 tonnes, down 12.2% from 1 228 436 tonnes in March 1994 and down 6.5% from 1 154 123^{r} (revised) tonnes in April 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of April 1994 totalled 4 398 347 tonnes, down 1.4% from 4 460 961^{r} tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The April 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and fats, April 1994.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, April 1994.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Oil pipeline transport, March 1994.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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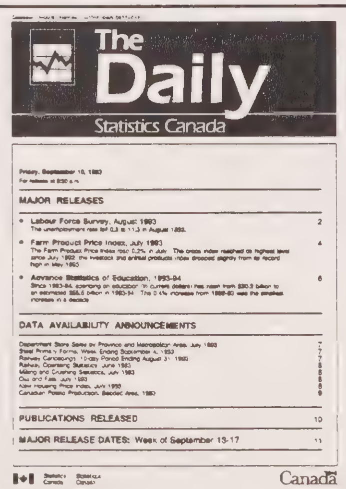
The Daily
Statistics Canada

Friday, September 10, 1993

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

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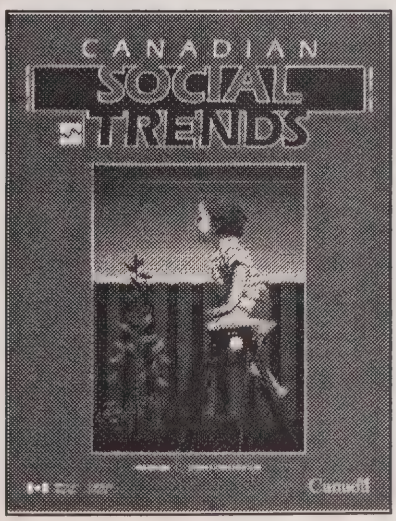
(continued on page 2)



Canadian social trends

Summer 1994

The summer 1994 issue of *Canadian social trends* features three articles on marriage and children ("Marriage in Canada: changing beliefs and behaviours, 1600-1990", "Common-law unions: the Quebec difference" and "Births outside marriage: a growing alternative") and two articles on health ("Drug use among senior Canadians" and "Provincial differences in health practices"). Other articles in this issue are: "Street prostitution in Canada" and "Albertans' opinions on street prostitution".

Each quarter, *Canadian social trends* integrates data from various sources to examine important social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators, as well as information about Statistics Canada's products and services.

The summer 1994 issue of *Canadian social trends* (11-008E, $8.50/$34) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2556), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Rural indicators: Canada-OECD comparison

> **Note to users**
>
> *The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (which includes Canada, the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Turkey, and the European Community) established a rural development program in 1990. A major initiative of the program was the rural indicators project, which helps understand and monitor rural conditions by collecting data that are internationally comparable. Because of the different criteria used in member nations for defining rural and urban, the OECD developed its own definitions. These differ from Statistics Canada's definitions of rural and urban.*
>
> *The OECD rural indicators are based on two levels of geography: community and region. At the community level, population density defines urban and rural. Rural communities have a population density of less than 150 persons per square kilometre. At the region level (a region is an aggregation of several communities), the type of region is determined by the share of the region's population that resides in rural communities. The basic regional classification is as follows, with the share of the region's population that resides in rural communities in parentheses: predominantly rural (more than 50%), significantly rural (between 15% and 50%), and predominantly urbanized (less than 15%).*

Canada's rural and urban population growth ranked high among OECD nations

Urbanization remains a strong trend in Canada. Other OECD nations, however, are experiencing rural population growth rates larger than urban growth rates. Indeed, the population growth rate in Canada's predominantly urban regions was the highest among OECD member nations. Canada's growth rate of 13.4 per 1,000 persons per year in predominantly urban regions during the 1981 to 1991 period was more than twice the growth rate for Canada's predominantly rural regions (5.7 per 1,000 persons per year). In contrast, half of the OECD member nations had growth rates in predominantly rural regions that exceeded growth rates in predominantly urban regions.

Canada's growth rate in predominantly rural regions, though smaller than its urban growth rate, was the fourth highest among OECD countries. However, population growth in Canada's predominantly rural regions was concentrated in towns with populations of 10,000 or more persons; the regional population living outside these centres actually declined.

The percentage of Canada's population in predominantly rural regions was close to the OECD average

Despite this increase in absolute numbers, the percentage of Canada's population living in predominantly rural regions declined to 33% in 1991, from 35% in 1981. This was still above the OECD average of 28%. Three countries—Ireland (62%), Turkey (58%) and Norway (51%)—had over one-half of their population living in predominantly rural regions.

Rural employment growth was strong but unemployment rates also remained high in 1991

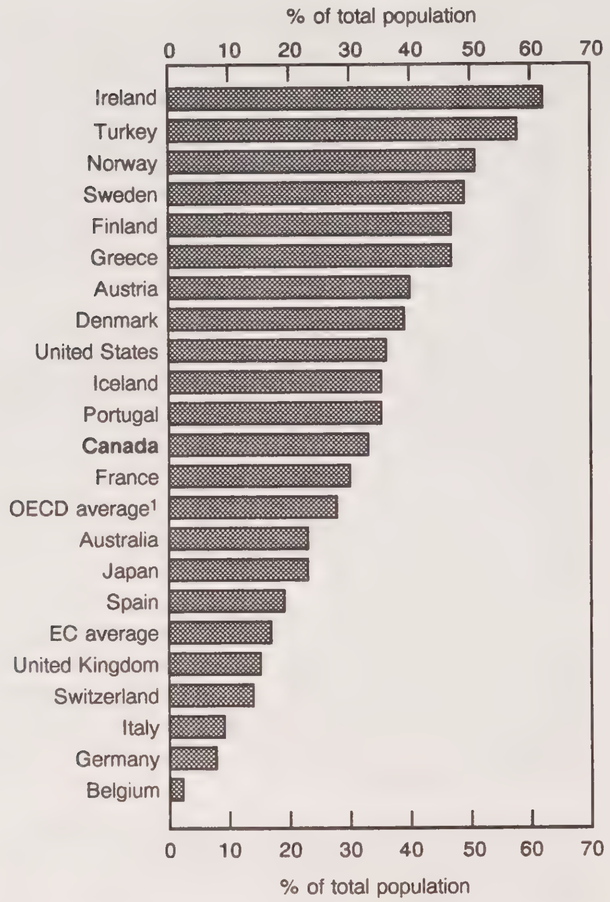
The growth rate of employment for Canada's predominantly rural regions was among the highest in the OECD (+1.3% per year during the 1981 to 1991 period). But relatively strong employment growth did not result in a low unemployment rate. The 11.9% unemployment rate in Canada's predominantly rural regions was almost twice that of the United States and was only surpassed by Spain (17%), Italy (13%) and Australia (12%). Countries with high rural unemployment rates also had high national unemployment rates.

Primary industries employed only 11% of the residents of Canada's predominantly rural regions in 1991

Throughout the OECD, rural employment no longer means employment in primary industries such as agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. In none of the OECD member nations do primary industries provide the major share of employment in predominantly rural regions. In 1991, primary industries in predominantly rural regions contributed over one-third of total employment in only three OECD countries (Iceland, 37%; Portugal; 37% and Spain, 34%). Canada's figure of 11% was shared by Belgium, France and Germany, but was well above the 6% share for predominantly rural regions in the United States.

For all OECD countries, the service sector is where the largest share of the population in predominantly rural regions is employed. In Canada, two-thirds of employment in 1991 in predominantly rural

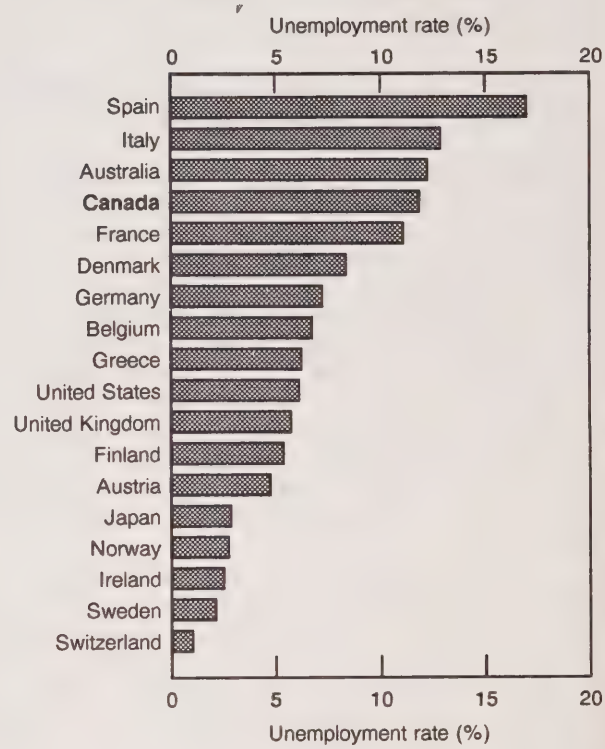
In 1991, 33% of Canada's population resided in predominantly rural regions



[1] *Excluding Japan.*

Source: *OECD (1994). Creating rural indicators for shaping territorial policy.*

In 1991, 11.9% of the labour force in Canada's predominantly rural regions was unemployed



Source: *OECD (1994). Creating rural indicators for shaping territorial policy.*

regions was in the service sector, one of the largest shares among OECD countries. Only Belgium (71%) and the United States (71%) reported higher shares.

Creating rural indicators for shaping territorial policy (Paris: OECD, 1994), a report that compares predominantly rural regions of OECD countries is released today by the OECD. The report is the first internationally comparative information on rural populations. It provides baseline information for analysis of policy options by the OECD program on rural development. Specific information is provided on: What is a predominantly rural region? How many people live in predominantly rural regions in OECD countries? What are their characteristics? How is their situation changing? Statistics Canada has participated in the OECD steering group on rural indicators, in developing the geographical framework, and in providing data for the report released today.

For further information on this release, contact Ray Bollman, Statistics Canada (506-529-8823, ext. 133), Ken Donnelly, Secretary, Interdepartmental Committee on Rural and Remote Canada (506-529-8823, ext. 133) or Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Statistics Canada. □

Growth in population by type of region[1]

Countries are ranked by population growth in predominantly rural regions
1981 to 1991[2]

	Predominantly rural regions	Significantly rural regions	Predominantly urbanized regions	National average
			rate per thousand per year	
Australia	14.8	17.4	11.6	13.4
Switzerland	7.9	10.7	6.4	7.7
United Kingdom	6.7	5.5	-0.4	1.7
Canada	**5.7**	**16.7**	**13.4**	**11.5**
Spain	5.6	7.2	0.4	4.5
United States	5.4	12.4	11.1	9.5
Ireland	4.1	–	6.1	4.9
Belgium	2.9	0.1	0.5	0.5
France	2.9	7.2	4.7	5.2
Austria	2.8	4.5	1.2	3.1
Italy	2.6	3.0	1.5	2.3
Germany	2.2	0.6	2.1	1.7
Greece	1.9	4.9	8.1	4.6
Norway	1.4	7.7	2.2	3.8
Sweden	1.4	3.9	7.2	3.2
Japan	1.0	4.9	8.3	5.5
Finland	0.9	5.2	11.1	4.2
Denmark	0.6	3.3	-5.4	0.2
Turkey	..	..	..	23.7
Iceland	..	..	..	11.5
New Zealand	-	5.6	11.7	8.0
Portugal	..	..	..	6.5
Netherlands	–	9.9	4.5	5.3
Luxembourg	–	2.9	–	2.9

1 *Type of region is based on share of population in rural communities[3]: predominantly rural regions = more than 50%; significantly rural regions = 15% to 50%; predominantly urbanized regions = below 15%.*
2 *Or most recent 10-year period.*
3 *Population density threshold for rural communities is 150 persons per square kilometre (500 in Japan).*
.. *Figures not available.*
– *Nil or zero.*
Source: *OECD (1994). Creating rural indicators for shaping territorial policy.*

Sectoral[1] employment shares by type of region[2]

Ranked by share of primary employment in predominantly rural regions

1991[3]

	Predominantly rural regions			Significantly rural regions			Predominantly urbanized regions			National average		
	Primary	Industry	Services	Primary	Industry	Services	Primary	Industry	Services	Primary	Industry	Services
	% of employment within each type of region											
Iceland	37	21	42	32	23	45	4	24	72	17	23	60
Portugal	37	21	42	23	34	43	7	41	52	19	35	46
Spain	34	23	43	19	28	53	4	36	60	14	30	56
Ireland	26	28	46	–	–	–	5	28	67	18	28	54
Austria	19	40	41	6	43	51	1	37	62	9	40	51
Switzerland	18	32	50	12	37	51	3	30	67	6	32	62
Australia	15	20	65	4	23	73	1	22	77	4	22	74
Finland	15	32	53	6	33	61	1	24	75	9	30	61
Japan[4]	14	31	55	9	35	56	2	34	64	7	34	59
Belgium	11	18	71	3	29	68	3	29	68	3	29	68
Canada[4]	**11**	**23**	**66**	**3**	**25**	**72**	**1**	**21**	**78**	**5**	**22**	**73**
France	11	32	57	5	32	63	1	27	72	6	30	64
Germany	11	45	44	6	49	45	2	46	52	4	47	49
Norway	8	28	64	5	25	70	1	16	83	6	26	68
Sweden	6	32	62	3	29	68	1	19	80	4	29	67
United States[4]	6	23	71	2	19	79	1	19	80	3	21	76
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	20	30
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	28	47
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	30	59
New Zealand	-	-	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	26	64
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	27	67
Netherlands	–	–	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	27	69
Luxembourg	–	–	–	4	32	64	–	–	–	4	32	64
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	29	68

1 *Primary = agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. Industry = mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, construction. Services = other.*
2 *Type of region is based on share of population in rural communities[5]: predominantly rural regions = more than 50%; significantly rural regions = 15% to 50%; predominantly urbanized regions = below 15%.*
3 *Or most recent data available.*
4 *Utilities (electricity, gas and water) are included in services.*
5 *Population density threshold for rural communities is 150 persons per square kilometre (500 in Japan).*
.. *Figures not available.*
– *Nil or zero.*
Source: *OECD (1994). Creating rural indicators for shaping territorial policy.*

Drug use among senior Canadians

Heavy drug consumption is concentrated among a minority of seniors, according to Health Canada's 1989 national alcohol and other drugs survey.

In 1989, 27% of senior women and 19% of senior men who lived in private dwellings used three or more drugs in the month before the survey, compared with 18% of women and 14% of men aged 35 to 64.

Drug use among seniors was mainly by prescription: 18% of senior women and 14% of senior men took three or more prescription drugs in the month before the survey. Multiple prescription drug use increased with advancing age among senior women: 15% of women aged 65 to 69 used multiple prescription drugs, compared with about 20% of women aged 70 or older.

The most common prescription drugs used by seniors were for the heart or to control blood pressure (45% of women and 35% of men took these in the month before the survey). The next most common prescription drugs were pain relievers, followed by stomach remedies or laxatives.

A minority of seniors reported using prescription or over-the-counter painkillers (4% of women and 3% of men), sleeping pills (11% of women and 10% of men) or tranquilizers (7% of women and 4% of men) in the month before the survey.

"Drug use among senior Canadians" is a featured article in the summer 1994 issue of *Canadian social trends* (11-008E, $8.50/$34), released today. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2556), Canadian Social Trends, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Civil aviation statistics

First quarter 1994

Air Canada and Canadian International Ltd. reported a combined operating loss of $96 million in the first quarter of 1994, down 59% from the first quarter of 1993. The first quarter is typically when air carriers report losses. In each of the last three years, operating losses in the first quarter have been roughly $200 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data on civil aviation for the first quarter of 1994 will appear in the June 1994 issue of *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

April 1994

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for April 1994 are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables—monthly (32-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Soft drinks

May 1994

Data on soft drink production for May 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs

May 1994

Average prices for selected farm inputs are now available by geographic region for May 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian social trends, summer 1994.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $8.50/$34; United States: US$10/US$40; other countries: US$12/US$48).

Greenhouse industry, 1993.
Catalogue number 22-202
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; other countries: US$42).

Apparent per capita food consumption in Canada, 1993.
Catalogue number 32-229
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; other countries: US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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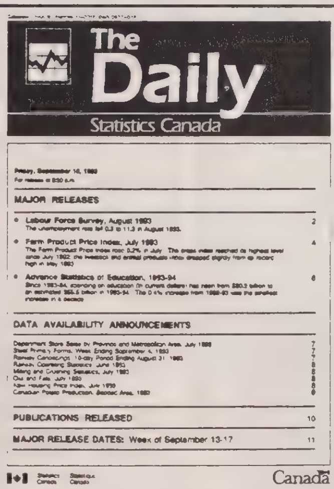
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; other countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 16, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

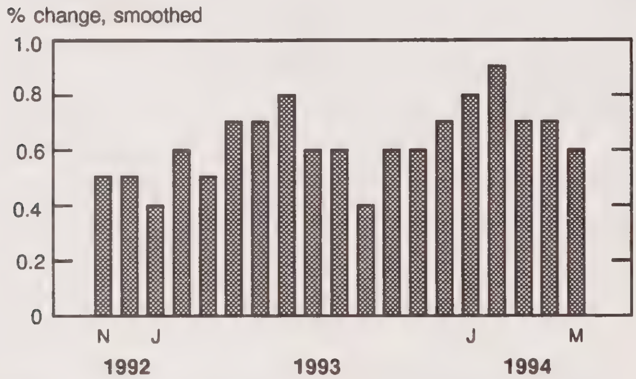
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Composite index
May 1994

The growth of the leading indicator was 0.6% in May, after an upward revised gain of 0.7% in April. The monthly growth rate remained comparable to its average of the last 18 months, although it was slightly below the 29-month high of 0.9% set in February. Seven of the 10 components continued to rise, reflecting the broadly based nature of economic growth, while two components were unchanged. Only the stock market fell in May.

Composite index



Household demand improved again, while labour market conditions picked up in May. The housing index remained a significant source of growth. Both affordability and vacancy rates improved in recent months, and house prices in April posted one of their sharpest drops since 1975. Furniture and appliance sales reflected the recent upturn in housing growth. Sales of durable goods recorded their sharpest increase since early 1987, as confidence returned to pre-recession levels.

New orders for durable manufactured goods posted a seventh straight increase. The recent pickup in domestic spending was reflected in more widespread growth. Inventories rose in tandem, leaving the inventories to shipments ratio stable. The average workweek levelled off, after rising in April to about its previous peak set after the 1981-82 recession. Steady growth in corporate profits was mirrored by a recovery of business demand for services in the latest two months.

The Toronto stock market slid again in May, but at a slower rate as financial markets stabilized. The real money supply grew steadily.

The U.S. leading indicator signalled a bright outlook for Canada's exports. It rose steadily, while industrial production has accelerated throughout the past year. Industrial production in the first quarter of 1994 posted its best increase in almost 10 years; industrial demand is a key factor for Canada's natural resources exports.

U.S. leading index and Canadian exports to the United States

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For information on the economy, the June 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be released next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	December 1993	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	159.6	160.8	162.2	163.4	164.5	165.5	0.6
Housing index[1]	128.1	129.1	129.7	129.9	130.6	131.4	0.6
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,834	1,840	1,844	1,844	1,846	1,848	0.1
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	4,186	4,274	4,346	4,386	4,393	4,388	-0.1
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	28,101	28,360	28,628	28,929	29,336	29,773	1.5
U.S. composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	209.4	210.0	210.8	211.7	212.6	213.4	0.4
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.9	38.9	0.0
New orders durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	10,057.3	10,097.2	10,368.9	10,524.6	10,581.0	10,605.3	0.2
Shipments/inventories ratio[4]	1.51	1.53	1.55	1.56	1.55	1.55	0.00*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,104.1	1,104.0	1,104.1	1,104.6	1,106.1	1,109.2	0.3
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,689.7	3,706.5	3,730.8	3,765.4	3,813.5	3,876.2	1.6
Unsmoothed composite	162.1	163.8	166.0	164.9	166.4	167.4	0.6

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms

Week ending June 11, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 11, 1994 totalled 258 024 tonnes, up 1.5% from the week-earlier 254 255 tonnes but down 5.9% from the year-earlier 274 309 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 6 082 604 tonnes, a 4.8% decrease from 6 386 663 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Civil aviation statistics

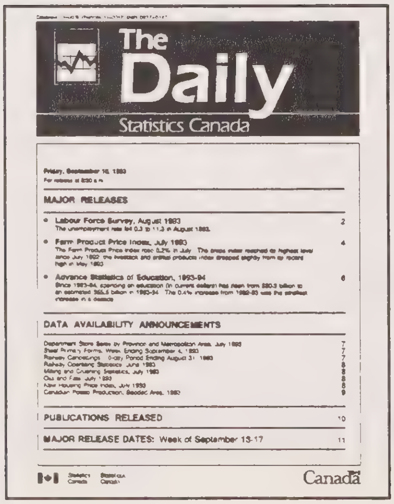
April 1994

To the end of April 1994, the combined operations of Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) totalled 7.5 billion passenger-kilometres on international scheduled air services. This put the carriers at 90% of their 1990 level, and followed a few years of steady increases since a drop in demand in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for April 1994 will be published in the July 1994 issue of *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■



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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Grain trade of Canada, 1992-93.
Catalogue number 22-201
(Canada: $42; United States: US$51;
other countries: US$59).

Quarterly shipments of office furniture products, quarter ended March 31, 1994.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $8/$32; United States: US$10/US$39;
other countries: US$12/US$45).

Energy statistics handbook, June 1994.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $330; United States: US$400;
other countries: US$460).

Farm product price index, April 1994.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92;
other countries: US$11/US$107).

Touriscope: International travel—advance information, April 1994, vol. 10, no. 4.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84;
other countries: US$10/US$98).

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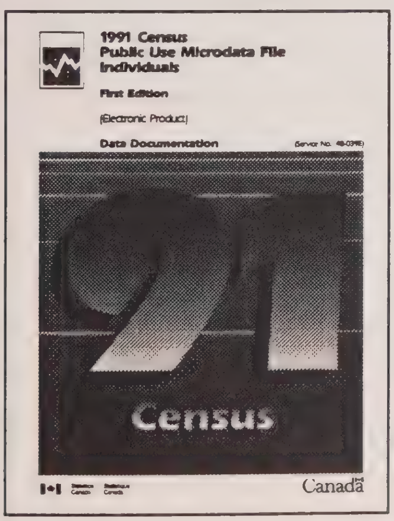
(continued on page 2)



Public-use microdata files

1991 Census

The public-use microdata file on individuals is a 3% sample of unaggregated anonymous records (810,000) from the 1991 Census database. The file has been created in a manner which ensures the confidentiality of all records.

This powerful research tool gives data for each of the provinces and territories and for selected census metropolitan areas. Data on all topics covered by the census are included, so the file allows quick access to comprehensive social and economic data about Canada and its people.

The 1991 Census public-use microdata file program consists of three files: 1) individuals (available today); 2) families (released April 6, 1994), and 3) housing and households (to be released later). The product's cost is $1,000 for the first file ordered (any one of the three files), $300 for the second file and $200 for the third file.

For further information on this release or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – concluded

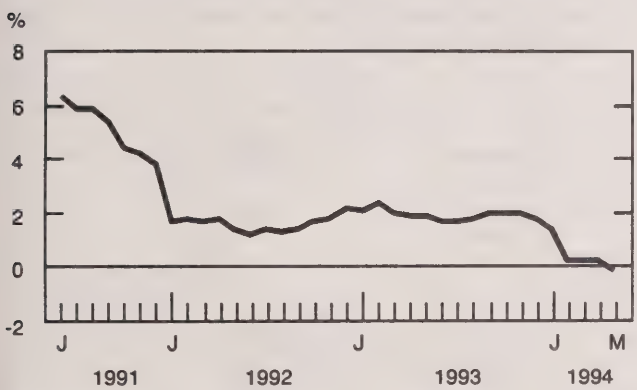
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index
May 1994

All-items

Between May 1993 and May 1994, consumer prices for goods and services fell on average by 0.2%. No year-over-year decline in the all-items index for Canada had been recorded since August 1955, and no downward trend had occurred since the end of 1952.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



The major elements that pulled the all-items index down were: recent decreases in taxes on tobacco products, price declines for clothing, and tax changes tabled in the Quebec budget in May. Since February 1994, when Quebec implemented a major reduction in cigarette taxes, the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index (CPI) for Quebec have declined steadily—they declined even more so in May.

The year-over-year percentage changes for the all-items CPI

	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994
Canada	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.2
Quebec	0.5	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.9

Between April and May 1994, the CPI fell 0.2% to 129.9 (1986 = 100) after a 0.8% decline in February, a 0.2% decline in March, and a 0.1% rise in April. A large part of the 0.2% monthly decline in the CPI for Canada is attributable to the recent provincial sales tax changes in Quebec. Excepting tobacco products and gasoline, the 8.0% sales tax on goods was reduced to 6.5%; the 4.0% tax on services was increased to 6.5%. These changes accounted for most of the 0.5% decline in Quebec between April and May.

A comparison of city and provincial consumer price indexes

Price movements between the cities and their respective province are analyzed in this month's feature article "A comparison of city and provincial consumer price indexes". The appendix of the article contains monthly historical price indexes at the provincial level for the period from 1978 to 1994. Beginning with the June 1994 issue of The consumer price index *(62-001), published CPI information for the provinces will be available monthly in a new set of tables.*

Movements in the major components

Downward pressure on consumer prices in May came from a 1.9% decline for clothing. Considerably smaller effects were found in lower charges for housing (-0.1%) and in lower prices for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (-0.3%). Prices of food and transportation remained unchanged, but prices of recreation, reading and education rose 0.2%.

The reduction in Quebec's provincial sales tax, seasonal price declines, and major discounts offered by several department stores across the country caused a 1.9% decline for clothing between April and May. Price declines were widespread in clothing, so that women's wear and men's wear prices fell on average by 2.3% and 2.2% respectively.

Housing charges fell only 0.1%, but price declines for several commodities used in household operations combined with price declines for fuel oil, electricity, furniture and textiles were largely offset by higher charges for rented and owned accommodation and by summer increases in hotel/motel rates. Homeowners' charges rose as the cost of maintenance and repairs, which fell sharply in April, returned toward usual levels.

Consumers of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages benefitted from further price declines in May. Cigarette prices fell a further 0.6%, mainly due to a delayed impact of the federal tax reduction in

Nova Scotia. In the Northwest Territories, however, the price for tobacco products increased. Prices of alcoholic beverages fell 0.2%, mostly due to lower prices for beer.

Transportation prices remained unchanged from April. Gasoline prices rose 2.3%, partly in response to higher prices in Ontario and British Columbia. At the same time, prices of motor vehicles fell, a result of the sales tax reduction in Quebec. Air fares fell as the effect of the rise in Quebec's provincial sales tax on services was more than offset by increased seat sales on domestic routes and by a seasonal drop in fares to southern destinations.

Food prices also remained unchanged in May. Prices for beef, pork and selected fresh fruit and vegetables rose. Lower prices were noted for dairy and bakery products, carbonated beverages and restaurant meals. Since May 1993, prices of food purchased from grocery stores have fallen 0.8%.

Charges for recreation, reading and education were up a moderate 0.2%. Much of the rise was in fees for recreational activities, particularly for attending live sports events and for using selected recreational facilities.

Seasonally adjusted

The all-items CPI fell 0.2% in May after no change in March and a 0.2% rise in April. The compounded annual rate of change for the latest three-month period (from February to May) declined 0.3% after sharp declines in each of the previous three months (February, -3.6%; March, -4.5%; and April, - 3.0%).

Special aggregates

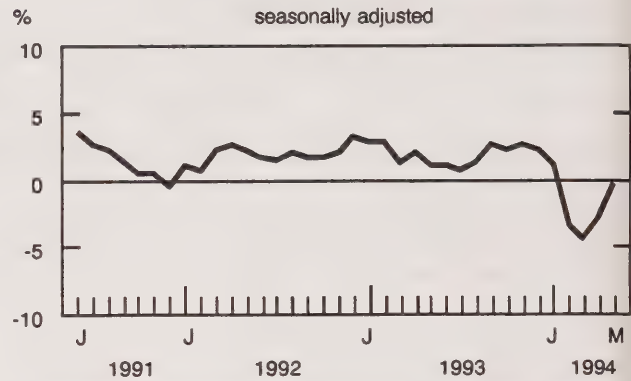
Energy

The price of energy fell 0.2% between May 1993 and May 1994, extending price declines for this commodity to a seventh consecutive month. Between April and May, energy prices rose 0.9% as higher prices for gasoline (+2.3%) were offset partially by lower prices for fuel oil (-0.7%), piped gas (-0.1%) and electricity (-0.2%).

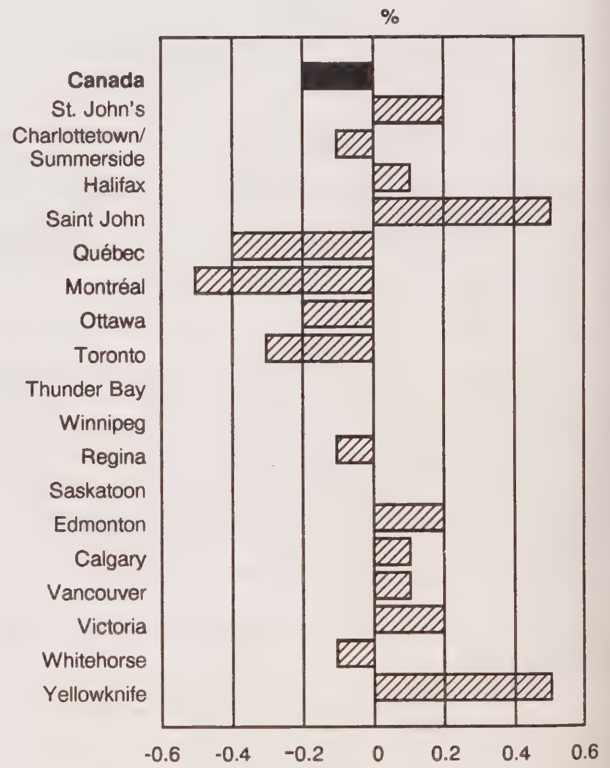
All-items excluding food and energy

Since May 1993 this index has fallen 0.1%, after increases of 0.4% in February, 0.2% in March, and 0.1% in April. Between April and May 1994, the index has fallen 0.3% after posting declines of 0.1% in each of the previous five months.

Three-month percentage changes at annualized rates



Percentage change in the all-items index April 1994 to May 1994



Consumer price index and major components
1986 = 100

Indexes	May 1994	April 1994	May 1993	April 1994 to May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994
	unadjusted			%change	
All-items	**129.9**	**130.2**	**130.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**
Food	123.0	123.0	123.3	0.0	-0.2
Housing	127.9	128.0	127.7	-0.1	0.2
Clothing	130.9	133.4	130.3	-1.9	0.5
Transportation	130.1	130.1	124.3	0.0	4.7
Health and personal care	136.8	136.9	135.0	-0.1	1.3
Recreation, reading and education	138.6	138.3	134.9	0.2	2.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	140.9	141.3	171.7	-0.3	-17.9
All-items excluding food	131.5	131.8	131.6	-0.2	-0.1
All-items excluding food and energy	132.2	132.6	132.3	-0.3	-0.1
Goods	123.7	124.2	125.8	-0.4	-1.7
Services	137.5	137.3	135.3	0.1	1.6
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.0	76.8	76.9		
All-items (1981 = 100)	172.0				

Goods and services

The goods index fell a record 1.7% between May 1993 and May 1994 after increases of 0.2% in each of the previous three months. By contrast, the services index rose 1.6% since May 1993 after roughly similar increases in each of the previous four months.

Between April and May 1994, the goods index fell 0.4% but the services index rose a marginal 0.1%. The decline in Quebec's provincial sales tax (from 8.0% to 6.5%) contributed significantly to the drop in the goods index.

City indexes

In cities for which CPIs are published, changes in their all-items indexes between April and May ranged from a 0.5% decline in Montréal to a 0.5% increase in Saint John and Yellowknife. In Montréal, five of the seven major component indexes declined, largely associated with Quebec lowering its provincial sales tax on goods from 8.0% to 6.5% effective May 13th. In Saint John, large increases were posted in the transportation and food indexes. In Yellowknife, the dominant upward effect came from higher prices for cigarettes because of higher taxes.

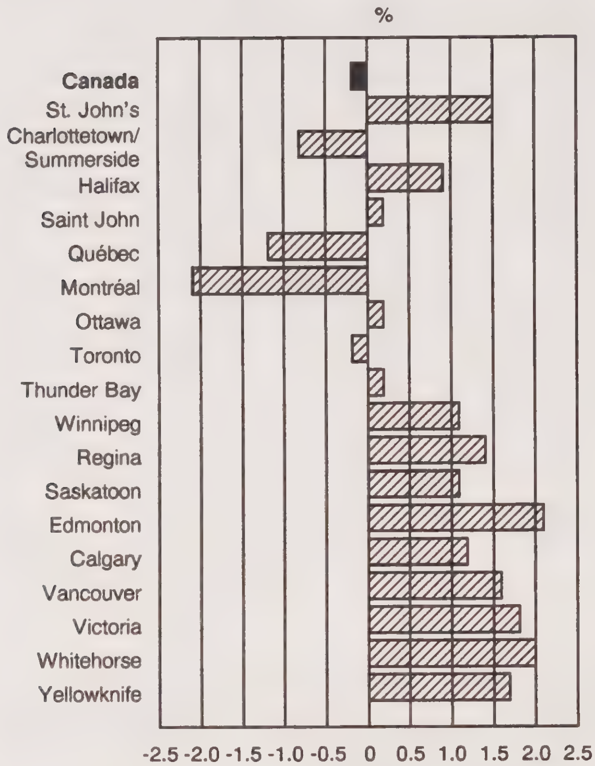
Between May 1993 and May 1994, movements in the all-items indexes varied from a 2.1% drop in Montréal to a 2.1% advance in Edmonton.

Main contributors to the monthly changes in the all-items indexes

St. John's

Year-over-year, the all-items CPI rose 1.5% in May, unchanged from the rate reported in April. On a month-to-month basis, the index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward impact originated in the food component. Price increases were reported for beef, soft drinks, bread, fresh vegetables and dairy products. Increased charges were also recorded for gasoline, owned accommodation and personal care supplies. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing, cigarettes, household operating expenses and air fares.

Percentage change in the all-items index
May 1993 to May 1994



Charlottetown/Summerside

Between May 1993 and May 1994, consumer prices fell 0.8%. In April, the year-over-year rate was -0.2%. On a month-to-month basis, the CPI fell 0.1%. The greatest downward impact came from lower clothing prices, followed by declines in owned accommodation charges, household operating expenses, and household furnishings costs. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for personal care supplies, prescribed and non-prescribed medicines, and served alcoholic beverages. Partly offsetting these declines were higher food prices, most notably for fresh produce, soft drinks, dairy products, bread and pork. Price increases were also noted for gasoline, electricity and cigarettes.

Halifax

On a year-over-year basis, the all-items CPI rose 0.9% in May, compared to the 1.1% rise reported in April. The month-to-month movement was 0.1%. The greatest upward influence came from price increases for gasoline, owned accommodation and basic telephone services. In addition, higher prices were recorded for personal care supplies and services, food (restaurant meals, sugar, pork, fresh vegetables, cured and prepared meats, and beef) and recreation equipment. Dampening the overall advance were lower prices for clothing, cigarettes and served alcoholic beverages.

Saint John

Between May 1993 and May 1994, consumer prices rose 0.2%. In April, the corresponding rate was a 0.2% decline. The month-to-month movement in May was 0.5%, reflecting higher prices for gasoline and food. The rise in the food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, sugar and chicken. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for household textiles and increased recreation expenses. Lower prices for clothing and served alcoholic beverages had a dampening effect.

Québec

On a year-over-year basis, the all-items CPI fell 1.2%, compared to a 0.9% fall in April. On a monthly basis, prices fell 0.4%. This drop largely resulted from the restructuring of the provincial retail sales tax. The tax on goods dropped from 8% to 6.5%, while the tax on services rose from 4% to 6.5%. The greatest downward impact came from lower prices for clothing, cigarettes, beer and liquor, new cars and personal care supplies. The food index rose slightly as higher prices for fresh produce, bread, beef and chicken more than offset lower prices for restaurant meals and soft drinks. Gasoline prices were up as well.

Montréal

Between May 1993 and May 1994, consumer prices fell 2.1%. The corresponding figure for April was a 1.5% decline. On a month-to-month basis, prices fell 0.5%. This decline was largely due to the restructuring of the provincial retail sales tax. Previously, goods were taxed at 8% and services were taxed at 4%. Now both are taxed at 6.5%. The greatest downward impact came from lower clothing prices, followed by price declines for new cars, gasoline and air fares. Notable declines were also recorded for household furnishings and equipment and for household operating expenses. Prices for

cigarettes and alcoholic beverages declined as well. Food prices were up, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, beef and pork.

Ottawa

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices rose 0.2% in May, down from the 0.5% rise in April. On a month-to-month basis, prices fell 0.2%, largely due to lower prices for clothing and food The drop in the food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, cereal products, cured and prepared meats and pork. Lower prices for air fares and personal care supplies were noted as well. The housing index remained unchanged overall, as declines in household operating expenses and household furnishings costs were completely offset by advances in new house prices and in traveller accommodation costs. Higher recreational charges were noted.

Toronto

Between May 1993 and May 1994, consumer prices fell 0.2%, down from the 0.2% rise in April. On a monthly basis prices fell 0.3%, mainly due to lower prices for clothing and food. The drop in the food index reflected lower prices for cereal and bakery products, dairy products and soft drinks. Declines in household operating expenses also exerted a notable downward impact. Transportation costs rose slightly, as higher gasoline prices more than offset a decline in air fares. Increased recreation expenses were also recorded.

Thunder Bay

Between May 1993 and May 1994, consumer prices rose 0.2%, compared to the 0.1% rise in April. On a month-to-month basis, prices remained unchanged overall as a decline in clothing prices completely offset advances in the other major component indexes. Higher food prices were recorded, particularly for fresh produce, chicken, prepared meats, cereal products and soft drinks. Price increases were also reported for new houses, traveller accommodation, recreational expenses and gasoline. In addition, higher prices were registered for served alcoholic beverages and for personal care supplies.

Winnipeg

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices rose 1.1% in May, down from the 1.3% rise in April. Month-to-month, prices remained unchanged overall, as declines in three of the major component indexes completely offset advances in the remaining four. The greatest downward influence came from lower prices for clothing, followed by price declines for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines, and served alcoholic beverages. The greatest upward influence came from increased charges for owned and traveller accommodation, followed by higher food prices (most notably for fresh produce, pork, beef, cured and prepared meats, and sugar). Higher prices for gasoline also had a notable upward impact.

Regina

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices rose 1.4%, down from 1.8% reported in April. On a month-to-month basis, prices fell 0.1% largely due to lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies and wine. The housing index remained unchanged overall as declines in household operating expenses and lower prices for household equipment were completely offset by higher prices for traveller accommodation and household textiles. Transportation costs also remained stable as a rise in gasoline prices was offset by a drop in air fares. Food prices advanced, most notably for chicken, fresh produce, beef and restaurant meals. Further upward pressure came from price increases for newspapers and recreational equipment.

Saskatoon

Between May 1993 and May 1994, consumer prices rose 1.1%, down from the 1.3% rise in April. On a month-to-month basis, prices remained unchanged overall, due to a number of offsetting effects. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were increased recreational expenses and higher food prices (particularly for prepared meats, beef, cereal products and cured meats). Transportation costs remained stable, as higher prices for gasoline were offset by a decline in air fares. The greatest downward pressures came from lower prices for clothing, decreased charges for owned accommodation, and a decline in household operating expenses. Charges for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies declined as well

Edmonton

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices rose 2.1%, up slightly from the 2.0% rise in April. On a month-to-month basis, prices rose 0.2%. Much of the upward movement came from increased charges for traveller and owned accommodation, higher prices for

household furnishings and equipment, and higher food prices (most notably for fresh produce, soft drinks, low-fat milk and bakery products). Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for air travel, gasoline, men's wear and liquor.

Calgary

Between May 1993 and May 1994, consumer prices rose 1.2%, down from the 1.5% reported in April. On a month-to-month basis, prices rose 0.1%. Higher food prices (particularly for chicken, restaurant meals, fresh fruit, beef and soft drinks) had a notable upward influence. Advances in recreation expenses, gasoline prices and traveller accommodation also exerted considerable upward pressure. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for men's wear, served liquor and personal care supplies.

Vancouver

Between May 1993 and May 1994, consumer prices rose 1.6%, down from the 2.0% rise in April. On a month-to-month basis, prices rose 0.1%. Much of the overall advance can be explained by higher prices for gasoline, by increased charges for owned and traveller accommodation, and by higher recreation expenses. In addition, prices were higher for personal care supplies and services and for served alcoholic beverages. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing and for some food items (such as chicken, beef and bakery products).

Victoria

On a year-to-year basis, consumer prices rose 1.8%, down from the 2.1% rise in April. On a month-to-month basis, prices rose 0.2%. A large part of the overall advance was due to higher food prices (particularly for cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables, dairy products, pork, chicken and cured meats). Advances in gasoline prices and recreation expenses were also noted. Partly offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices, decreased charges for owned accommodation, and lower prices for personal care supplies.

Whitehorse

Between May 1993 and May 1994, consumer prices rose 2.0%, down from the 2.5% rise in April. On a month-to-month basis, the CPI fell 0.1%, largely due to lower food prices and decreased transportation costs. The drop in the food index reflected lower prices for beef, fresh vegetables, dairy products, concentrated fruit juice, bread, soft drinks, and pork. The transportation index declined because of lower air fares and a drop in gasoline prices. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for traveller accommodation. Further upward pressure came from higher clothing prices and increased recreation expenses. In addition, prices increased for personal care supplies and services and for beer purchased from stores.

Yellowknife

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices rose 1.7% in May, up from the 1.5% rise in April. On a month-to-month basis, prices rose 0.5%, largely due to a rise in cigarette prices, reflecting a tax increase of $5.00 per carton. Increased housing charges were also noted, particularly for traveller accommodation, owned accommodation and household furnishings. Higher clothing prices also exerted an upward influence. Partially offsetting these advances were price declines for air travel, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. Food prices remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for beef and fresh fruit were offset by lower prices for dairy products and bread.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The May 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, $10/$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
May 1994 index	125.8	119.6	117.8	133.7	129.1	129.1	138.8	145.8
% change from April 1994	0.2	1.4	0.1	-1.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	-0.8
% change from May 1993	1.5	1.7	-1.0	1.5	8.3	0.7	5.4	-3.7
Charlottetown/Summerside								
May 1994 index	128.1	130.1	120.5	131.5	122.2	141.7	137.8	151.7
% change from April 1994	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	-1.1	0.1	-0.2	0.4	-0.1
% change from May 1993	-0.8	0.2	-0.6	4.0	4.0	1.5	2.4	-19.7
Halifax								
May 1994 index	128.2	132.5	120.4	129.0	127.0	132.2	135.5	147.9
% change from April 1994	0.1	0.2	0.4	-1.7	1.2	0.8	0.2	-3.1
% change from May 1993	0.9	2.1	0.4	1.3	6.7	0.9	3.8	-13.7
Saint John								
May 1994 index	127.1	129.8	120.3	132.6	124.3	133.3	133.3	145.0
% change from April 1994	0.5	1.3	0.1	-1.7	1.5	0.2	0.5	-0.4
% change from May 1993	0.2	2.5	-0.7	2.0	3.8	-0.2	3.2	-16.0
Québec								
May 1994 index	127.3	120.3	127.0	134.7	120.2	136.9	140.7	126.3
% change from April 1994	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	-2.4	-0.2	-0.7	0.1	-1.2
% change from May 1993	-1.2	1.2	-0.5	-0.9	2.3	-0.1	2.2	-25.0
Montréal								
May 1994 index	128.3	121.1	130.2	134.6	122.4	138.7	143.3	123.2
% change from April 1994	-0.5	0.6	-0.4	-2.4	-1.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.2
% change from May 1993	-2.1	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	2.5	1.5	1.8	-29.4
Ottawa								
May 1994 index	130.5	124.8	128.6	131.1	130.9	143.5	138.2	135.5
% change from April 1994	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-1.7	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.0
% change from May 1993	0.2	-0.9	0.5	0.8	5.1	2.4	2.8	-18.2
Toronto								
May 1994 index	131.1	122.2	130.4	128.8	134.5	139.4	139.6	132.6
% change from April 1994	-0.3	-1.0	-0.2	-2.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
% change from May 1993	-0.2	-2.0	-0.1	0.8	6.4	0.9	2.3	-19.9
Thunder Bay								
May 1994 index	128.9	120.5	127.5	134.3	132.4	131.8	136.5	131.0
% change from April 1994	0.0	0.7	0.1	-1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
% change from May 1993	0.2	1.1	0.8	2.4	5.9	1.2	1.9	-23.2
Winnipeg								
May 1994 index	131.6	131.2	125.9	133.1	129.8	136.0	140.6	155.8
% change from April 1994	0.0	0.2	0.3	-2.1	0.2	-0.3	0.4	-0.2
% change from May 1993	1.1	0.3	1.2	1.8	2.8	1.9	2.4	-5.1
Regina								
May 1994 index	133.3	133.7	122.2	140.1	137.3	145.3	136.2	166.0
% change from April 1994	-0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-1.0	0.4	-0.1
% change from May 1993	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.5	3.9	0.3	2.4	-6.2

Consumer price indexes for urban centres – concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
May 1994 index	131.5	131.4	121.3	138.9	130.3	158.8	136.6	154.9
% change from April 1994	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.9	0.0	-0.3	0.6	0.0
% change from May 1993	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.3	2.6	1.1	3.6	-5.1
Edmonton								
May 1994 index	129.3	114.8	125.7	128.2	129.7	134.0	139.3	175.6
% change from April 1994	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.2
% change from May 1993	2.1	2.3	1.5	0.2	4.6	1.1	4.5	-3.3
Calgary								
May 1994 index	128.9	117.4	123.4	129.1	126.9	133.0	139.3	179.0
% change from April 1994	0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.2
% change from May 1993	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.2	3.3	1.1	4.0	-1.3
Vancouver								
May 1994 index	133.9	130.7	126.4	128.4	143.2	133.5	138.8	163.8
% change from April 1994	0.1	0.0	0.3	-1.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2
% change from May 1993	1.6	-0.7	0.7	1.8	5.7	3.9	4.3	-3.3
Victoria								
May 1994 index	132.3	131.9	123.1	129.4	139.5	131.5	137.5	165.9
% change from April 1994	0.2	1.0	-0.1	-1.8	0.6	-0.5	0.5	0.0
% change from May 1993	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.3	5.4	2.4	3.6	-1.2
Whitehorse								
May 1994 index	127.4	119.1	126.1	131.1	118.6	131.8	128.8	162.3
% change from April 1994	-0.1	-1.9	0.4	1.4	-0.8	1.4	0.5	0.2
% change from May 1993	2.0	-0.3	1.7	-0.2	2.3	3.9	1.7	8.1
Yellowknife								
May 1994 index	128.7	122.7	121.2	131.9	125.1	123.8	133.2	171.5
% change from April 1994	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	-0.7	-0.8	0.1	3.7
% change from May 1993	1.7	2.8	0.2	-0.9	3.9	0.8	2.3	3.3

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1993 issue of Consumer prices and price indexes (62-010, $20.00/$80.00).* ■

Sales of natural gas

April 1994 (preliminary)

Warmer temperatures in most parts of Canada and decreased demand by the industrial sector led to a decline in domestic sales of natural gas. In April 1994, natural gas sales were down 2.8% from April 1993, to 4 956 million cubic metres. Natural gas sales decreased 3.4% in March after strong gains in January and February because of the unseasonably cold temperatures.

On the basis of rate structure, April sales of natural gas were as follows with the percentage change from April 1993 in brackets: residential sales, 1 287 million cubic metres (-1.1%); commercial sales, 1 012 million cubic metres (-1.0%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 656 million cubic metres (-4.3%).

In April, temperatures throughout most of Canada were warmer than in April 1993. This caused declines in natural gas sales to the residential and commercial sectors. Sales to the industrial sector decreased, primarily because heavy fuel oil sales (which is priced lower) displaced natural gas sales in the pulp and paper industry; the chemical industry's reduced requirements also decreased sales to the industrial sector.

At the end of April 1994, year-to-date sales of natural gas amounted to 26 829 million cubic metres, up 3.0% from the same period in 1993. Residential sales rose a strong 9.3% from the first four months of 1993. The increase was due to unseasonably cold temperatures in January and February 1994.

The April 1994 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of natural gas in Canada

Rate structure	April 1993	April 1994p	April 1993 to April 1994	January to April 1993	January to April 1994p	Year to date 1993 to 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**5 101 315**	**4 956 058**	**-2.8**	**26 044 477**	**26 829 186**	**+3.0**
Residential	1 301 988	1 287 453	-1.1	7 911 606	8 643 648	+9.3
Commercial	1 023 016	1 012 423	-1.0	6 154 260	6 433 098	+4.5
Industrial	2 059 259	1 968 494		9 113 024	8 594 641	
			-4.3			-1.9
Direct[1]	717 052	687 688		2 865 587	3 157 799	

Sales of natural gas by province

Rate structure	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	thousands of cubic metres						
Total	**4 956 058**	**520 068**	**2 079 918**	**134 721**	**333 626**	**1 351 112**	**536 613**
Residential	**1 287 453**	81 164	725 287	49 507	75 061	214 384	142 050
Commercial	**1 012 423**	159 885	461 634	54 369	49 038	182 642	104 855
Industrial	**1 968 494**	276 661	633 587	8 679	4 751	954 086	90 730
Direct[1]	**687 688**	2 358	259 410	22 166	204 776	–	198 978
Degree Days[2]							
April 1993	...	364	305	411	400	385	240
April 1994	...	380	295	436	391	355	213
Normal	...	370	317	429	373	401	276

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*
2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value indicates a warm month. Normal temperature is defined as the average temperature during the 30-year period from 1961 to 1990.*
... *Figures not applicable.*
– *Nil or zero.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *revised figures will be available in Gas utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales advance release
May 1994

Department store sales including concessions for May totalled $1,015 million, down 2.4% from May 1993. Sales for the major department stores were $529 million (-2.4%) and sales for the junior category were $486 million (-2.4%).

This advance release is a very preliminary indicator of data that will be published in the monthly department store sales by province and metropolitan area survey.

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Construction union wage rate index
May 1994

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada rose 1.5% in May 1994, from April's revised level of 134.3 (1986=100). Year-over-year, the composite index increased 1.8% to 136.3 in May 1994, from 133.9 in May 1993. This was the smallest May-over-May movement for the index since 1986, when a 0.5% increase was recorded.

Construction union wage rates and indexes comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848). ■

Selected financial indexes
May 1994

Data for May 1994 now available for the selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price satistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848). ■

Telephone statistics
April 1994

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,162.5 million in April 1994, up 2.8% from April 1993.

Operating expenses totalled $867.6 million, up 0.1% from April 1993. Net operating revenue totalled $294.9 million, an 11.6% increase from April 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The April 1994 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $9/$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures
1992

Total shipments of manufactured goods rose 2.1% to $286.0 billion in 1992, up from $280.2 billion in 1991. This was the first year-over-year increase since 1989, as the manufacturing sector in Canada made a modest recovery from the recent recession. This compares with decreases of 6.3% in 1991 and 3.2% in 1990 (all figures are expressed in current dollars). Value added from manufacturing activity rose 2.9% in 1992, compared with decreases of 8.7% in 1991 and 3.5% in 1990.

Even so employment continued the decline of recent years as the total number of persons employed by these manufacturers dropped 3.7% to 1.67 million. Their total wages and salaries were virtually unchanged, however, at $58.2 billion (+0.1%). This brought the total three-year decline in the manufacturing workforce to -15.0% since the record total of 1.97 million were employed in 1989.

To account for inflation, the 2.1% growth of shipments may be compared with price indexes such as the industrial product price index (IPPI). The IPPI covers a package of goods fairly close—but not identical—to the goods produced by the manufacturing sector. The IPPI rose 0.5% in 1992, which indicates that the actual volume of goods shipped rose by somewhat over 1%.

The 2.1% increase in shipments may be attributed almost entirely to a 4.1% gain by the durables industries, as shipments of non-durables were only 0.1% ahead of their 1991 total. In fact, the overall shipment increase of $5.85 billion was more than accounted for by growth of $4.95 billion in the motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts industries and by a $1.49 billion (mostly price-driven) increase in shipments by the sawmill industry.

Highlights of the annual survey of manufactures
1992

	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture	Value added, manufacturing activity	Total number of employees
	$ millions		
Newfoundland	1,279.6	615.9	12,323
Prince Edward Island	501.4	213.6	3,910
Nova Scotia	5,119.7	1,967.3	37,168
New Brunswick	5,786.3	1,807.7	31,550
Quebec	69,220.4	30,448.8	454,767
Ontario	150,257.1	59,410.8	828,384
Manitoba	6,228.4	2,829.8	48,263
Saskatchewan	3,487.6	1,265.0	19,588
Alberta	19,241.6	6,898.3	88,330
British Columbia	24,853.3	10,167.8	148,979
Yukon	19.6	11.4	203
Northwest Territories	48.4	11.8	275
Canada			
1992	286,043.3	115,648.3	1,673,740
1991	280,190.7	112,362.6	1,737,606
% change	2.1%	2.9%	-3.7%

Note: *components may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5378.

Complete data will be published later in *Manufacturing industries of Canada: national and provincial areas, 1992* (31-203, $66).

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497), Industry Division. ■

Fruit and vegetable production
June 1994 issue

The most recent updates to data on the area, production and value of fruits and vegetables are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5610, 5614-5620, 5623, 5624 and 5627.

Fruit and vegetable production (22-003, $26/$104) will be available in early July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat
June 1, 1994

Preliminary data for June 1, 1994 and revised data for May 1, 1994 on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production of poultry and eggs, 1993.
Catalogue number 23-202
(Canada: $36; United States: US$44;
other countries: US$51).

Monthly production of soft drinks, May 1994.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $3/$30; United States: US$4/US$36;
other countries: US$5/US$42).

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables—monthly, April 1994.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72;
other countries: US$9/US$84).

Primary iron and steel, April 1994.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72;
other countries: US$9/US$84).

The consumer price index, May 1994.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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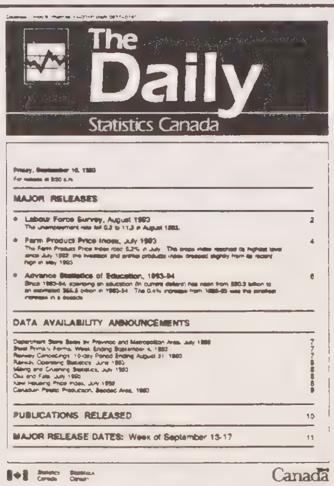

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 20-24

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
June		
20	Retail trade	April 1994
21	Canadian international trade	April 1994
21	Wholesale trade	April 1994
22	Labour force income profiles	1992
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 1994
23	Health reports: cardio-vascular diseases	

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday June 20, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

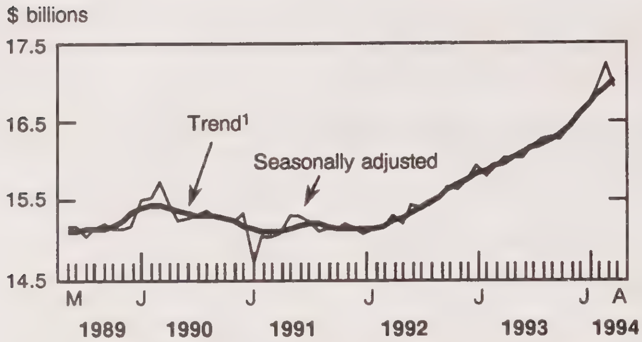
PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Retail trade
April 1994 (preliminary)

Consumer spending on goods fell in April, offsetting most of the particularly strong increase in March. Retail sales returned to a level slightly higher than in February. The April sales decline followed sustained increases since November 1993 and coincided with a decrease in employment in the trade sector in April after two consecutive monthly increases.

April sales decline from March peak



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Seasonally adjusted retail sales declined 1.7% to $17.0 billion in April. This decline was widespread among all provinces except Saskatchewan which reported higher sales in April. The weakness in April came from five sectors, accounting for almost 84% of total sales, and was led mainly by automotive retailers.

Automotive sector led the decline in April

Of the five retail trade sectors reporting lower sales in April, the largest decrease was in the automotive sector (-2.9% to $6.0 billion), partly offsetting the 3.4% gain in March. Despite April's decline, consumers have been increasing their spending on automotive products since May 1993.

Two of the three components of the automotive sector recorded lower sales in April. Sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers dropped 4.6%, the first decline since June 1993; the number of new motor vehicles sold fell 4.0% in April. Gasoline service stations recorded lower sales in April after a 0.8% gain in March. Sales by automotive parts, accessories and services outlets advanced 0.8%, the fifth increase in the last six months.

Spending in general merchandise stores (retailers, such as department stores, primarily engaged in selling a wide range of commodities) declined 3.3% in April, the first decrease since June 1993. April's sales almost offset the sizable increases reported in February (+4.0%) and March (+1.6%).

Despite this decline, sales by general merchandise stores have been demonstrating strength since the third quarter of 1993 following decreases from the last half of 1992 up to mid-1993.

Lower sales in most provinces

From 1993 to the first quarter of 1994, all provinces registered fluctuating retail sales around a generally upward trend. In April, all provinces reported lower sales, except in Saskatchewan, ranging from -3.9% in Nova Scotia to -0.3% in British Columbia. In Saskatchewan, sales increased 2.2%, a ninth increase in the last 10 months.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The April 1994 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $20/$200), will be available the first week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	April 1993	January 1994 r	February 1994 r	March 1994 r	April 1994p	March 1994 r to April 1994p	April 1993 to April 1994p
	$ millions					% change	
	seasonally adjusted						
Food	**4,213**	**4,369**	**4,385**	**4,426**	**4,386**	**-0.9**	**4.1**
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,929	4,089	4,104	4,134	4,109	-0.6	4.6
All other food stores	284	280	281	292	276	-5.3	-2.7
Drug and patent medicine stores	**987**	**1,014**	**1,006**	**1,023**	**1,015**	**-0.8**	**2.9**
Clothing	**944**	**954**	**970**	**984**	**980**	**-0.4**	**3.8**
Shoe stores	134	144	147	145	145	--	8.3
Men's clothing stores	144	154	152	156	156	--	8.2
Women's clothing stores	316	306	320	325	317	-2.5	0.2
Other clothing stores	350	350	351	358	362	1.0	3.6
Furniture	**878**	**873**	**879**	**895**	**896**	**0.2**	**2.1**
Household furniture and appliance stores	695	681	685	700	705	0.8	1.4
Household furnishings stores	182	192	194	195	192	-1.9	5.1
Automotive	**5,473**	**5,887**	**5,978**	**6,179**	**5,999**	**-2.9**	**9.6**
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,401	3,706	3,828	4,005	3,820	-4.6	12.3
Gasoline service stations	1,182	1,173	1,172	1,182	1,178	-0.3	-0.4
Automotive parts, accessories and services	891	1,009	978	993	1,001	0.8	12.4
General merchandise stores	**1,705**	**1,739**	**1,809**	**1,837**	**1,777**	**-3.3**	**4.2**
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	**1,847**	**1,863**	**1,871**	**1,899**	**1,900**	**0.1**	**2.9**
Other semi-durable goods stores	559	563	558	558	564	1.0	0.8
Other durable goods stores	460	452	459	486	468	-3.7	1.7
All other retail stores n.e.c.	828	848	854	855	868	1.6	4.9
Total, retail sales	**16,046**	**16,700**	**16,898**	**17,244**	**16,954**	**-1.7**	**5.7**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,646	12,994	13,070	13,239	13,133	-0.8	3.9
Department store type merchandise	5,533	5,595	5,681	5,783	5,701	-1.4	3.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	277	284	280	288	283	-1.7	2.1
Prince Edward Island	69	76	72	74	72	-1.9	5.1
Nova Scotia	524	550	544	568	546	-3.9	4.1
New Brunswick	416	424	426	417	408	-2.2	-1.9
Quebec	3,903	4,192	4,158	4,185	4,074	-2.7	4.4
Ontario	5,960	6,028	6,204	6,395	6,291	-1.6	5.6
Manitoba	557	566	586	587	577	-1.7	3.7
Saskatchewan	470	497	500	507	519	2.2	10.4
Alberta	1,685	1,739	1,770	1,851	1,819	-1.7	8.0
British Columbia	2,135	2,290	2,302	2,316	2,310	-0.3	8.2
Yukon	17	17	17	17	16	-1.9	-5.4
Northwest Territories	34	38	38	39	39	--	13.6

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric lamps

May 1994

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 20,706,000 light bulbs and tubes in May 1994, an increase of 12.4% from the 18,421,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of May 1994 totalled 122,801,000 light bulbs and tubes, an increase of 14.6% from the 107,196,000 a year earlier.

The May 1994 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, $6/$60) will be available later.

For more information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Air charter statistics

Fourth quarter 1993

Preliminary air charter data for the fourth quarter of 1993 are now available.

The June issue of the *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99) will be available soon. See "How to order publications".

For more information, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, March 1994.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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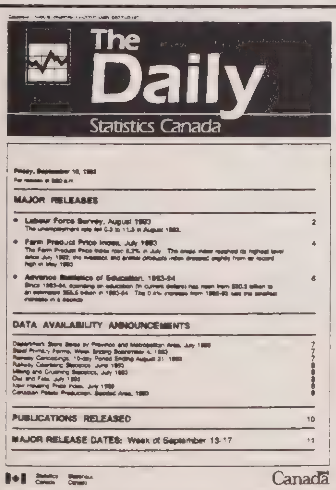
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

Canada

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 21, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Consultation on the revision of the standard industrial classification

Statistics Canada has begun to revise the 1980 standard industrial classification (1980 SIC). The SIC is Statistics Canada's framework for collecting, compiling and disseminating economic statistics on businesses. This revision is a cooperative effort of the statistical agencies of the United States and Mexico. The three countries have agreed to create a common North American industrial classification system, of which the Canadian SIC will be a part. The three countries have set up coordinating committees to carry out the revision.

Users are invited to comment on the proposed conceptual framework for the new North American industrial classification system. Send proposals for four-digit industries as soon as possible (not later than August 31, 1994) to Shaila Nijhowne (613-951-8577, fax: 613-951-8578, the Internet: standards@statcan.ca), Director, Standards Division, Statistics Canada, 8-D8 Jean Talon Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

The three country's agreement (that describes the conceptual framework), guidelines for making proposals, and background papers are available from Mr. Kim Farrall (613-951-4245, fax: 613-951-8578, the Internet: standards@statcan.ca), Coordinator, SIC Revision, Standards Division, Statistics Canada, 8-D2, Jean Talon Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

MAJOR RELEASES

International merchandise trade of Canada

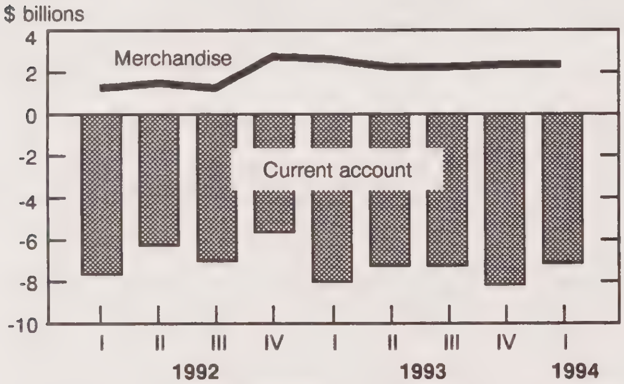
April 1994

Macroeconomic overview

On a balance of payments basis, exports increased by $804 million, reaching a record $17.4 billion. Strength in exports was generated mainly by robust car and truck sales in the United States.

Imports also grew to record levels ($16.1 billion), carried by strength in imports of machinery and equipment and in automotive parts, reflecting renewed vigour in domestic production.

Trade balances (total), merchandise and current account



Canada's merchandise trade surplus grew in April, to $1.2 billion, from $866 million in March.

Canada's trade surplus with the United States reached $2.3 billion in April, up $249 million. Imports from the United States were up $570 million, while exports increased $819 million. Deficits remained with all other principal trading areas except Japan. So far this year, 80% of Canada's exports have been destined for the United States. On the imports side, 73% came from the United States.

Commodity detail

Exports are still setting records on the strength of auto exports to the United States

Movements among commodity groupings were mixed in April. Most export growth came from the automotive sector, up $441 million to a record $4.6 billion. This increase reflected healthy demand for autos south of the border and sustained domestic production in Canada.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Merchandise trade statistics are provided on both a customs and a balance of payments (BOP) basis at the level of total exports, total imports and trade balance (surplus or deficit) by principal trading area. Detailed commodity and geographic information is presented on a customs basis only. The equivalent BOP commodity data can be obtained from CANSIM.*
>
> *Analysts interested in specific commodity flows or geographic detail are encouraged to use the customs basis data. Those interested in macroeconomic issues should use the BOP data, along with the rest of the current account, which includes service transactions, investment income and transfers.*
>
> *In the first quarter of 1994, Canada's merchandise trade surplus of $2.4 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $7.1 billion.*

Export growth was also supported by a $77 million increase for machinery and equipment, which reached a record $3.4 billion in April. Much of the increase was concentrated in aircraft, engines and parts (+$49 million) and in telecommunications equipment (+$24 million).

The largest offsets to April's export gains came from energy (-$49 million) and forestry products (-$43 million).

A $91 million drop in crude petroleum exports exerted great downward pressure on exports of energy products in April, overshadowing increases in natural gas and coal. As for forestry products, nearly all components declined, with lumber exports falling the most (-$23 million).

Machinery and equipment contribute most to the overall growth in imports

More than three-quarters of the growth in imports was concentrated in the machinery and equipment (+$167 million), automotive (+$150 million), and energy (+$122 million) sectors. Collectively, these sectors accounted for 59% of the value of imports in April.

The increase for machinery and equipment came in large part from communications and related equipment ($92 million) and industrial machinery ($69 million).

A $169 million increase in imports of automotive parts accounted for virtually all of the gain in automotive imports; this reflects relatively high production levels among Canadian automakers. Imports of vehicles were down marginally, despite a slight increase in Canada's auto sales for April.

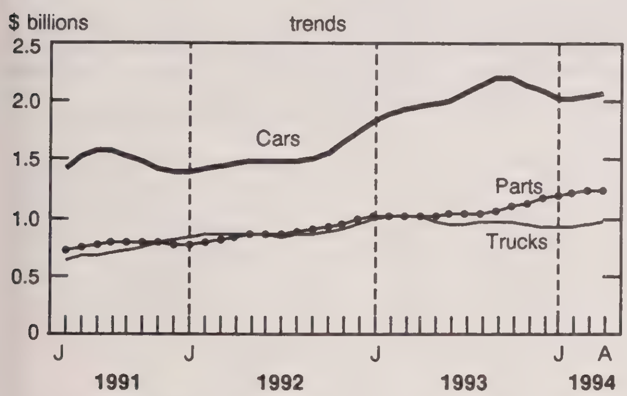
Energy product imports advanced by $122 million, almost exclusively a result of growth in crude petroleum imports. Canadian production of refined petroleum was correspondingly high in April.

Underlying trends

Export trend gains momentum

After a lull in the fall of 1993, the trend for total exports has gained momentum each month since December. This pattern of lull and recovery seems to characterize the movements of most commodity sectors over this period.

Exports of automotive products



The trend for machinery and equipment has been accelerating since the spring of 1993. Contributing significantly to this upswing, exports of aircraft engines and parts have been growing at an increasing rate since the fourth quarter of 1993. This has also been the case with industrial machinery. Trends have picked up as well for office machines and for other equipment and tools; the latter has quadrupled its monthly growth rate since September.

Industrial goods have also contributed significantly to the rise in exports since last fall. Since December, accelerating growth in industrial goods has been largely carried by increases for chemicals, plastics and fertilizers, as well as by metals and alloys—particularly aluminum and nickel.

The trend for energy products has been positive and accelerating since December. This pattern was bolstered mainly by natural gas and, to a lesser extent, by electricity and by refined petroleum and coal products. Exports of these commodities—mostly to the United States—trended strongly upward during the cold months of winter. Declining since the fall of 1993, the trend for crude petroleum seems to be flattening.

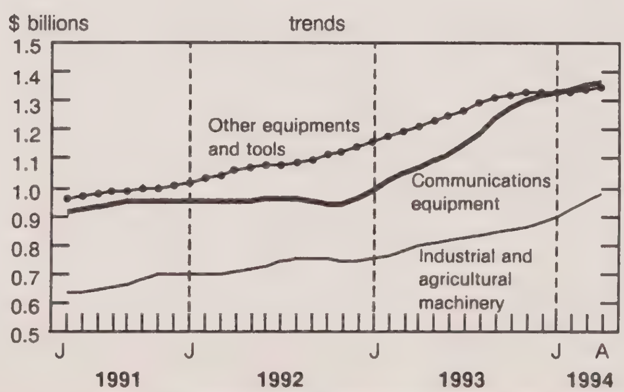
The trend for automotive products, negative from November 1993 to January 1994, has since been positive and accelerating. This decline and recovery reflected a cutback in auto production associated with retooling of assembly plants in Ontario. Parts exports have had a stabilizing affect on the trend since November. So far this year, automotive products have accounted for 26% of Canada's exports.

Imports from most sectors continue to trend upward

Growth in the import trend, which slowed slightly in December 1993, has been on an upswing since, due largely to surging imports from the United States. This pattern is characteristic of the movements in most commodity groups.

Machinery and equipment imports have contributed most significantly to the increase in the import trend in 1994. Although agricultural machinery and industrial machinery imports have been declining since late 1993, other machinery and equipment imports have more than offset these decreases. The most notable increases have been for communications and related equipment and for other equipment and tools.

Imports of machinery



Imports of industrial goods and materials have been up for over a year. After slowing somewhat in the fall of 1993, the trend accelerated again in the winter months, recovering most of its lost momentum.

Since September 1993, the growth rate in automotive imports has been positive but decelerating. The rate of growth in car and truck imports has been slowing over this period, despite improved auto sales in 1994; in fact, growth in truck imports has become almost flat in the latest few months. Imports of automotive parts, which declined during the winter and early spring, made a substantial recovery in the latest period as assembly rates in Canada began to increase.

The trend for energy products has been up for four months, after falling through the spring and fall of 1993. The series has been bolstered mainly by strong imports of crude petroleum.

Imports of consumer goods have been falling since December. In recent months, however, the rate of decline has eased considerably. This may indicate a turnaround ahead.

Price movements

On a customs basis, the price index for total exports rose 2.1% in April. Higher prices were registered for most commodity groupings, in particular energy products (+6.5%) and automotive products (+2.5%). The only downward movement came from prices for other consumer goods (-1.8%).

The price index for total imports advanced 1.9% in April. Prices increased in all sectors, the most notable were energy products (+3.7%), forestry products (+3.1%) and automotive products (+2.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release summarizes the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), which will include tables of commodity and country data on a customs basis. Revised data for January 1990 to March 1994 are available on CANSIM.

For more timely receipt of merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements) are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120).

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade of Canada on a customs basis

	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	February to March 1994	March to April 1994	January to April 1993	January to April 1994	January-April 1993 to January-April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994
	$ millions			% change		$ millions		% change	
	seasonally adjusted, $ current								
Exports									
United States	13,662	14,140	14,785	3.5	4.6	47,826	55,791	16.7	21.1
Other countries	2,799	3,071	2,842	9.7	-7.4	12,055	11,780	-2.3	-3.9
Total	16,461	17,211	17,628	4.6	2.4	59,881	67,571	12.8	16.2
Trade by commodity group									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,160	1,271	1,305	9.6	2.7	4,905	5,069	3.3	4.1
Energy products	1,805	1,834	1,785	1.6	-2.6	6,048	7,002	15.8	21.8
Forestry products	2,273	2,375	2,332	4.5	-1.8	8,488	9,274	9.3	9.3
Industrial goods and materials	2,917	3,046	3,039	4.4	-0.2	10,366	11,864	14.4	17.3
Machinery and equipment	3,213	3,346	3,422	4.1	2.3	10,656	13,077	22.7	27.5
Automotive products	3,978	4,148	4,589	4.3	10.6	15,742	16,741	6.3	11.4
Other consumer goods	436	445	436	2.0	-2.0	1,411	1,750	24.0	23.1
Special transactions trade	680	747	719	9.8	-3.7	2,265	2,793	23.3	25.3
Imports									
United States	10,061	10,433	11,057	3.7	6.0	36,023	41,478	15.1	20.1
Other countries	4,792	5,074	5,014	5.9	-1.2	18,115	19,840	9.5	6.4
Total	14,853	15,506	16,071	4.4	3.6	54,137	61,318	13.3	15.4
Trade by commodity group									
Agricultural and fishing products	932	979	979	5.0	0.0	3,577	3,814	6.6	5.2
Energy products	532	516	639	-2.9	23.7	2,478	2,203	-11.1	-16.9
Forestry products	130	134	132	2.9	-1.2	513	529	3.1	3.8
Industrial goods and materials	2,856	2,931	2,977	2.7	1.6	9,993	11,563	15.7	17.2
Machinery and equipment	4,756	5,017	5,183	5.5	3.3	16,561	19,675	18.8	23.5
Automotive products	3,438	3,679	3,830	7.0	4.1	12,855	14,544	13.1	16.8
Other consumer goods	1,809	1,882	1,850	4.1	-1.7	6,818	7,343	7.7	6.2
Special transactions trade	401	368	481	-8.4	30.8	1,342	1,647	22.7	42.2

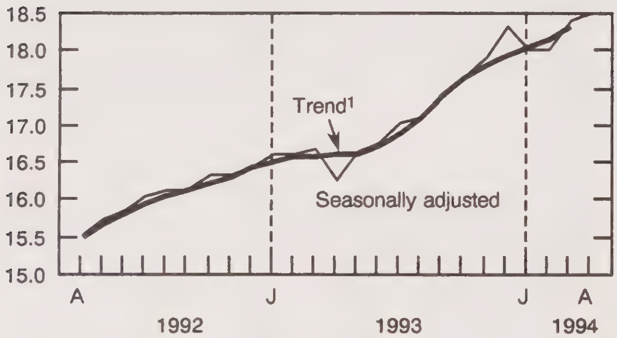
Wholesale trade

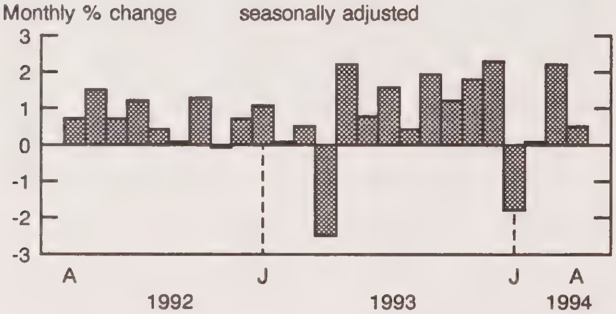
April 1994 (preliminary)

Wholesale activity continues to increase

Led by a strong performance from distributors of agricultural and industrial chemicals, books, periodicals and newspapers, newsprint and other products (for survey purposes, these distributors are collectively referred to as wholesalers of "other products") total wholesale merchants' sales rose for the third straight month. April's increase of 0.5% from March brought total sales (seasonally adjusted) to $18.5 billion.

Wholesale merchants' sales





1 *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Six industry groups post higher sales

In this survey, wholesale merchants are classified into nine industry groups according to type of goods handled. In April six industry groups (accounting for 50% of total sales) posted higher sales. Wholesalers of "other products" set the pace with a 3.0% increase in sales from March, their third consecutive monthly increase.

Representing about 10% of all wholesale activity, distributors of lumber and building materials also increased sales in April (+2.8% to $1.7 billion). This followed weak growth in March. Although exports were down in April, higher wholesale sales may be partly attributable to increased building activity; housing starts in Canada rose substantially in April.

Elsewhere, wholesalers of apparel and dry goods sold 6.3% more in April than in March. This rise followed five straight months of declines and helped place April's sales for this group above the April 1993 level. Higher sales were also reported in April by: distributors of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (+1.4%); wholesalers of motor vehicles (+0.4%); wholesalers of household goods (+0.6%).

Food, beverage, drug and tobacco wholesalers recorded a 1.7% decline in April. This followed a 1.1% increase in March and declines in February (-1.1%) and January (-1.4%).

Regional sales movements vary

Regionally, sales movements were mixed. The largest increases came in British Columbia (+1.8%), Ontario (+0.6%) and New Brunswick (+4.1%). Accounting for approximately 15% of all sales, British Columbia continued to show strong growth, recording its fourth consecutive monthly increase since December 1993.

Inventories

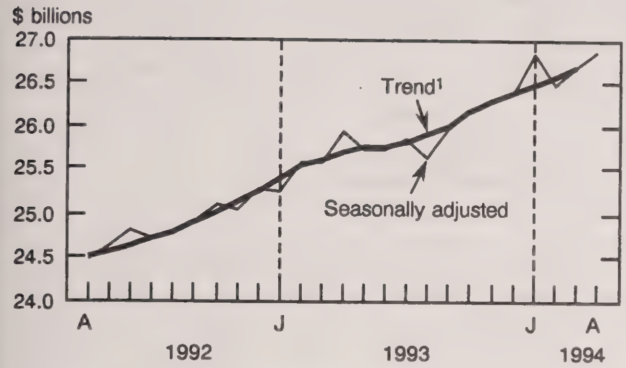
Inventory levels rose for the second month in a row (+0.7% to $26.9 billion). The largest increases were by distributors of other products (+2.8%) and wholesalers of food (+2.1%).

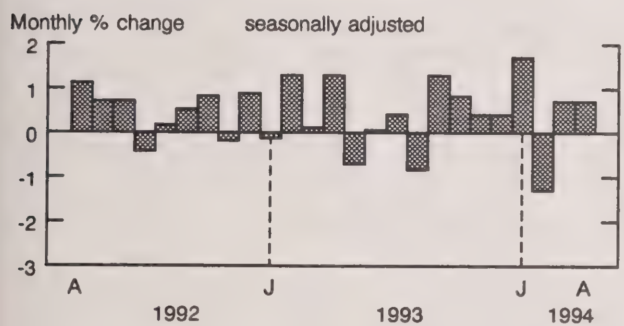
The inventories to sales ratio remained at 1.45:1 for the second month in a row.

Unadjusted

Total sales stood 11.8% higher than a year earlier, led by strong growth in other machinery, equipment and supplies (includes commodities such as computers, office machines, etc.), up 22.5%. Inventory levels stood 4.1% above levels in April 1993.

Wholesale merchants' inventories





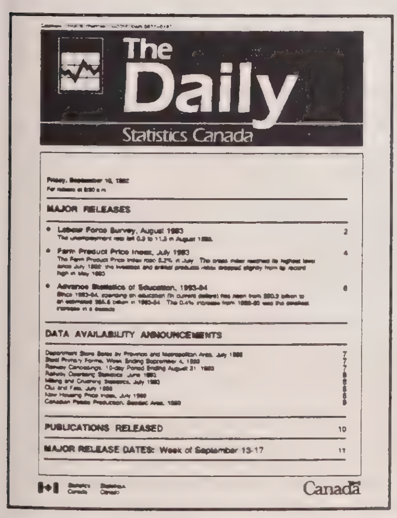
[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The April 1994 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $16/$160) will be available the second week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Wholesale merchants' sales

Trade group	April 1993	March 1994 r	April 1994 p	April 1993 to April 1994	April 1993	Jan. 1994 r	Feb. 1994 r	March 1994 r	April 1994 p	March 1994 to April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,302	4,576	4,409	2.5	4,315	4,622	4,570	4,622	4,546	-1.7	5.3
Apparel and dry goods	408	522	410	0.4	428	437	421	420	447	6.3	4.4
Household goods	551	585	546	-1.0	580	558	566	583	586	0.6	1.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,904	2,450	2,240	17.6	1,781	2,026	2,030	2,074	2,083	0.4	16.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,147	1,394	1,361	18.6	1,144	1,277	1,312	1,350	1,369	1.4	19.7
Lumber and building materials	1,638	1,565	1,736	6.0	1,597	1,701	1,666	1,677	1,723	2.8	7.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	429	408	472	10.1	355	440	431	424	413	-2.6	16.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,397	5,050	4,160	22.5	3,429	4,132	4,188	4,341	4,332	-0.2	26.3
Other products	2,711	3,037	3,100	14.4	2,630	2,806	2,823	2,912	2,999	3.0	14.0
Total, all trades	**16,487**	**19,589**	**18,434**	**11.8**	**16,259**	**17,998**	**18,007**	**18,404**	**18,497**	**0.5**	**13.8**
Provinces and territories											
Newfoundland	156	167	164	5.4	176	181	173	186	186	-0.2	5.5
Prince Edward Island	36	41	44	24.2	40	44	43	46	48	4.5	20.6
Nova Scotia	345	400	403	16.9	343	411	393	412	411	-0.2	20.0
New Brunswick	223	235	248	11.0	231	245	231	245	255	4.1	10.5
Quebec	3,911	4,393	4,039	3.3	3,941	4,217	4,210	4,216	4,210	-0.1	6.8
Ontario	6,843	8,385	7,734	13.0	6,638	7,440	7,488	7,627	7,669	0.6	15.5
Manitoba	583	620	622	6.6	588	596	597	628	619	-1.4	5.3
Saskatchewan	495	550	586	18.5	519	550	558	593	600	1.1	15.5
Alberta	1,515	1,860	1,804	19.1	1,494	1,763	1,757	1,796	1,796	--	20.2
British Columbia	2,360	2,916	2,768	17.3	2,268	2,531	2,534	2,633	2,679	1.8	18.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	20	22	22	7.7	21	21	22	22	24	7.2	10.1

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Wholesale merchants' inventories

Trade group	April 1993	March 1994[r]	April 1994[p]	April 1993 to April 1994	April 1993	Jan. 1994[r]	Feb. 1994[r]	March 1994[r]	April 1994[p]	March 1994 to April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,276	3,185	3,449	5.3	3,308	3,336	3,236	3,358	3,430	2.1	3.7
Apparel and dry goods	936	1,041	1,047	11.9	931	1,063	1,062	1,047	1,055	0.7	13.3
Household goods	1,260	1,229	1,239	-1.7	1,260	1,299	1,283	1,268	1,259	-0.7	-0.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	4,178	3,657	3,680	-11.9	4,022	3,511	3,470	3,495	3,515	0.6	-12.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,231	2,561	2,642	18.4	2,159	2,466	2,509	2,548	2,550	0.1	18.1
Lumber and building materials	2,897	3,055	3,088	6.6	2,634	2,907	2,852	2,832	2,806	-0.9	6.5
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,266	1,359	1,418	12.0	1,203	1,265	1,283	1,297	1,326	2.2	10.2
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,193	7,337	7,446	3.5	7,040	7,427	7,260	7,278	7,279	--	3.4
Other products	3,479	3,683	3,812	9.6	3,380	3,570	3,546	3,571	3,670	2.8	8.6
Total, all trades	**26,718**	**27,107**	**27,821**	4.1	**25,936**	**26,843**	**26,502**	**26,694**	**26,889**	0.7	3.7

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and import price indexes

April 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1994 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The April 1994 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the last week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Quarterly demographic statistics

January to March 1994

Preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories as of April 1, 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 6470, 6516 and 6982.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002, $8/$32) in a few weeks.

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the relevant division.

For further information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Health Statistics Division.

For further information on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Construction type plywood

April 1994

In April, production of construction type plywood totalled 162 770 cubic metres, a 5.7% increase from 153 921 cubic metres in April 1993.

For January to April 1994, production totalled 622 485 cubic metres, a 0.03% increase from 622 281 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The April 1994 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia

April 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 911 993 cubic metres of lumber and ties in April 1994, a 2.0% decrease from 2 971 442 cubic metres in April 1993.

For January to April 1994, production totalled 12 024 752 cubic metres, up 2.3% from 11 749 947 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The April 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services — from seminars to consultations — are also offered. Call or write your nearest Regional Reference Centre for more information.

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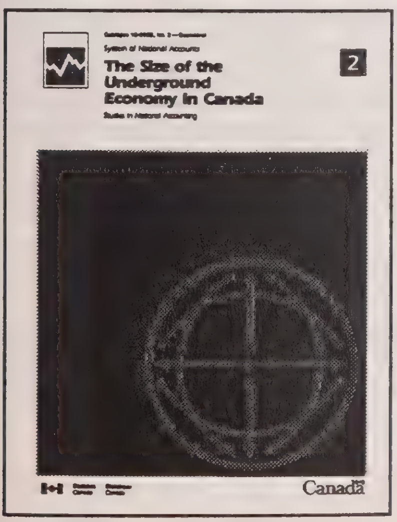
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



The size of the underground economy in Canada

A preliminary version of this study was presented at Laurentian University in Sudbury on February 25th. Its first part defines the underground economy, drawing a distinction between unmeasured and untaxed production. The second and third parts estimate underground transactions that are potentially escaping measurement and those that are already captured in gross domestic product. The study concludes by examining whether the resultant underestimation of gross domestic product also entails an underestimation of its growth rate.

Estimates of the underground economy, as an upper limit, for 1992 are: unmeasured underground production, 2.7% of GDP; underground production already measured, 1.5%; illegal production, 1%. Thus, as an upper limit, the total value of production that may have escaped detection by the tax authorities in 1992 is 5.2%.

The size of the underground economy in Canada (13-603E, No. 2, $38) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gylliane Gervais (613-951-9149), National Accounts and Environment Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Consultation on the revision of the standard industrial classification – correction

Statistics Canada has begun revising the 1980 standard industrial classification (1980 SIC). The SIC is Statistics Canada's framework for collecting, compiling and disseminating economic statistics relating to businesses. The revision is being undertaken in cooperation with the statistical agencies of the United States and Mexico. The three countries have agreed to create a common North American industrial classification system, of which the Canadian SIC will be a part. Coordinating Committees have been set up in the three countries to carry out the revision.

Users are invited to comment on the proposed conceptual framework for the new North American industrial classification system and to send in proposals for four-digit industries as soon as possible (but not later than August 31, 1994) to Shaila Nijhowne (613-951-8577, fax: 613-951-8578, the Internet: standards@statcan.ca), Director, Standards Division, Statistics Canada, 8-D8 Jean Talon Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

The three-country agreement describing the conceptual framework, guidelines for making proposals, and background papers are available from Mr. Kim Farrall (613-951-4245, fax: 613-951-8578, the Internet: standards@statcan.ca), Coordinator, SIC Revision, Standards Division, Statistics Canada, 8D2, Jean Talon Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

Oshawa and Ottawa-Hull are still the top CMAs

Of the 26 CMAs in Canada, the top six for 1992 were unchanged in rank from 1991. For all taxfilers, Oshawa held the top spot for median employment income with $27,400. Ottawa-Hull (Ontario portion) ranked second at $26,400 and Ottawa-Hull (Quebec portion) ranked third at $24,900.

The order of the CMAs changes when they are ranked by sex. For women, Ottawa-Hull (Ontario portion) ranked first at $21,900 median employment income, Ottawa-Hull (Quebec portion) ranked second at $21,600, and Toronto ranked third at $20,500. Concentrations of women in higher-paying managerial and administrative occupations partly explain the high medians for these CMAs (1991 Census). Other CMAs where women's median employment income ranked better than men's include Montréal and Vancouver. Montréal ranked 14th in median employment income for women, whereas it ranked 22nd for men. Vancouver ranked 6th for women compared with 15th for men.

For men, Oshawa ranked first for median employment income at $37,100. Top occupations for men in Oshawa included product fabrication and managerial/administration (1991 Census). Ottawa-Hull (Ontario portion) ranked second for men at $32,100. Thunder Bay ranked third at $32,000. Other CMAs where median employment income ranked higher for men than for women include Sudbury and Saint John (New Brunswick). Men's median employment income in Sudbury ranked 5th, whereas women's ranked 20th. In Saint John, men's median employment income ranked 12th and women's ranked 23rd.

Northern and western cities remain highest in the rankings

For cities with a population of 10,000 or more, Yellowknife (Northwest Territories) had the highest ranking of median employment income for all taxfilers, at $36,100. Fort McMurray (Alberta) ranked second at $34,200 and Kanata (Ontario) ranked third at $31,900.

For women, Yellowknife also ranked first in median employment income, at $28,600, a 0.7% decrease from 1991. Saint-Lambert (Quebec) ranked second for women at $24,700 and Pickering (Ontario) ranked third at $24,000.

For men, Fort McMurray (Alberta) remained highest in the rankings of median employment income, at $57,500 in 1992, up 4.5% from $55,000 in 1991. The next two spots belonged to cities in Quebec: Beaconsfield ranked second at $50,300 and Kirkland ranked third at $46,200.

For more information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Incidence of unemployment insurance (UI) by postal geography

The Small Area and Administrative Data Division produces data for geographical areas as small as a letter carrier's walk or as large as the nation. The following data on the incidence of UI are for urban forward sortation areas (FSAs) with at least 500 taxfilers. FSAs are specific geographical areas identified by the first three characters of the postal code.

In 1992, the highest incidence of UI for men in an FSA was A1Y in Carbonear, Newfoundland (60.9%). The lowest incidence of UI for men was M4N in North York, Ontario (2.7%).

For women, the highest incidence of UI for an FSA was also A1Y in Carbonear, Newfoundland (51.2%). The lowest incidence was K1M in Rockcliffe, Ontario (5.4%).

For more information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Census metropolitan areas – median employment income in 1992

	Men and women		Men		Women	
	Employment income	Rank	Employment income	Rank	Employment income	Rank
	$		$		$	
Oshawa	27,400	1	37,100	1	19,400	4
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario)	26,400	2	32,100	2	21,900	1
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec)	24,900	3	28,500	9	21,600	2
Toronto	24,000	4	28,400	10	20,500	3
Thunder Bay	23,300	5	32,000	3	16,400	16
Hamilton	22,900	6	31,800	4	16,900	12
Kitchener	22,300	7	29,400	7	16,900	12
London	22,000	9	27,600	14	18,000	5
Québec	22,000	9	27,200	19	17,000	9
Vancouver	22,000	9	27,500	15	17,800	6
Calgary	21,900	11	27,800	12	17,300	8
Windsor	21,800	12	30,900	6	15,300	18
Halifax	21,700	13	28,000	11	17,000	9
Regina	21,700	13	27,300	17	17,500	7
Sudbury	21,600	15	31,700	5	14,700	20
Edmonton	21,500	16	27,500	15	17,800	6
Victoria	20,800	17	26,100	20	17,000	9
Montréal	20,700	18	25,100	22	16,800	14
Saint John	20,000	19	27,800	12	14,200	23
Winnipeg	20,000	19	25,500	21	16,100	17
Canada	**19,900**		**25,100**		**15,500**	
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	19,400	21	27,300	17	11,800	26
St. Catharines-Niagara	19,200	22	28,800	8	13,300	24
Saskatoon	18,600	23	25,000	23	14,300	21
Trois-Rivières	18,600	23	24,800	24	13,100	25
Sherbrooke	18,500	25	23,400	25	14,300	21
St. John's	18,100	26	22,000	6	15,300	18

Cities (population 10,000 or more) – median employment income for women in 1992

	Highest median income		Lowest median income
	$		$
Yellowknife, N.W.T.	28,600	Quesnel, B.C.	10,900
Saint-Lambert, Que.	24,700	La Baie, Que.	10,800
Pickering, Ont.	24,000	Grand-mère, Que.	10,600
Aylmer, Que.	23,400	Bathurst, N.B.	10,600
Orléans, Ont.	23,300	Glace bay, N.S.	9,500

Cities (population 10,000 or more) – median employment income for men in 1992

	Highest median income		Lowest median income
	$		$
Fort McMurray, Alta.	57,500	Saint-Laurent, Que.	18,500
Beaconsfield, Que.	50,300	Yorkton, Sask.	18,500
Kirkland, Que.	46,200	North Battleford, Sask.	18,400
Kanata, Ont.	44,200	Glace Bay, N.S.	18,300
Yellowknife, N.W.T.	43,800	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	17,000
Westmount, Que.	43,800		

Incidence of unemployment insurance (UI) beneficiaries by forward sortation area (FSA) in 1992

FSA	Location of FSA	Labour force	UI beneficiaries	Incidence of UI
				%
Men-highest incidence of UI				
A1Y	Carbonear	460	280	60.87
B1V	Sydney mines	1,860	940	50.54
B1H	Scotchtown	340	170	50.00
A2B	Grand Falls-Windsor	1,390	690	49.64
B1N	Sydney	1,320	640	48.48
Men-lowest incidence of UI				
K1M	Rockcliffe	400	20	5.00
T6R	Edmonton	2,740	130	4.74
K1V	Orléans	990	40	4.04
H3Y	Westmount	2,570	90	3.50
M4N	North York	1,470	40	2.72
Women-highest incidence of UI				
A1Y	Carbonear	410	210	51.22
A2B	Grand Falls-Windsor	1,010	510	50.50
E3Z	Grand Falls	240	110	45.83
V2R	Vedder Crossing	310	140	45.16
G9T	Grand-mère	3,060	1,320	43.14
Women-lowest incidence of UI				
H3Y	Westmount	2,540	210	8.27
T6G	Edmonton	2,660	220	8.27
V7S	West Vancouver	2,130	170	7.98
M4W	Toronto	2,810	200	7.12
M4N	North York	1,360	80	5.88
K1M	Rockcliffe	370	20	5.41

■

Estimates of labour income

March 1994 (preliminary)

For the first time since February 1993, wages and salaries rose for a second straight month (+0.4% to $29.5 billion in March). Growth in wages and salaries in manufacturing and construction contributed to the increase in March.

Employers' contributions to employee benefit packages or supplementary labour income rose 0.7% to $4.1 billion in March, following a decline in January and little growth in February.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Labour income is wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.*
>
> *Unless specifically noted in the text, all figures in this release have been seasonally adjusted to ease month-to-month comparisons.*

British Columbia stays strong despite a decline in March

Wages and salaries declined 0.8% in British Columbia in March. This was the first decline since May 1993 and was due to decreased employment (The decline in May 1993 was partly due to work stoppages in education.)

In Quebec, wages and salaries increased significantly in March (+0.8%), the first strong increase since June 1993. The weakness in most of 1993 was due to declines in mining, construction, and provincial administration.

Growth in Ontario's wages and salaries slowed in March to 0.2% after a 0.8% increase in February—the highest growth in the last 15 months. Manufacturing contributed to the growth in March.

Moderate growth in manufacturing

Wages and salaries in manufacturing grew 0.7% in March after a strong 1.3% gain in February. Manufacturing increased in 1993 mainly in Ontario and Quebec.

Construction wages and salaries grew 2.3% in March. This was only the second increase since January 1993.

After a slight increase in February, wages and salaries in the finance, insurance and real estate industries declined a substantial 2.5% in March. This was partly due to lower special payments and to declines in employment and average earnings.

Little wage growth in government administration

Wages and salaries declined by 0.7% in federal administration and by 0.1% in provincial administration in March. Wages and salaries in provincial administration declined in 9 of the last 15 months, a result of legislation to reduce provincial government expenditures. Declines in August 1993 (-2.0%) and December 1993 (-3.0%) were due to unpaid holidays taken by government employees.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1994 issue of *Estimates of labour income* (72-005, $24/$96) will be available in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4090), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

> ***A note on revisions***
>
> ***Wages and salaries***
>
> *Upon receipt of the 1992 Revenue Canada taxation benchmark, wages and salaries for 1992 were revised downward by $1.8 billion to $341 billion. In turn, a $3.3 billion downward revision was made to wages and salaries for 1993. As a result, the growth in wages and salaries for 1992 was less than expected at 1.6%, while the growth in wages and salaries for 1993 was dampened to 2.1%.*
>
> *The largest downward revision was for Ontario's wages and salaries, slowing the growth rate of Ontario's wages and salaries to 0.5% in 1992 and 1.3% in 1993.*
>
> ***Supplementary labour income***
>
> *Supplementary labour income estimates were revised upward by $854 million in 1991 and by $153 million in 1992. As a result, the 1993 projected estimate was revised upward by $1 billion. The revised 6.2% growth rate for 1993 is much higher than the 3.9% growth rate that was first projected. Revisions to 1991 and 1992 resulted from the receipt of revised data for pensions and the 1992 Revenue Canada taxation benchmark for employer contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund and Canada/Quebec Pension Plan.*

□

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending June 7, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 12.7% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 17.6% to 5.0 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 6.5% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of June 7, 1994 increased 4.3% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway carloadings

April 1994

Revenue-freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.5 million tonnes in April 1994, a 7.5% increase from April 1993. The carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from U.S. connections during April.

For January to April 1994, total loadings increased 4.5% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 12.1% during the same period.

All 1993 figures have been revised.

The April 1994 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released the third week of June.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

May 1994

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 196 933 thousand square metres in May 1994, an 8.9% increase from 180 870[r] (revised) thousand square metres a year earlier.

For January to May 1994, domestic shipments totalled 950 997 thousand square metres, a 9.8% increase from 865 869[r] thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

The May 1994 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

May 1994

Manufacturers shipped 2 289 236 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in May 1994, up 52.9% from 1 496 959 square metres a year earlier but a 47.2% drop from 4 333 571 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of May 1994 totalled 13 565 212 square metres, an 18.2% increase from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The May 1994 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

April 1994

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,647 million for April 1994, a 2.6% increase from $1,604 million in April 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The April 1994 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, $7/$70) will be available in three weeks. See "How to order publications"

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

Local governments' long-term debt
May 1994

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom tabulation. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

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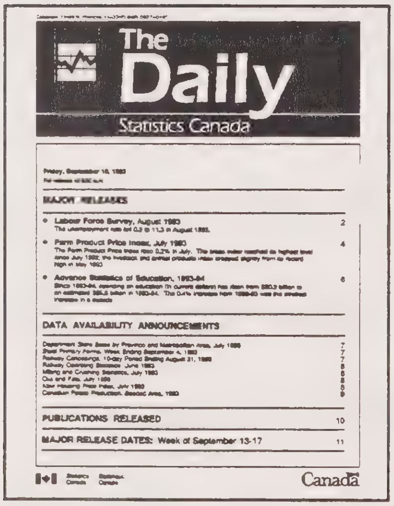
The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's official releas

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United

Published each working day by the Communic
10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ot

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The size of the underground economy in Canada
Catalogue number 13-603E, No. 2
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Survey of Canadian nursery trades industry, 1992 and 1993.
Catalogue number 22-203
(Canada: $26; United States: US$32; other countries: US$37).

Exports by country, January-March 1994.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $90/$360; United States: US$108/US$432; other countries: US$126/US$504).

Exports by commodity, March 1994.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

Exports, merchandise trade, 1993.
Catalogue number 65-202
(Canada: $180; United States: US$216; other countries: US$252).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 23, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on next page)

Health reports

First quarter 1994

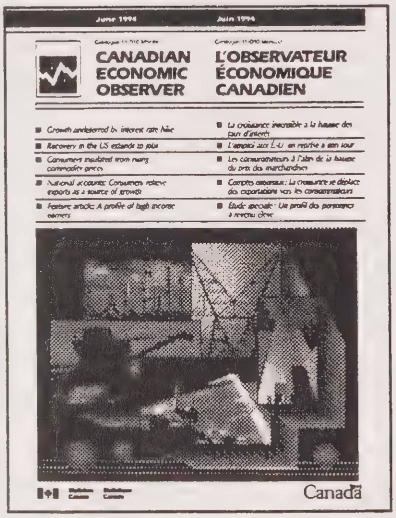
This issue of *Health reports* contains a selection of papers from the International Conference on Stroke Prevention and Epidemiology, which took place in Saskatoon in October 1993. The conference focused on stroke prevention, identification of risk factors for stroke, treatment of stroke victims, health promotion activities within communities, and health-care costs. Both the international and the Canadian results are presented.

The first quarter 1994 (vol. 6, no. 1) issue of *Health reports* (82-003, $28/$112) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Canadian economic observer

June 1994

The June 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, the major economic events in May, and a summary of the first-quarter national accounts. A feature article this month profiles high-income Ontarians (see major release on page 7). A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces, and the major industrial nations.

The June 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

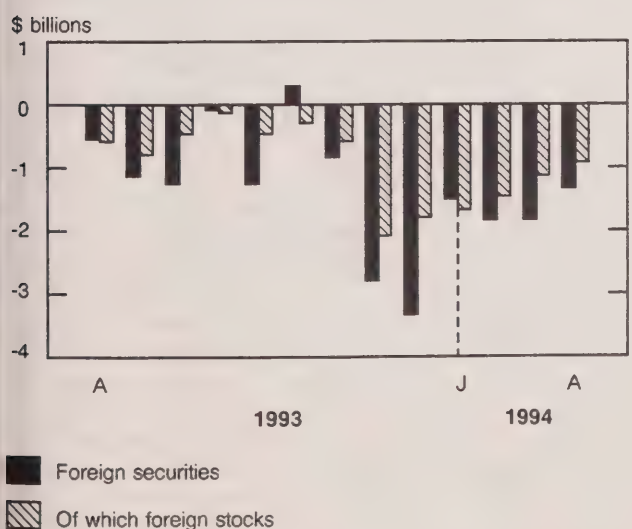
April 1994

In April 1994, Canadian demand for foreign securities went unabated, with a net investment in foreign stocks and bonds amounting to $1.3 billion. Meanwhile, in the Canadian market, non-residents purchased a net $2.1 billion of Canadian debt securities, mainly short term. However, they slightly reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks, contrasting their large acquisitions over the last year and a half.

Canadian demand for foreign securities remains strong

A substantial part of the $1.3 billion net investment in foreign securities was again directed to foreign stocks. Although lower than in the previous five months, the investment was surprisingly strong given the declines in most major world stock markets in April. Nearly 80% of April's net equity investment was directed to U.S. stocks, a reversal from the past two years when the largest portion was directed to overseas markets. Canadian mutual funds continued to lead the investment abroad in equities.

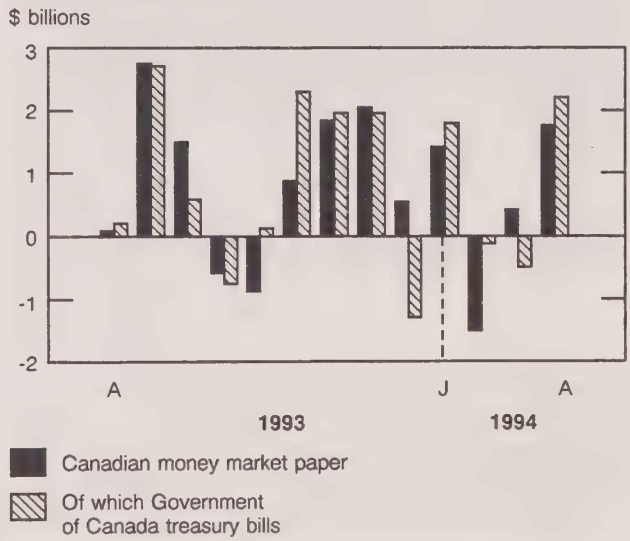
Canadian investment in foreign securities



Foreign investment in Canada mainly in short-term securities

Non-residents purchased a net $1.7 billion of short-term securities in April, made up of net purchases of $2.2 billion of federal paper and net sales of $0.5 billion in other paper. The resurgence in net buying came from the United States ($2.2 billion) and the European Community ($0.7 billion); other countries were net sellers of $1.2 billion in April. Gross trading (total sales and purchases) remained at a record $52 billion.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian money market paper



Foreign investment flat for Canadian stocks

Non-residents reduced by a small $0.1 billion their holdings of Canadian stocks. Their trading (buying and selling) of Canadian stocks amounted to $6.9 billion in April, 25% lower than the record level in March. This coincided with declining Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index.

Foreign investment minor in Canadian bonds

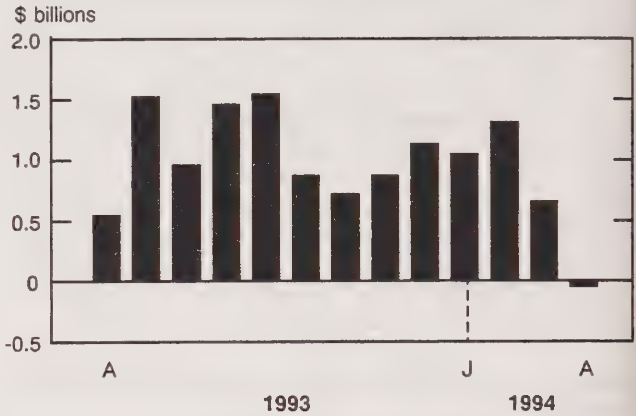
For the second consecutive month, the net foreign investment in Canadian bonds was relatively flat. This followed an average $3.0 billion for the first two months of 1994. The decline occurred from lower net new issues, as non-residents continued to sell their holdings of existing bonds. In the secondary market of existing bonds, there were net disinvestments of $2.0 billion by Japanese investors and $0.9 billion by European investors; these were largely offset by net investments of $0.4 billion by U.S. investors and $1.7 billion by investors of other countries. Gross trading declined 18% from the record in March, to $111 billion in April.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The April 1994 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian stocks



Canada's international transactions in securities

	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	January to April 1994	January to April 1993
			$ millions			
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	**5,779**	**2,458**	**900**	**2,105**	**11,242**	**26,884**
Bonds (net)	**3,297**	**2,651**	**-173**	**412**	**6,187**	**22,820**
Outstanding bonds	64	-3,593	-592	-665	-4,785	8,166
New issues	4,311	8,447	3,128	2,735	18,621	22,000
Retirements	-1,078	-2,202	-2,709	-1,657	-7,647	-7,346
Money market paper (net)	**1,434**	**-1,493**	**428**	**1,746**	**2,116**	**1,205**
Government of Canada	1,803	-116	-487	2,194	3,394	3,278
Other money market paper	-368	-1,377	915	-448	-1,278	-2,074
Stocks (net)	**1,048**	**1,299**	**645**	**-54**	**2,938**	**2,858**
Outstanding stocks (net)	969	1,102	571	-98	2,544	2,645
New issues (net)	79	197	74	44	394	214
Canadian Investment in foreign securities, total	**-1,485**	**-1,847**	**-1,832**	**-1,338**	**-6,502**	**-2,588**
Bonds (net)	178	-409	-725	-429	-1,385	-285
Stocks (net)	-1,663	-1,438	-1,106	-909	-5,117	-2,303

Note: Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates more purchases than sales of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.

Stroke prevention and epidemiology

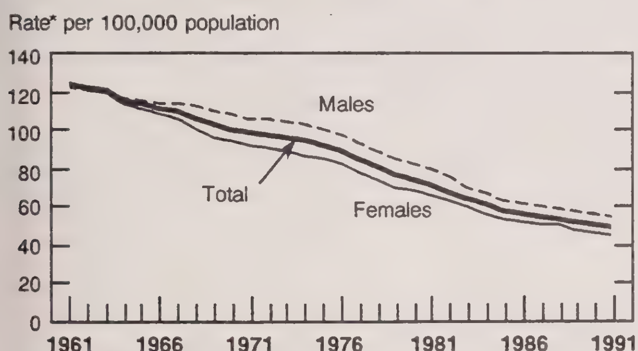
The conference reported that about 15,000 persons died from cerebrovascular disease in Canada in 1991, accounting for 7% of all the nation's deaths that year.

Canada now has one of the lowest stroke mortality rates in the world. Nevertheless, this illness remains a major economic burden on Canada's health-care system.

Stroke mortality has been declining since the 1950s

Stroke mortality has been declining consistently in Canada since the early 1950s. This decline can be attributed to factors such as health promotion, disease prevention, and new pharmacological and surgical treatments.

Trends in stroke mortality



Source: *Statistics Canada, 1993.*
** Three-year moving average and standardized to the 1986 Canadian population.*

Improvements in mortality have been similar for both sexes. Since 1961, the stroke mortality rate has dropped 57% for males and 65% for females. These gains have placed Canada, with the United States and the Netherlands, among the countries with the lowest stroke mortality rates.

A stroke is a sudden and severe attack, such as a burst blood vessel or an embolism, which deprives the brain of blood. Few illnesses have a more distressing long-term impact on those afflicted and their families. Stroke is a major cause of disability, since it can deprive its victims of their powers of speech, vision, reasoning, mobility and physical independence.

Note to users

This release summarizes proceedings from the International Conference on Stroke Prevention and Epidemiology that was held October 14-16, 1993, in Saskatoon. The conference was co-sponsored by Statistics Canada, Health Canada, and the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, among others.

The proceedings are published today in the first quarter 1994 issue of Health reports. *The compendium of 34 papers focuses on stroke prevention, risk factors for stroke, medical treatments, health promotion activities, and health-care costs. In addition to today's highlights, the papers also contain epidemiological information of interest to health professionals.*

To announce the release of this report, Health Canada, the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada and Statistics Canada have organized a press conference. Beginning at 10:45 a.m. today, the press conference will take place at the University of Ottawa Heart Institute, 40 Ruskin Avenue, Ottawa.

Given Canada's ageing population, stroke remains an important challenge for the health-care system. This illness accounts for only 2% of hospital discharges, but it consumes 8% of all hospitalization days. Male stroke victims spend an average of 50 days in hospital in Canada; female stroke victims spend an average of 60 days in hospital. Altogether, strokes are responsible for over 67,000 hospital discharges and 3.2 million days of hospitalizations each year.

Mortality rates vary

Stroke mortality fell in all regions of Canada between 1951 and 1991, but there were still substantial differences by province. For example, in 1990 the age standardized mortality rate among men in Nova Scotia was 43 per 100,000 males, compared with 75 per 100,000 males in Newfoundland.

Men are somewhat more likely to survive a stroke than women. Between 1980 and 1990, 85% of men hospitalized with cerebrovascular disease were discharged alive, compared with 82% of women. It has been suggested that sex differences in the evolution of disease, in the risk factor profiles, and in the treatment patterns may be contributing factors.

The percentage of stroke victims discharged alive is also strongly related to age. Only 67% of women aged 85 or older have survived, compared with 87% of women aged 65 to 74.

Stroke is a preventable disease

In Canada, studies estimate that nearly three out of four individuals have one or more of the major risk factors for stroke. These include hypertension (high blood pressure), age, obesity, alcohol consumption, smoking, diet, a sedentary lifestyle, and some medical conditions such as atrial fibrillation (irregular heartbeat).

Studies credit a portion of the decline in the incidence of stroke to better control of the risk factors, particularly high blood pressure. And clinical trials have established that treatments, such as the use of acetylsalicylic acid (ASA), prevent stroke in patients who have already suffered a minor stroke or other cerebral "event" that could lead to stroke.

Canadians can help themselves prevent stroke by smoking less, cutting their intake of fat and alcohol, exercising regularly, and controlling stress.

Health professionals and communities need to play a bigger role

A recurring theme at the conference was the need for health professionals and community organizations to increase their prevention activities, to identify patients at risk, to show patients and families how to deal with risk factors, and to provide monitoring and support. Studies have shown that physicians trained to intervene with patients who smoke can increase smoking cessation rates by up to 15%. And community-based activities such as awareness programs and home care can be more cost effective than institutional solutions such as longer stays in hospital.

The first quarter 1994 (vol. 6, no. 1) issue of *Health reports* (82-003, $28/$112) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. ■

High-income Ontarians

On average, Ontarians paid payroll and personal income taxes at a rate of about 15% of their total income in 1990. The richest 5% paid at about twice that rate at 30.6%, while the top 0.1% of Ontario's taxfilers (about 6,600 individuals) with incomes averaging $1 million paid 37.0%. Still, with this progressive tax structure, 225 of the richest 0.1% of taxfilers had tax rates of below 10%—and 75 taxfilers paid less than 1% of their income in taxes in 1990.

Looking at the top 5% of taxfilers, 81% of high-income taxfilers in Ontario were men, 19% were women, 78% were married, and 59% were aged 45 or over. The other 95% of Ontario's taxfilers were more or less equally divided by sex and marital status, while 38.3% were aged 45 or over. Almost half of the high-income group (48.3%) were employees of businesses, 16.4% were investors and property owners, and 9.0% were self-employed professionals.

Distribution of Ontario's taxfilers by occupational group in 1990

	% of the population by income group		
	0-95%	Top 5%	Top 0.1%
Business employee	50.9	48.3	52.9
Government	16.3	19.7	--
Farming/fishing	0.8	0.4	--
Accountant	–	0.6	--
Doctor, dentist	0.1	4.9	4.1
Notary, lawyer	0.1	1.7	2.4
Other professional	0.7	1.8	2.3
Investor	6.6	15.4	31.0
Property owner	0.8	1.0	1.4
Pensioner	12.5	2.8	--
Other	11.3	3.5	5.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

- Nil or zero.
-- Amount too small to be expressed.
Source: *special analyses, 1990 greenbook file.*

Of the top 5% in Ontario, 19.7% worked in the public sector compared with 16.3% in the bottom 95%. This suggests that public servants have somewhat above-average incomes. However, the proportion drops to 3.2% for the top 1%, and to almost zero for the top 0.1% of Ontario's taxfilers. At the same time, the proportion of investors and property owners rose to account for 32.4% of taxfilers with incomes high enough to place them in the top 0.1%. Employees of businesses amounted to 52.9%. This very top group had an average income of just over $1 million, while the top 5% had an average income of $125,000.

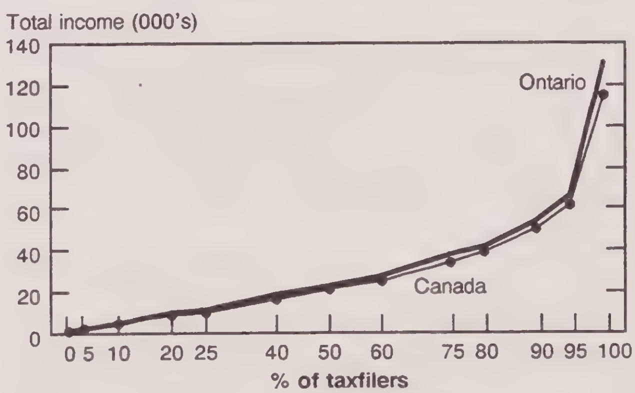
Note to users

An implicit definition of high income can be found in federal and provincial income tax legislation. A taxable income of $70,000 is the lowest income at which the federal high-income surtax was payable in 1990. This could serve as an implicit cutoff for defining the rich in terms of income. By 1993 this income was 62,260, an 11% drop over three years. For Ontario's taxfilers, the corresponding implicit definition of high income was $83,300 in 1990; by 1993, this had dropped 17% to $69,200.

For analytical purposes, a useful though arbitrary definition of high income is the income required to be in the top 5%. Total income as measured from tax data excludes GIS, social assistance, workers compensation, and some other government transfers, but it includes OAS and CPP/QPP. For this study, the refundable sales tax credit and the refundable child tax credit have been included in total income. Capital gains and dividends are actual amounts received, not taxable amounts.

These data on high-income taxfilers of Ontario were recently assembled as part of a study for Ontario's Fair Tax Commission. The data show that in 1990 a total income of $65,800 placed an individual in the top 5% of Ontario's taxfilers. For Canada as a whole, the cutoff for the top 5% was at $61,400, or $4,400 lower. Only 1% of Ontario's taxfilers had incomes above $131,500, compared with a cutoff at $114,100 for all Canadians.

Individual total income percentiles in 1990



Source: *special analyses, 1990 greenbook file.*

For details on this analysis, see the feature article "A profile of high-income Ontarians" in the June 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, now available. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Brian Murphy (613-951-3769), Analytical Studies Branch.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms

Week ending June 18, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 18, 1994 totalled 277 769 tonnes, up 7.7% from the week-earlier 258 024 tonnes but down 2.6% from the year-earlier 285 155 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 6 362 972 tonnes, a 4.8% decrease from 6 681 557 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

April 1994

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 7.0% to 2 433 391 cubic metres in April 1994, from 2 274 939 cubic metres after revisions in April 1993.

Stocks on hand at the end of April 1994 totalled 3 529 021 cubic metres, up 13.4% from 3 112 552 cubic metres in April 1993.

At the end of April 1994, year-to-date production totalled 9 339 197 cubic metres, up 8.8% from 8 587 061 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The April 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $11/$110) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

April 1994

Data for April 1994 on railway carloadings are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The April 1994 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released the third week of June.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, June 1994.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$27/US\$264; other countries: US\$31/US\$308).

The labour force, May 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Health reports: international conference on stroke prevention and epidemiology – selected papers, first quarter 1994, vol. 6, no 1.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: \$28/\$112; United States: US\$34/US\$135; other countries: US\$40/US\$157).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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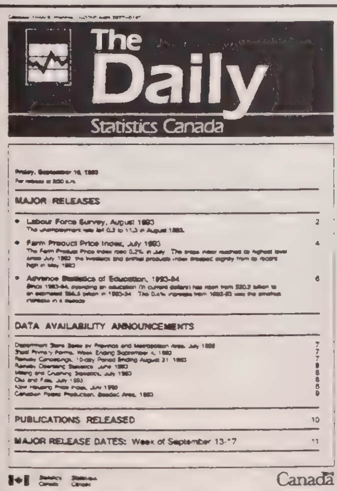
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MAJOR RELEASES
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 24, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of June 27 to July 1

STATSFAX

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A complete listing of the new *STATSFAX* products appears at the back of today's *Daily*. See "How to order publications".

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Stocks of frozen meat products
June 1, 1994

Frozen meat in cold storage as of June 1, 1994 totalled 39 000 tonnes. This compares with 40 000 tonnes a month earlier and 34 000 tonnes a year earlier.

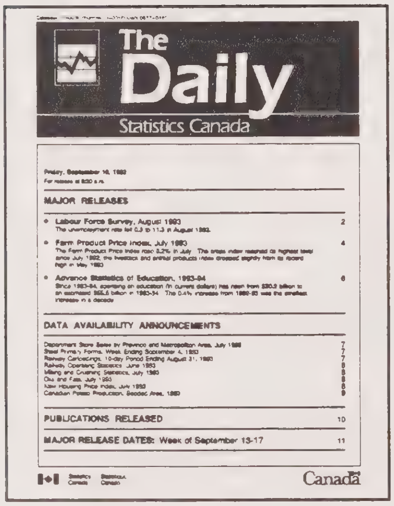
Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Scientific and technical services industry
1991

Data for 1991 from the annual survey of scientific and technical services are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Michèle LeBel (613-951-3176), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■


The Daily

Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industrial capacity utilization rates in Canada, first quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $12/$48; United States: US$15/US$58; other countries: US$17/US$68).

Production and disposition of tobacco products, May 1994.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, May 1994.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), May 1994.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, May 1994.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Railway carloadings, April 1994.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Gas utilities, March 1994.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Average prices of selected farm inputs, May 1994.
Catalogue number 62-012
(Canada: $8/$48; United States: US$10/US$58; other countries: US$12/US$68).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 27 to July 1

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
June		
28	Monthly survey of manufacturing	April 1994
28	Industrial product price index and raw materials price index	May 1994
28	Economic dependency profiles	1992
28	Sales of refined petroleum products	May 1994
29	Employment, earnings and hours	April 1994
29	Unemployment insurance statistics	April 1994
29	Crude oil and natural gas	April 1994
30	Field crop reporting series no. 4: preliminary estimates of principal field crop area	
30	Real gross domestic product by industry at factor cost	April 1994

STATSFAX

PRODUCTS LIST

number	title	pages	issues	price
11-0010XFE	The Daily	10	245	$1,200
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11F0002XFF	Indice des prix à la consommation	8	12	$175
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11F0007XFE	Financial Flow Accounts	5	4	$60
11F0007XFF	Comptes des flux financiers	5	4	$60
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11F0010XFE	International Transactions in Securities	4	12	$105
11F0010XFF	Opérations internationales en valeurs mobilières	4	12	$105
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11F0014XFE	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	4	12	$105
11F0014XFF	Enquête mensuelle sur les manufactures	4	12	$105
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11F0015XFF	Ventes de véhicules automobiles neufs	2	12	$70
11F0016XFE	Employment, Earnings and Hours	2	12	$70
11F0016XFF	Emploi, revenu et heures de travail	2	12	$70
11F0017XFE	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	2	12	$70
11F0017XFF	Statistiques sur l'assurance-chômage	2	12	$70
11F0018XFE	Help-Wanted Index	2	12	$70
11F0018XFF	Indice de la demande d'emploi	2	12	$70

For inquiries please contact 951-7277.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 27, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Extraction system of agricultural statistics

The first annual update to Statistics Canada's only CD-ROM of agricultural statistics, the extraction system of agricultural statistics (ESAS), is a cooperative effort of Statistics Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to bring you an extensive collection of the most requested physical and financial data on farming.

This system's menu-driven software enables you to extract data by census agricultural region, farm type and revenue class. In addition to a full year of new data, this year's version of ESAS features estimates on farm family income. The flexibility of ESAS allows you to view your chosen tables on screen, to print them, or to export them for use with other applications.

Whether you are interested in dairy production in Quebec or off-farm income in Saskatchewan, ESAS will give you desktop access to all the data. ESAS allows busy professionals to trade stacks of printouts for one easy-to-use CD-ROM disk.

The extraction system of agricultural statistics is now available on CD-ROM for $925 with the update costing $495 (other countries: same amounts in US$). A 50% educational discount is also available. To order, contact any Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For further information on this release, contact Paul Spooner (613-951-5027) or Eileen Foley (613-951-5028), Agriculture Division (fax: 613-951-3868).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Trends in the business population

First quarter 1994

The first quarter of 1994 was the third consecutive quarter of growth in the employer business population in Canada, as measured by the seasonally adjusted number of remitting payroll deduction (PD) accounts. For the first quarter of 1994, the number of remitting PD accounts was 922,372, a 0.90% increase from 914,395 accounts in the fourth quarter of 1993. This growth followed more modest growth in the previous two quarters (+0.06% in the third quarter of 1993 and 0.41% in the fourth quarter of 1993).

The growth in the first quarter of 1994 was observed in all provinces, ranging from a low of +0.16% in Newfoundland to a high of +1.67% in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1421.

For further information on this release, contact Des Beckstead (613-951-6199), or Stewart Taylor (613-951-0389), Business Register Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

May 1994

Seeding of grains progressed well on the Prairies in May despite some delays due to rain. The moisture was welcome in some districts where strong winds had dried topsoils and had prevented seeding or germination of oilseeds.

In Ontario, warm weather permitted farmers to finish planting corn and to make good progress planting soybeans. Ontario's winter wheat crop is in good condition, although about 10% suffered from winterkill.

Grain markets focussed mainly on the weather in May, particularly in the United States. A weather rally from mid-May to late May was supportive to prices. Other market influences were: the U.S. Department of Agriculture's projections for very large corn and soybean crops and for a small wheat crop; Statistics Canada's release of the March 31st stocks on farms; and the usual seasonal shift from feeding to pastures.

The May 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing statistics

May 1994

Oilseed processors crushed 186 thousand tonnes of canola in May 1994, a 3% decrease from April 1994 but a 13% increase from May 1993 (165 thousand tonnes). Canola crushings for the current crop year (from August 1, 1993 to July 31, 1994) continued at a record 1.8 million tonnes.

Canola oil output totalled 77 thousand tonnes in May, while canola meal production totalled 113 thousand tonnes. Oil stocks rose to 30 thousand tonnes in May, from 29 thousand tonnes in April. Canola meal stocks were 36 thousand tonnes in May.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The May 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Architectural service industry

1991

Data for 1991 from the annual survey of architects (SIC 7751) are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Michèle LeBel (613-951-3176), Business Services Section, Services,Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction type plywood, April 1994.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies (excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), April 1994.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, April 1994.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds, fourth quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $15/$60; United States: US$18/US$72; other countries: US$21/US$84).

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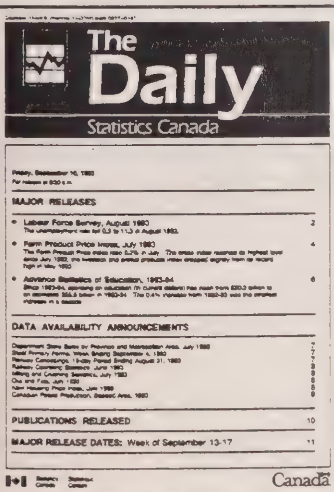

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Lacking June 27, 1994

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

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Tuesday, June 28, 1994

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Economic dependency profiles
1992

Canadians who filed tax returns for the 1992 tax year received on average $25.80 in transfer payments for every $100 of employment income. That was an increase of almost 10% from 1991 in the ratio of transfer payments to employment income.

The largest component of transfer payments was pension benefits (52.1%), followed by non-taxable income and provincial tax credits combined, and, thirdly, by unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Non-taxable income includes social assistance, guaranteed income supplement, spousal allowance, and workers' compensation.

People who filed tax returns in Newfoundland received the highest levels of transfer payments, $46.52 for every $100 of employment income. UI benefits accounted for almost half of that province's total transfer payments.

Pensions are the largest portion of transfer payments

In 1992, Canadians received an average of $13.43 in pension benefits for every $100 of income earned, more than half (52.1%) of total transfer payments. The figure represented an 8.3% increase from $12.40 in 1991, which was also just over half of that year's total.

Pension benefits included old age security, Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits and other pensions. For example, tax-reported Canada Pension Plan payments hit $15.1 billion in 1992, a 13.3% increase, while tax-reported old age security payments reached $11.8 billion, a jump of about 8%.

Non-taxable income/provincial tax credits made up the second largest component of total transfer payments, at $5.08 for every $100 in employment income. That was up 21.5% from 1991.

Unemployment insurance benefits were the third largest component of transfer payments, at $5.01 for every $100 of employment income.

The recession resulted in record payments for unemployment insurance in 1992. The UI fund paid out an all-time high of $19.3 billion in 1992, according to Statistics Canada's Labour Division. On average, 1.38 million individuals a month received UI benefits.

Nationwide, women who filed tax returns got $32.68 in transfer payments for every $100 in employment income, compared with $22.11 for men.

Note to users

*The **economic dependency ratio (EDR)** is a ratio of transfer payment dollars to $100 of employment income earned in an area.*

***Transfer payments**, for the purpose of these profiles, are payments made to individuals, either by the federal or provincial governments or by organizations. Except for pension income received from non-governmental sources, all transfer payments referred to in these profiles were made by governments to individuals.*

Transfer payments include: unemployment insurance, family allowance, child tax credit, goods and services tax credit, old age security, Canada/Quebec Pension Plan, other pensions and non-taxable income and provincial tax credits (includes social assistance, guaranteed income supplement, spousal allowance, workers' compensation benefits, and refundable provincial tax credits for Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario).

Economic dependency ratios (EDRs) by postal geography

The Small Area and Administrative Data Division produces data for geographical areas as small as a letter carrier's walk or as large as the nation. The following data on EDRs are for urban forward sortation areas (FSAs) with at least 500 taxfilers. FSAs are specific geographical areas identified by the first three characters of the postal code.

An FSA in Montreal receives the highest amount of transfer payments

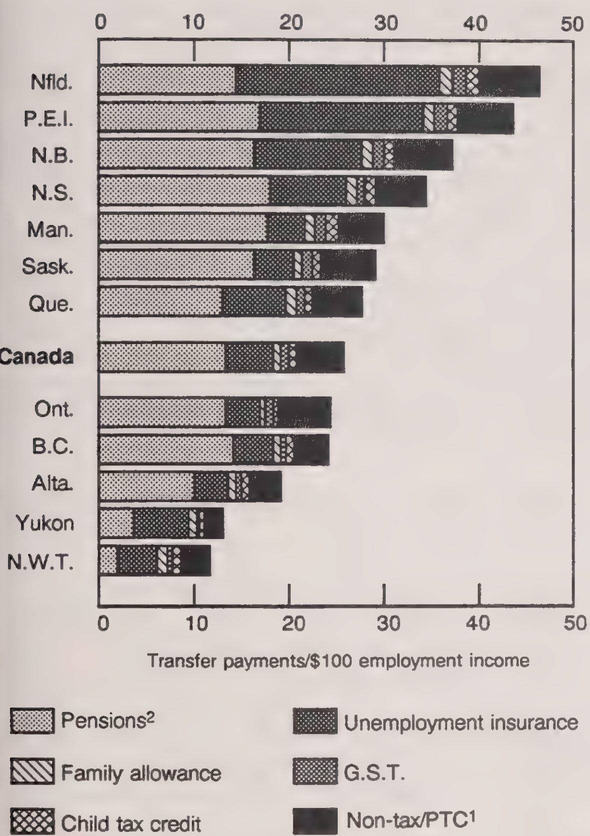
The FSA of H4W in Montreal (Quebec) was the most dependent on transfer payments: $104.26 of transfer payments were received for every $100 of employment income earned. This is due in most part to high pension income ($83.27).

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Newfoundland is most dependent on transfer payments

As in 1991, taxfilers in Newfoundland received the highest level of transfer payments, $46.52 for every $100 earned. That was an 11.7% increase from 1991. Unemployment insurance benefits were by far the largest contributor to the total transfer payments, $21.50 out of $46.52. They included payments made to fishermen hit by fishing restrictions.

Pensions were the largest component of transfer payments in 1992



[1] Provincial tax credits.
[2] Includes QPP/CPP, OAS and other pensions.
***Source:** Small Area and Administrative Data Division.*

Alberta was the province least dependent on transfer payments, receiving $19.23 for every $100 of employment income.

Taxfilers in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories received lower transfer payments for every $100 of employment income than taxfilers in any of the provinces, at $12.98 and $11.58, respectively. Unemployment insurance benefits were the largest contributors to their transfer payments.

For all provinces, without exception, economic dependency on transfer payments was higher for women than for men.

The Calgary census metropolitan area is still the least dependent on transfer payments

In 1992, the amount of transfer payments per $100 of income earned was highest in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of St. Catharines-Niagara, at $32.87. (Census metropolitan areas are areas with population of 100,000 or more.) The amount was lowest in Calgary, at $15.93. One-third of transfer payments in St. Catharines-Niagara was made up of pension benefits ($10.76).

A comparison between males and females by CMA shows that the dependency on transfer payments for female taxfilers is always higher.

Glace Bay has the highest dependency on transfers, Yellowknife the lowest

Of all cities with 10,000 or more taxfilers, Glace Bay (Nova Scotia) had the highest amount of transfer payments per $100 of employment income, at $61.99. This high dependency on transfer payments was mostly due to non-taxable income/provincial tax credits ($14.52) and unemployment insurance benefits ($14.00). This is mostly accounted for by the large number of mine closures in Glace Bay.

The lowest amount of transfer payments per $100 of income earned was in Yellowknife (Northwest Territories), at $5.81.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Components of transfer payments for Canada
1991 and 1992

	1991	1992
Unemployment insurance	$4.71	$5.01
Family allowance	$0.79	$0.81
GST credit	$0.74	$0.78
Child tax credit	$0.66	$0.69
Old age security	$3.21	$3.37
CPP/QPP	$3.91	$4.31
Other pensions	$5.28	$5.75
Non-taxable income/PTC	$4.18	$5.08
Total	**$23.47**	**$25.80**

□

Economic dependency ratios (EDR) by forward sortation area (FSA)

1992

FSA	Name	Five highest EDRs
H4W	Montréal, Que.	104.26
R3B	Winnipeg, Man.	98.30
R3A	Winnipeg, Man.	96.11
N4L	Meaford, Ont.	91.36
H3X	Côte-St.-Luc, Que.	85.67
		Five lowest EDRs
T9J	Fort McMurray, Alta.	5.35
X1A	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	5.15
K2R	Nepean, Ont.	4.71
T8W	Grande Prairie,	4.69
T9K	Fort McMurray, Alta.	3.38

Economic dependency ratios (EDR) by city*

1992

Men and women		Men		Women	
City	EDR	City	EDR	City	EDR
Highest five		**Highest five**		**Highest five**	
Glace Bay, N.S.	61.99	Glace Bay, N.S.	50.45	Glace Bay, N.S.	87.66
Shawinigan, Que.	51.43	Shawinigan, Que.	43.42	Shawinigan, Que.	68.42
Grand-Mère, Que.	46.45	Sidney, B.C.	40.54	Grand-Mère, Que.	64.72
Montréal-Nord, Que.	45.93	Port Colborne, Ont.	39.98	Montréal-Nord, Que.	58.92
Port Colborne, Ont.	45.78	Grand-Mère, Que.	38.9	Port Colborne, Ont.	58.62
		Penticton, B.C.	38.9		
Lowest five		**Lowest five**		**Lowest five**	
Kanata, Ont.	10.08	Markham, Ont.	8.78	Kanata, Ont.	12.55
Sherwood Park, Alta.	9.97	Sainte-Julie-de-Verchères	8.34	Whitehorse, Yukon	12.43
Kirkland, Que.	9.07	Kirkland, Que.	7.06	Sherwood Park, Alta.	12.4
Fort McMurray, Alta.	5.81	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	4.92	St. Albert, Alta.	12.38
Yellowknife, N.W.T.	5.81	Fort McMurray, Alta.	3.74	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	7.32

**10,000 or more taxfilers*

Monthly survey of manufacturing

April 1994

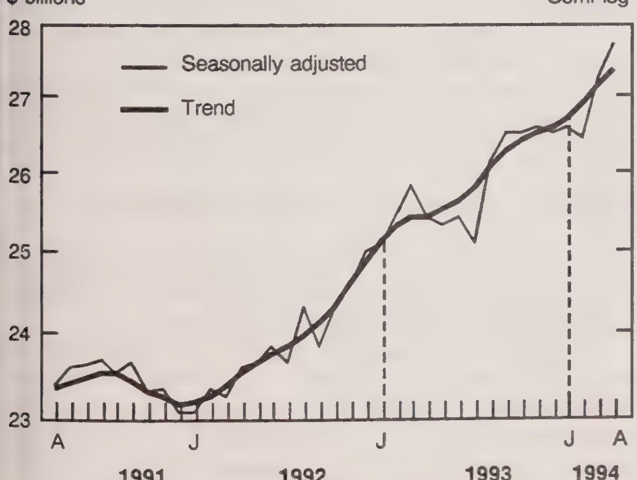
Manufacturers boosted shipments (seasonally adjusted) for the second month in a row—up 1.7% to $27.7 billion in April. In the latest two months, manufacturers' shipments have grown by $1.3 billion or 5.0%, following five months of small increases and decreases that caused some slippage in monthly shipments. April's increases were widespread as manufacturers in 13 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 80% of total shipments) improved shipment levels.

The backlog of unfilled orders, which will contribute to future shipments unless orders are cancelled, jumped 2.4% to $31.0 billion. This was the fifth consecutive increase, and it put the current backlog of orders $3.0 billion higher than the level in November 1993.

Manufacturers experienced a growth spurt this spring

Five months of relatively no growth in shipments from October 1993 through February 1994 was blamed on a number of factors. Ford and General Motors temporarily shut down selected plants for retooling to new models. Two months of exceptionally cold weather was blamed for curtailing certain activities such as housing starts and construction-related industries. Lastly, a dockworkers' strike on the West Coast adversely affected shipments, especially in the wood industry.

Shipments



> ***Note to users***
>
> *With the April 1994 release, the estimated values of shipments, inventories, and orders have been revised back to January 1991. These revisions result from benchmarking to both the 1991 and the 1992 annual survey of manufactures (ASM), since the results of the ASM are now available almost a year earlier. The benchmarking and revision process adjusts monthly sample estimates in the benchmark years (1991 and 1992) to the annual ASM levels, updates the sample, uses new and revised data, and re-estimates the seasonal adjustment factors.*

The value of manufacturing shipments rebounded strongly in March (+3.1%) and April (+1.7%). Employment in manufacturing, as reported by the labour force survey, held steady in April after gains totalling 74,000 in February and March.

April's increase in shipments was led by the car and car-part makers, who increased shipments $186 million or 4.0%. This reflected increasing production of new models at the Ford and General Motors plants, as well as strong sales of cars and trucks in both the United States and Canada. Full production at these plants is not anticipated for another month or two.

Other large increases in shipments were recorded in export-oriented industries, notably by manufacturers of electrical and electronic products (+4.3%), paper and allied products (+2.8%), refined petroleum and coal products (+3.4%), and chemicals (+1.9%).

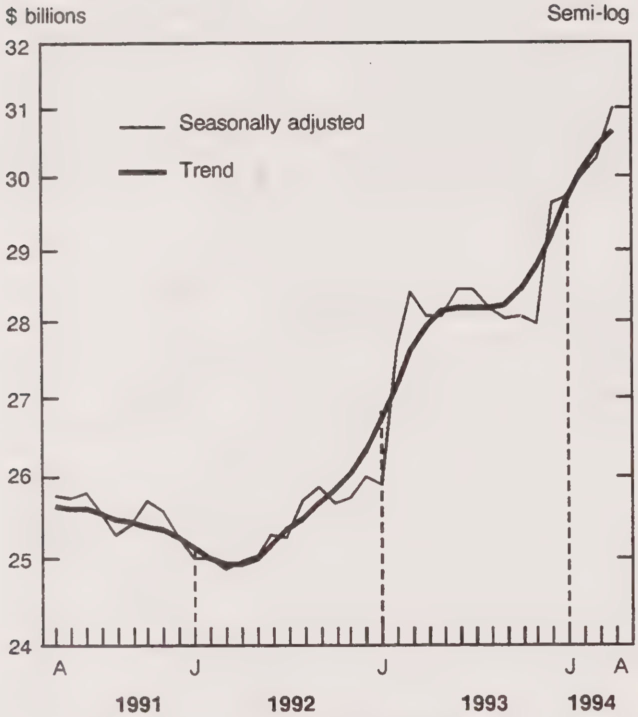
The value of shipments for the first four months of 1994 was $108.1 billion, 6.2% higher than in the corresponding period in 1993.

Orders are pouring in

The April 1994 business conditions survey (released by Statistics Canada on May 3, 1994) indicated that manufacturers were very positive about the backlog of unfilled orders and that satisfaction with orders received had reached a record level. The data from the monthly survey of manufacturing continued to substantiate these opinions.

Since bottoming out in March 1992 at $24.9 billion, unfilled orders have increased $6.1 billion or 25%. In the latest five months alone, the backlog has increased by $3.0 billion. Initially, a few large contracts were awarded in selected industries (notably railroad rolling-stock and aircraft). More recently, orders have snowballed as numerous contracts have been awarded to Canadian manufacturers in other industries such as machinery, primary and fabricated metals, and electrical and electronic products.

Unfilled orders



In April, the backlog of unfilled orders held by manufacturers increased 2.4% to $31.0 billion, the fifth increase in a row. April's backlog of unfilled orders increased by more than $100 million for manufacturers in four industries:

	$ millions	% change
Transportation equipment	$244	1.7
Machinery	$222	6.3
Electrical and electronic products	$153	3.6
Primary metals	$109	6.5

Most of the contracts are from foreign sources and include orders destined for Asia, Europe and the United States.

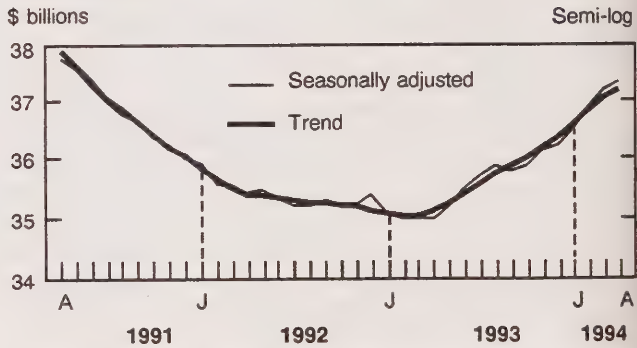
Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Inventory levels are rising

Excepting one month, the value of inventories (owned) has risen continuously over the past year—increasing by 6.8% or $2.4 billion. Most of the increase occurred in the wood products industry as manufacturers stocked up in response to high prices and anticipated construction activity. Manufacturers of fabricated metal products, machinery, and transportation equipment have also boosted inventory levels over the past year.

Inventories



Inventories (owned) grew 0.4% in April to $37.3 billion. Most of the increase was attributable to manufacturers of refined petroleum and coal products (+15.2%)—reflecting a jump in crude oil prices—and to fabricated metal producers (+2.8%).

The inventories to shipments ratio fell, however, to 1.35 in April, from 1.36 in March, as the increase in shipments outpaced the increase in inventories.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The April 1994 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $19/$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Data for shipments by province in greater detail may be available on request. For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories to shipments ratio
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
	seasonally adjusted								
April 1993	25,426	-1.5	34,964	0.0	28,093	-1.1	25,127	-5.5	1.38
May 1993	25,327	-0.4	35,146	0.5	28,082	0.0	25,317	0.8	1.39
June 1993	25,433	0.4	35,434	0.8	28,412	1.2	25,763	1.8	1.39
July 1993	25,077	-1.4	35,695	0.7	28,434	0.1	25,100	-2.6	1.42
August 1993	26,116	4.1	35,838	0.4	28,159	-1.0	25,841	3.0	1.37
September 1993	26,513	1.5	35,765	-0.2	28,050	-0.4	26,404	2.2	1.35
October 1993	26,514	0.0	35,872	0.3	28,069	0.1	26,532	0.5	1.35
November 1993	26,569	0.2	36,121	0.7	27,981	-0.3	26,481	-0.2	1.36
December 1993	26,510	-0.2	36,247	0.3	29,646	6.0	28,175	6.4	1.37
January 1994	26,582	0.3	36,523	0.8	29,745	0.3	26,681	-5.3	1.37
February 1994	26,453	-0.5	36,873	1.0	30,009	0.9	26,717	0.1	1.39
March 1994	27,274	3.1	37,183	0.8	30,288	0.9	27,554	3.1	1.36
April 1994	27,744	1.7	37,337	0.4	31,029	2.4	28,484	3.4	1.35

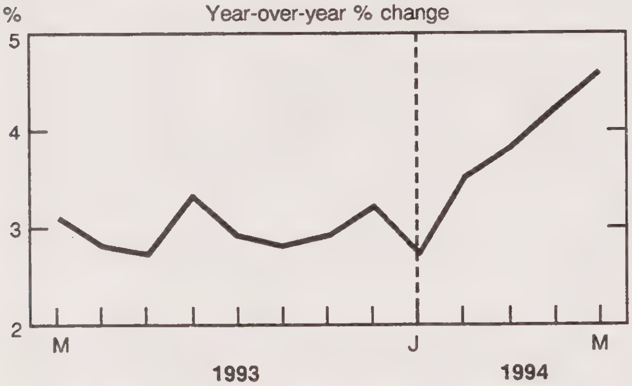
■

Industrial product price index

May 1994 (preliminary)

The year-over-year change in manufacturers' prices accelerated in May, jumping to +4.6%, from +4.2% in April. This rate of change, which has been rising since January, reached its highest level since April 1988. The inflationary pressure in May, however, came only from intermediate goods. The year-over-year change in final goods prices, including goods used by consumers, declined to +3.0%, from +3.5%.

Manufactured goods prices



The year-over-year-change in producer prices in Canada is higher than in any of the other member countries of the G7, the next highest rate is in Italy (which has an appreciably higher level of inflation generally). This is consistent with the Canadian economy being further along in the recovery process than certain other economies in the G7. However, the structure of the Canadian manufacturing sector differs from other G7 countries; the processing of raw materials and the export of these products plays a much larger role in Canada.

Price increases in May were widespread. Manufacturers saw prices rise in 13 major product groups. The most significant increases were for primary metal products, wood products and pulp. Price declines occurred in only two groups. The most significant was for transport equipment.

Note to users

The industrial product price index (IPPI) differs from the consumer price index (CPI) in that it records what the producer receives, not what the consumer pays. It excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time when a good leaves the plant and the time when the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

The IPPI includes most of the goods that appear in the CPI. These are generally found in either the finished foods and feeds category or in the other finished goods category. However, the IPPI also includes many other goods of importance to Canadian manufacturers, including intermediate goods and capital goods, but it does not include any services.

Another important difference between the CPI and the IPPI is that the CPI includes imports but not exports, whereas the IPPI includes exports but not imports. Because a large proportion of certain commodities are exported, changes in exchange rates will be strongly reflected in the movement of these product indexes, particularly automobiles, pulp and paper, and, to a lesser extent, lumber and other products. A decline in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar would increase the value of prices quoted in that currency.

The absence of services, indirect taxes and distribution costs means that the IPPI reflects only some of the forces behind changes in the overall price level in the economy. But it provides a better idea of changes in the health of many industries than does the CPI. Since the IPPI reflects price changes as goods leave the plant, it may give advance notice of changes in the pattern of consumer inflation; but the impact of these changes can be moderated by changes in wages and prices at other stages of the distribution process. Elements of the IPPI are also frequently used by businesses in contract escalator clauses to track changes in important inputs.

Year-over-year change in producer prices

Canada	**4.6%**	**May**
Italy	4.0%	February
U.K.	2.2%	April
Germany	0.5%	April
United States	-0.4%	April
France	-1.5%	First quarter
Japan	-2.7%	April

Copper, pulp, lumber and cars

The May increase in primary metal prices (+1.4%) was mainly due to a 10.9% rise in copper and copper alloy product prices. World copper stocks have been declining in the face of resurgent demand by the construction and telecommunications sectors.

Pulp prices were up 3.5% in May, with domestic prices increasing faster than export prices. For sulphate wood-pulp, domestic prices were up 6.1%, compared with 1.7% for export prices. Domestically, the impact of increased demand has been reinforced by concern over a possible strike in the pulp industry in British Columbia.

After two months of declines, prices for lumber, sawmill, and other wood products recovered 1.3% in May. Price increases ranged from 4.0% in Ontario to 12.7% in the Atlantic provinces. In British Columbia, however, prices edged down by less than 1.0%, a result of healthy stocks of western red cedar.

The 0.3% drop in transport equipment prices was primarily due to declines in both domestic and export automobile prices. Domestically, automobile prices dropped 1.3%. The 0.5% decline in the export prices of automobiles was primarily due to the 0.5% depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar, which reduced the value of U.S. dollars paid to Canadian producers.

Inflationary pressures

Inflationary pressures came from a number of processed raw materials and from certain other intermediate goods, where much of the output is exported. Those inflationary pressures were moderated by declines in the year-over-year price changes for all three types of finished goods. The overall effect on the Canadian economy may well be an improved profits picture for exporting Canadian manufacturers but relatively little upward pressure on the consumer price index.

Intermediate goods

Both first-stage and second-stage intermediate goods contributed to the inflationary pressure on the IPPI.

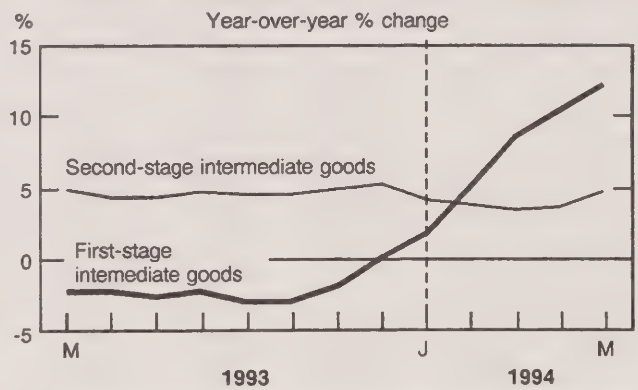
For first-stage intermediate goods, inflationary pressure came primarily from pulp (+3.5%) and copper and copper alloy products (+10.9%). Overall, the year-over-year change in first-stage intermediate goods prices jumped to +11.8% in May. This was its highest level since March 1989. Nevertheless, though prices for first-stage intermediate goods have been rising for the latest six months, they have only regained the levels of three years earlier.

Definitions

Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods. This category is dominated by primary metals, chemicals, and pulp. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods. Almost half the commodities tracked in the IPPI, and part of every commodity group, fall into this category.

Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment. These are divided into foods and feeds (which covers about two-thirds of food, feed, and beverage products), capital equipment (which is dominated by transport equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, and electrical and communications products other than household appliances), and other final goods (of which the largest components are automobiles, gasoline, clothing, various chemical products, and most furniture and appliances).

Intermediate goods prices

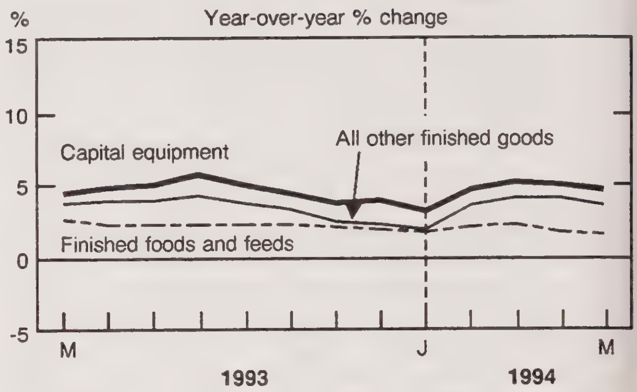


The year-over-year price change for second-stage intermediate goods increased to +4.3%, from +3.3%. Overall, prices for this category rose 0.3% from April to May, with lumber and timber (+1.5%) having the greatest impact.

Finished goods

The overall price level for finished goods in May remained virtually unchanged. The year-over-year change in finished goods prices dropped to +3.0%, from +3.5%. Inflationary pressures eased in all three categories. The year-over-year change dropped for foods and feeds (from +1.4% to +1.3%), capital equipment (from +4.7% to +4.3%), and other finished goods (from +3.8% to +3.3%). For both capital equipment and other finished goods, a decline in the prices of automobiles, trucks and buses had a major impact.

Finished goods prices



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The May 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	May 1993	April 1994 r	May 1994p	May 1993 to May 1994	April 1994 to May 1994
					% change*	
Industrial product price index – total	**100.0**	**112.0**	**116.9**	**117.2**	**4.6**	**0.3**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	113.4	119.0	119.3	5.2	0.3
Intermediate goods	60.4	110.0	115.7	116.3	5.7	0.5
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	101.7	112.2	113.7	11.8	1.3
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	112.3	116.7	117.1	4.3	0.3
Finished goods	39.6	115.1	118.6	118.6	3.0	0.0
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	118.7	120.0	120.2	1.3	0.2
Capital equipment	10.4	115.8	120.9	120.8	4.3	-0.1
All other finished goods	19.3	112.8	116.6	116.5	3.3	-0.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	116.2	117.5	117.6	1.2	0.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.7	121.1	121.2	4.8	0.1
Beverages	2.0	124.3	124.2	125.3	0.8	0.9
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	154.9	164.2	164.2	6.0	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.1	115.7	116.0	1.7	0.3
Textile products	2.2	109.1	111.2	111.2	1.9	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.1	115.4	115.4	1.1	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	132.5	150.4	152.3	14.9	1.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	119.1	119.6	119.8	0.6	0.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	105.0	109.3	110.3	5.0	0.9
Printing and publishing	2.7	133.6	139.1	139.0	4.0	-0.1
Primary metal products	7.7	99.3	111.0	112.5	13.3	1.4
Metal fabricated products	4.9	113.8	117.2	117.2	3.0	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.2	119.1	121.2	121.3	1.8	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	109.1	116.8	116.4	6.7	-0.3
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.2	113.7	113.8	1.4	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.3	115.3	115.3	3.6	0.0
Petroleum and coal products[2]	6.4	91.8	86.5	87.3	-4.9	0.9
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	115.0	120.7	121.0	5.2	0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	114.5	117.4	117.4	2.5	0.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	79.6	84.4	84.6	6.3	0.2

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figures are rounded.*

■

Raw materials price index

May 1994 (preliminary)

Prices of raw materials rose 3.3% between April and May 1994. This increase was mainly due to higher prices for crude oil (+10.9%). Non-ferrous metals, vegetable products, and wood also rose significantly. Lower prices for animals and animal products and for ferrous materials had a marginal impact on the overall monthly change in raw materials prices. The steady rise in prices for crude oil, non-ferrous metals, wood, and vegetable products were the major contributors to the RMPI increasing by 10.1% in the latest six months.

With increases in crude oil prices of more than 25% in the latest two months, prices were almost the same as in May 1993. OECD crude oil stocks were down more than 2% from the first quarter of 1993. This decline was partly due to the exceptionally cold weather in North America and to the attempt by OPEC to control production. Supplies were as tight in the second quarter, with the continuing OPEC supply management and production problems in the North Sea and Colombia.

Non-ferrous metal prices have continued rising since November 1993. In the latest six months, prices for copper concentrates have risen 44%, aluminum materials prices 34%, nickel concentrates 26%, and gold prices 7%. Strong U.S. demand appears to be the driving force behind higher copper prices. There is no evidence of similar demand for the other base metals; nevertheless, significant price increases have occurred.

Wood prices continued edging up in May. Compared with six months ago, wood prices were 8% higher. Higher prices for softwood logs and bolts, up almost 10% in that period, contributed greatly to the higher wood prices.

Vegetable product prices have been steadily increasing since the last half of 1993. Higher prices for the commodities of wheat, canola, corn and soybeans accounted for most of the price change in the group. Wheat prices were up almost 40% from a year earlier, and canola prices were up nearly 50% for the same period.

Animals and animal products prices fell in May (-1.7%) as did ferrous material prices (-3.4%). The decline in ferrous material prices was mainly due to lower prices for iron and steel scrap (-6.1%), their first decline in 16 months. Iron and steel scrap prices had previously increased by 54% from December 1992 to April 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The May 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index
(1986=100)

	Relative Importance[1]	May 1993	April 1994[r]	May 1994[p]	May 1993 to May 1994	April 1994 to May 1994
					% change	
Raw materials total	**100**	**115.2**	**117.3**	**121.2**	**5.2**	**3.3**
Mineral fuels	32	105.5	95.6	105.1	-0.4	9.9
Vegetable products	10	97.4	112.5	116.6	19.7	3.6
Animals and animal products	26	111.0	111.6	109.7	-1.2	-1.7
Wood	13	191.1	198.8	200.6	5.0	0.9
Ferrous materials	4	100.4	120.6	116.5	16.0	-3.4
Non-ferrous metals	13	92.5	105.1	111.7	20.8	6.3
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.6	103.8	103.4	3.8	-0.4
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	119.7	127.4	128.7	7.5	1.0

1 *Rounded figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sales of refined petroleum products
May 1994 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products in May totalled 6 755 600 cubic metres, up 309 100 cubic metres (+4.8%) from May 1993. Higher demand for motor gasoline was the largest contributing factor in the overall sales increase. Motor gasoline sales were up 123 400 cubic metres (+4.4%) from May 1993. Other major products that contributed to this increase were sales of diesel fuel oil (+82 200 cubic metres or +5.3%) and light fuel oil (+28 900 cubic metres or +10.7%).

At the end of May 1994, year-to-date sales for all refined products were up 3.5% from the same period last year. Five of the seven major product groups (accounting for 82.7% of the total sales volume) increased sales during the first five months of 1994 compared to 1993. Sales of diesel fuel, at 7 053 900 cubic metres for this period, were up 12.4% from 1993. Increased demand by the drilling, transportation, and mining industries led to this increase.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total, all products	**6 755.6**	**4.8**
Motor gasoline	2 934.1	4.4
Diesel fuel oil	1 635.0	5.3
Light fuel oil	298.4	10.7
Heavy fuel oil	526.0	-0.2
Aviation turbo fuels	380.3	3.7
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	312.6	2.4
All other refined products	669.2	9.0
	January to May 1994	January-May 1993 to January-May 1994
Total, all products	**33 213.1**	**3.5**
Motor gasoline	13 638.9	3.9
Diesel fuel oil	7 053.9	12.4
Light fuel oil	3 455.1	4.9
Heavy fuel oil	2 873.9	-11.4
Aviation turbo fuels	1 762.0	3.3
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	1 549.0	1.7
All other refined products	2 880.3	-0.9

[1] *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The May 1994 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, $20/$200) will be available the third week of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information about this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics
April 1994

Coal production totalled 5 808 kilotonnes in April 1994, up 7.7% from April 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of April 1994 stood at 23 777 kilotonnes, up 4.3% from the previous year.

Exports in April fell to 2 307 kilotonnes, down 6.7% from April 1993; imports decreased 21.6% to 475 kilotonnes. For January to April 1994, exports totalled 9 155 kilotonnes, 11.5% above last year.

Coke production in April 1994 increased to 320 kilotonnes, up 3.2% from April 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The April 1994 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the first week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric power statistics
April 1994

Net generation of electricity for April 1994 increased to 42 118 gigawatt hours (GW.h), up 5.3% from April 1993. Exports increased 64.0% to 3 520 GW.h, whereas imports decreased from 782 GW.h to 316 GW.h.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro 25 782 GW.h (+1.5%), nuclear 8 403 GW.h (+25.8%), and thermal conventional 7 933 GW.h (-0.03%).

Year-to-date net generation at the end of April 1994 totalled 195 457 GW.h, up 5.5% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (15 694 GW.h) rose 61.2%; year-to-date imports (1 324 GW.h) declined 49.9% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The April 1994 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $11/$110) will be available the first week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Gypsum products

May 1994

Manufacturers shipped 19 036 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in May 1994, up 16.2% from 16 376 thousand square metres in May 1993 but down 11.5% from 21 509 thousand square metres in April 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of May 1994 totalled 101 193 thousand square metres, up 16.9% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The May 1994 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder

May 1994

Production of process cheese in May 1994 totalled 6 414 436 kilograms, up 5.9% from April 1994 but down 2.0% from May 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of May 1994 totalled 28 281 396 kilograms, down from 31 375 051 the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in May totalled 167 769 kilograms, down 40.1% from April 1994 and down 49.4% from May 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of May 1994 totalled 1 307 310 kilograms, compared with 1 870 807 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The May 1994 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Business services

1989-1991

Data for the period from 1989 to 1991 on business service industries (major groups 77 and 99) are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Nancy Preston (613-951-0379), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Canadian international merchandise trade,
April 1994.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $19/$182; United States: US$22/US$219; other countries: US$26/US$255).

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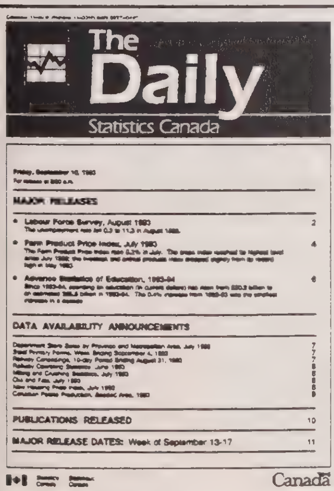

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

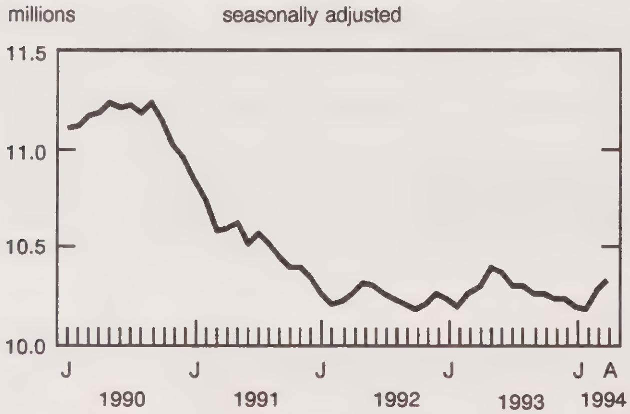
MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

April 1994 (preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment rose 0.6% to 10,328,000 in April. Employment has increased substantially in the latest two months, offsetting most of the declines recorded since June 1993.

Industrial aggregate employment from the survey of employment, payrolls and hours



Small monthly employment declines were recorded in each month between June 1993 and February 1994. Paid employment increases were widespread with large gains in manufacturing, construction, retail trade, and business services.

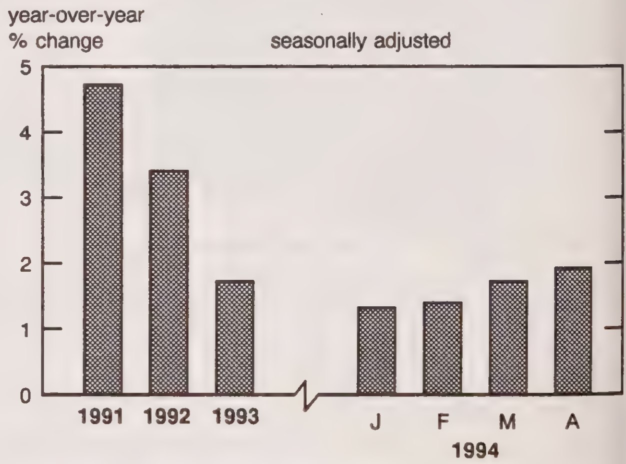
Changes in employment levels from March 1994 to April 1994

Manufacturing	+11,000
Construction	+11,000
Retail trade	+ 9,000
Business services	+ 7,000

Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings increased in April, up 1.9% from April 1993. Following a trend of deceleration, average weekly earnings have accelerated for four consecutive months on a year-over-year basis. Despite the recent advances in earnings, gains have been modest when compared with average increases in recent years. Earnings rose for employees paid by the hour, salaried employees, and other employees (including commissioned agents and working owners). For employees paid by the hour, the growth was due both to increased average weekly hours and to higher average hourly earnings.

> **Note to users**
>
> *Employment, earnings and hours is based on a sample survey of establishments and on a sample of administrative records. The administrative records representing small firms are obtained from Revenue Canada's monthly payroll deduction remittance forms.*
>
> *The administrative data also yield estimates of employment for new businesses that have not yet been classified by industry and introduced to the survey frame. The estimate of employment for "unclassified" businesses is included in the industrial aggregate total.*
>
> *Detailed industrial (seasonally adjusted) series on employment and average weekly earnings by province and territory are now available.*

Average weekly earnings



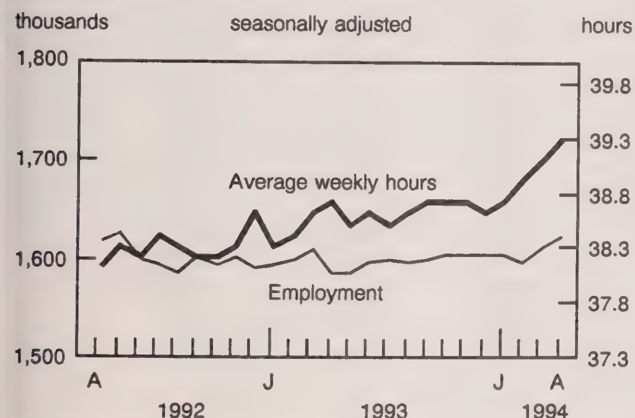
For all industries, average weekly hours of employees paid by the hour rose 0.5% to 31.0 hours, their highest level since November 1990. Most industries recorded higher average weekly hours in April, particularly construction and business services.

Industry summaries

Manufacturers increase payrolls and employment

Manufacturers increased weekly payrolls for the fourth consecutive month, up 0.9% from March. The increase in payrolls mainly resulted from employment gains (+0.7%) and, to a lesser extent, average weekly earnings growth (+0.1%). Following small monthly changes throughout 1993, payroll employment for manufacturers rose by 26,000 between February and April 1994. In April, manufacturing employment increased in most provinces, with notable increases in Ontario and British Columbia. Coincident with the employment growth, average weekly hours in manufacturing also expanded. Average weekly hours increased in each of the latest four months, rising by more than half an hour since January 1994. Increases in paid hours were reported mainly by durable goods manufacturers.

Employment and average weekly hours in manufacturing are on an upswing



Transportation equipment (particularly motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts and accessories), fabricated metal products, and electrical and electronic products manufacturers were the main contributors to the employment growth in April. Motor vehicle manufacturers also reported higher average weekly hours in April, at 44.2 hours.

Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings for manufacturing rose 2.9% from April 1993, to $687.36. The growth was attributable to increases in both average weekly hours (+1.4%) and average hourly earnings (+1.9%).

Demand for housing spurs employment growth in construction

Trade contractors and residential builders were largely responsible for the surge in construction employment, especially in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. The increased employment in construction in April coincided with a rise in housing starts, especially for single-family dwelling units. Average weekly hours for construction workers paid by the hour rose by half an hour in April. Between February and April, average weekly hours rose by nearly two hours for the 228,000 workers paid by the hour in construction.

Retailers expand workforce

Dealers of automobiles and of vehicle parts and accessories, which reported both higher employment and higher average weekly earnings, accounted for a substantial portion of the employment gain in retail trade in April. The number of paid employees in retail trade rose for a third consecutive month, bringing the year-to-date gain to 21,000. Buoyed by an increasing trend in retail sales since November 1993, retailers are continuing to increase paid hours. Average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour have shown an increasing trend over the past seven months.

Average weekly earnings in retail trade rose 1.6% in April from March, the third substantial monthly increase in four months. The increase was attributable both to average weekly hours (+0.3%) and to average hourly earnings, which increased for the fourth consecutive month (+1.0%).

Business services are expanding employment

Growth in payroll employment in business services (+1.3% in April) was concentrated in computer and related services and in architectural, engineering and scientific services for salaried employees. Employment in business services has in general been rising steadily since January 1993, increasing by 37,000 over the 16-month period to April 1994. Most provinces reported employment gains in April, notably Ontario and Alberta.

Average weekly earnings in business services rose 2.7% from April 1993, to $604.54 in April 1994, continuing a trend observed for the previous seven months. Increased hours and higher average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour, as well as increased earnings for salaried employees, all contributed to the growth. The growth in earnings was widespread across industries, including those that reported substantial employment growth.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $29/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on how the new administrative data has affected the survey's variables and industries, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	February 1994	March 1994 r	April 1994p	February 1994 to March 1994	March 1994 to April 1994
	thousands			% change	
	seasonally adjusted				
Industrial aggregate	**10,172**	**10,265**	**10,328**	**0.9**	**0.6**
Logging and forestry	64	64	62	0.0	-3.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	125	126	131	0.8	4.0
Manufacturing	1,595	1,610	1,621	0.9	0.7
Construction	404	409	420	1.2	2.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	834	848	851	1.7	0.4
Trade	1,924	1,942	1,948	0.9	0.3
Wholesale trade	584	595	596	1.9	0.2
Retail trade	1,336	1,345	1,354	0.7	0.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	652	646	645	-0.9	-0.2
Business services	543	542	549	-0.2	1.3
Education-related services	930	923	924	-0.8	0.1
Health and social services	1,144	1,145	1,146	0.1	0.1
Accommodation, food and beverage services	738	720	724	-2.4	0.6
Public administration	710	705	709	-0.7	0.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	143	145	146	1.4	0.7
Prince Edward Island	39	39	40	0.0	2.6
Nova Scotia	278	288	290	3.6	0.7
New Brunswick	232	234	234	0.9	0.0
Quebec	2,486	2,516	2,512	1.2	-0.2
Ontario	4,020	4,023	4,042	0.1	0.5
Manitoba	384	389	391	1.3	0.5
Saskatchewan	305	298	304	-2.3	2.0
Alberta	1,017	1,049	1,051	3.1	0.2
British Columbia	1,301	1,303	1,314	0.2	0.8
Yukon	11	11	12	0.0	9.1
Northwest Territories	21	22	21	4.8	-4.5

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Average weekly earnings*

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	March 1994 r	April 1994p	April 1993	March 1994 to April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994
	dollars			% change	
	seasonally adjusted				
Industrial aggregate	**564.84**	**566.66**	**556.19**	**0.3**	**1.9**
Logging and forestry	701.08	708.32	703.54	1.0	0.7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	974.73	954.05	953.82	-2.1	0.0
Manufacturing	686.67	687.36	668.26	0.1	2.9
Construction	650.23	641.74	638.96	-1.3	0.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	704.76	712.51	711.95	1.1	0.1
Trade	420.28	423.78	409.20	0.8	3.6
Wholesale trade	608.53	608.13	588.58	-0.1	3.3
Retail trade	337.26	342.73	329.96	1.6	3.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	642.99	642.96	620.11	0.0	3.7
Business services	595.57	604.54	588.73	1.5	2.7
Education-related services	676.03	679.40	675.21	0.5	0.6
Health and social services	504.40	502.98	498.42	-0.3	0.9
Accommodation, food and beverage services	223.68	226.58	217.28	1.3	4.3
Public administration	746.61	742.30	740.95	-0.6	0.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	528.25	529.84	527.67	0.3	0.4
Prince Edward Island	459.38	461.37	453.34	0.4	1.8
Nova Scotia	495.91	498.01	494.49	0.4	0.7
New Brunswick	495.34	502.56	511.07	1.5	-1.7
Quebec	543.57	545.95	539.09	0.4	1.3
Ontario	603.32	605.18	587.76	0.3	3.0
Manitoba	498.46	498.92	492.48	0.1	1.3
Saskatchewan	481.25	479.83	472.38	-0.3	1.6
Alberta	544.84	549.89	551.63	0.9	-0.3
British Columbia	569.85	570.99	555.20	0.2	2.8
Yukon	710.34	702.46	683.95	-1.1	2.7
Northwest Territories	713.59	720.06	716.25	0.9	0.5

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

■

Unemployment insurance statistics

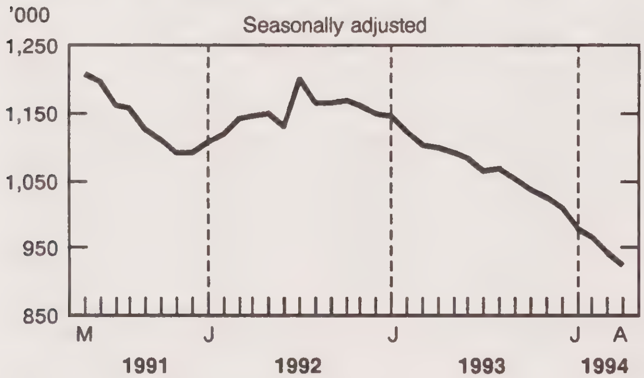
April 1994 (preliminary)

The number of Canadians receiving unemployment insurance dropped in April for the 21st consecutive month to 921,000. Benefits paid amounted to $1.1 billion, the lowest level since October 1990.

Number of beneficiaries continues to decline

Between March and April, the number of individuals who received regular benefits fell 1.9% to 921,000. This continued the downward trend that started in August 1992. Between July 1992, when the number peaked at 1,200,000, and April 1994, there has been a drop of 23.2%.

The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits has declined for 21 months



The decline in the number of beneficiaries is in part explained by growth in employment. Employment estimates from the labour force survey showed a net increase of 321,000 jobs from July 1992 to April 1994. Another contributing factor may be the rising level of long-term unemployment. There has been a large increase in the number of long-term unemployed since 1990 (those individuals looking for work for more than one year), therefore it is likely that more people are exhausting their benefits.

Between March and April 1994, the number of people who received regular benefits declined in all jurisdictions except the Northwest Territories, where there was virtually no change. The largest proportional decreases occurred in the Yukon (-9.7%), Alberta (-3.7%) and Ontario (-3.4%). For the latest three months, there has been a downward trend in the number of beneficiaries for these three jurisdictions. During this period, there has been net employment growth in Ontario and in Alberta, which could partly explain the decline in the number of beneficiaries.

Note to users

Unless noted in the text, all figures in this release have been seasonally adjusted to facilitate month-to-month comparisons.

The majority who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive "regular benefits" (83% in 1993). In order to qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (e.g., training, maternity, sickness and fishing).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks, and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	April 1994	March 1994 to April 1994
	seasonally adjusted	% change
Canada	**921,390**	**-1.9**
Newfoundland	52,010	-0.9
Prince Edward Island	12,510	-1.7
Nova Scotia	49,350	-2.0
New Brunswick	53,320	-1.3
Quebec	312,620	-0.5
Ontario	236,710	-3.4
Manitoba	23,700	-3.0
Saskatchewan	19,390	-1.1
Alberta	61,600	-3.7
British Columbia	100,060	-0.6
Yukon	1,690	-9.7
Northwest Territories	1,420	0.4

Number of claims hits lowest level since May 1989

In April 1994, the number of UI claims received stood at 255,000 (seasonally adjusted), a level last observed in May 1989. After starting to increase in the fourth quarter of 1989, the number of claims reached a peak of 364,000 in February 1991. Since mid-1992, the trend has been generally downward.

Number of beneficiaries (all types of benefits)

	April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	12,300	-22.3
Halifax	14,650	-9.3
Saint John	6,160	-4.6
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	11,230	-7.1
Québec	35,330	-3.6
Sherbrooke	7,280	-10.0
Trois-Rivières	8,300	-17.8
Montréal	146,180	-13.9
Hull	10,540	-12.1
Ottawa	17,150	-18.1
Oshawa	7,680	-11.5
Toronto	122,730	-19.0
Hamilton	17,660	-21.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	14,710	-16.4
Kitchener	10,480	-19.7
London	9,790	-20.1
Windsor	7,390	-17.8
Sudbury	6,040	-19.0
Thunder Bay	5,500	-15.1
Winnipeg	21,690	-12.1
Regina	4,740	-20.6
Saskatoon	6,690	-16.8
Calgary	25,230	-19.6
Edmonton	30,520	-10.6
Vancouver	58,410	-15.2
Victoria	8,250	-15.3

Benefits paid were down 2.3% in April

In April 1994, $1.1 billion was paid to individuals, down 2.3% from March. The amount paid to individuals receiving regular benefits started to show a substantial increase in 1990, and then reached a plateau of $1.3 billion in 1992. The total amount of benefits (including regular and special benefits) paid for the first four months of 1994 amounted to $6.6 billion (unadjusted), down 10.9% from the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736.

The April 1994 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160), containing data for February, March and April 1994, will be available in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Unemployment insurance statistics

		April 1993	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	March 1994 to April 1994
		seasonally adjusted				% change
Regular benefits						
Beneficiaries	'000	1,097	962 r	939p	921p	-1.9
Amount paid	$'000	1,238,500	1,103,974	1,080,085	1,055,277	-2.3
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,827	4,328	4,268	4,158	-2.6

		April 1993	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994
		unadjusted				% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,483	1,410 r	1,362p	1,293p	-12.8
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,244	1,154 r	1,114p	1,055p	-15.2
Claims received	'000	225	211	233	198	-11.9
Amount paid	$'000	1,728,918	1,591,701	1,821,821	1,487,312	-14.0
Weeks of benefits	'000	6,272	5,798	6,581	5,369	-14.4
Average weekly benefit	$	264.70	265.86	263.02	261.78	-1.1

		Year-to-date (January to April)		
		1993	1994	1993 to 1994
				% change
Year-to-date				
Beneficiaries, average	'000	1,535	1,366p	-11.0
Claims received	'000	1,067	983	-7.9
Amount paid	$'000	7,401,292	6,594,344	-10.9
Weeks of benefits	'000	27,083	23,928	-11.6
Average weekly benefit	$	265.12	263.73	-0.5

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

Crude oil and natural gas

April 1994 (preliminary)

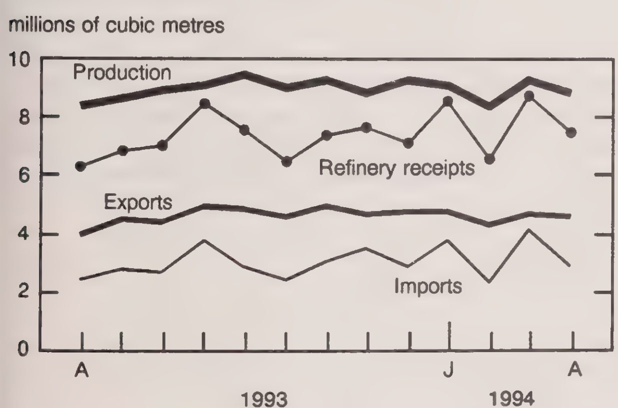
Strong exports to the United States along with higher demand by Canadian refineries led to a 5.7% increase from April 1993 in domestic production of crude oil. Natural gas production strengthened in April 1994, rising 2.4% from April 1993. The increase was due to a strong 11.3% gain in exports of natural gas.

Crude oil production remains strong

Production of crude oil rose 5.7% in April 1994 from April 1993, to 8.9 million cubic metres. This was a somewhat lower growth rate than that posted in the first three months of 1994, but it was higher than the 4.8% annual gain in 1993.

Crude oil exports were up 15.6% from April 1993, to 4.5 million cubic metres. Exports have been rising strongly on a year-over-year basis since May 1993.

Crude oil supply and disposition



Sharply higher imports of crude oil led to a 20.3% increase from April 1993 in refinery receipts.

Production of refined petroleum products rose a healthy 9.9% from April 1993, with a significant portion of output going to foreign markets. In contrast, domestic demand for refined products was relatively weak, rising 0.9% from April 1993.

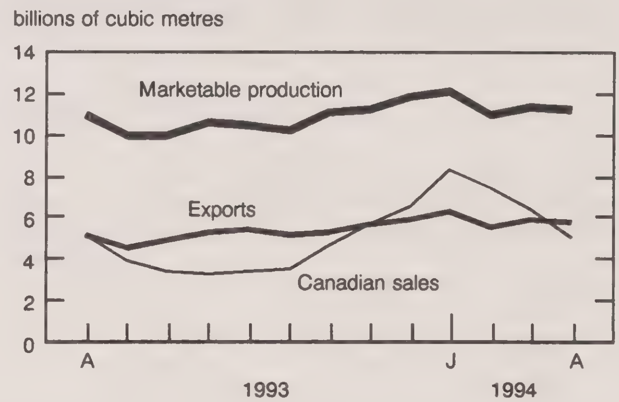
Natural gas production strengthens

Production of natural gas rose 2.4% from April 1993, to 11.2 billion cubic metres. This followed a modest 0.4% increase in March and strong gains in January and February 1994.

Natural gas exports increased 11.3% from April 1993, to 5.7 billion cubic metres. Exports have been rising strongly since early 1991, partly because of growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities. Over 50% of Canada's annual natural gas production is now exported to the United States.

Warmer temperatures in April 1994 than in April 1993 and decreased demand by the industrial sector led to a 2.8% decline in domestic sales of natural gas.

Natural gas supply and disposition



Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The April 1994 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, $11/$110) will be available the last week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Crude oil and natural gas

	April 1993	April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994	January 1993 to April 1993	January 1994 to April 1994	January-April 1993 to January-April 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]						
Production	8 374.5	8 851.8	5.7	33 310.0	35 655.4	7.0
Exports	3 900.4	4 510.6	15.6	15 843.9	18 157.8	14.6
Imports	2 374.5	2 854.4	20.2	10 878.1	12 967.2	19.2
Refinery receipts	6 227.0	7 491.3	20.3	27 998.3	31 280.2	11.7
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[2]						
Marketable production	10 916.0	11 182.0	2.4	43 647.1	45 600.4	4.5
Exports	5 102.2	5 677.0	11.3	21 227.7	23 225.7	9.4
Canadian sales[3]	5 101.3	4 956.1	-2.8	26 044.5	26 841.7	3.1

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
3 *Includes direct sales.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Asphalt roofing
May 1994

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 532 675 metric bundles in May 1994, a 2.7% decrease from 4 658 834r (revised) metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to May 1994, shipments totalled 14 026 633r metric bundles, down 1.5% from 14 245 029r metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The May 1994 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Rigid insulating board
May 1994

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3,507 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in May 1994, a 18.0% increase from 2,971r (revised) thousand square metres in May 1993.

For January to May 1994, shipments totalled 14,452 thousand square metres, an 11.8% increase from 12,929r thousand square metres in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The May 1994 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Software development and computer services
1992 (preliminary)

Preliminary aggregate data for 1992 from the software development and computer services industry annual survey are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7461 and 7462.

For further information on this release, contact Michèle LeBel (613-951-3176), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The sugar situation, May 1994.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Industry price indexes, April 1994.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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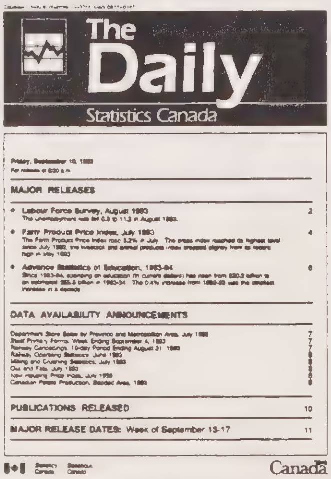
The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11
Canada

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 30, 1994
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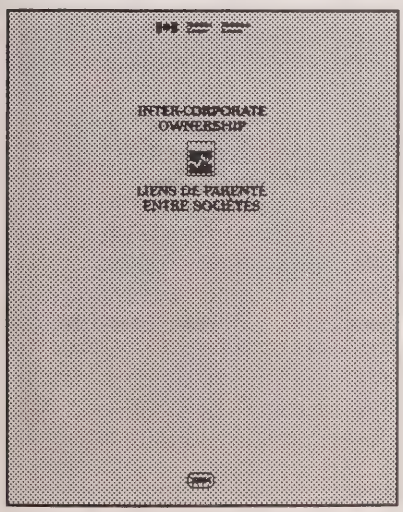
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Inter-corporate ownership
1994

This newest edition of *Inter-corporate ownership*, a unique directory of "who owns and controls whom", references over 69,500 large corporations.

The directory (1,115 pages) presents information in an easy-to-read tiered format, showing at a glance the hierarchy of subsidiaries within each enterprise structure. Entries for each corporation provide country of control and percentage of voting rights held. Inclusion of a standard industrial classification (SIC) and province of head office for most Canadian resident corporations allows study on an industrial or geographical level. (See page 8 of today's *Daily*.)

Inter-corporate ownership (61-517, $350) is now available. In addition to the alphabetical index in each directory, indexes by country of control, province of head office, and SIC-C (company basis) are also available ($31.25 each). *Intercorporate ownership* is also available quarterly on a CD-ROM disk. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ron Vanasse (613-951-3469), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: July 1994

MAJOR RELEASES

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

April 1994

Monthly overview

The economy continued to expand in April, led by a strong gain in the production of goods. Gross domestic product at factor cost increased 0.3% after gaining 0.2% in February and 0.6% in March. **Goods** producers boosted output 1.3% in April, compared with 0.9% in March. The strength in the goods sector largely offset a 0.2% decline in the output of **services.** Retail sales and several activities in the finance group showed signs of weakness as interest rates continued to rise in April.

Goods-producing industries

The advance in the goods sector continued to be widespread in April. While solid gains in manufacturing, mining and construction accounted for almost 90.0% of the overall increase, utility and forestry output also grew. Agriculture output rose marginally, but that of fishing fell.

Manufacturers raised output 0.8% after boosting production 1.3% in March. Overall, 14 of 21 major groups recorded higher production as shipments grew rapidly for a second consecutive month. Growing demand, as reflected by an increase in unfilled orders, augers well for the coming months.

Production of durable goods jumped 1.1% after a 1.2% gain in March. Manufacturers of transportation equipment and of electrical and electronic equipment increased production the most.

Motor vehicle assemblers boosted production 4.5%, contributing most to a 1.5% gain in output of transportation equipment. To meet strong demand, motor vehicle manufacturers used overtime to accelerate production, which had been reduced between October and February when several plants closed for retooling. Shipments of motor vehicles to the United States soared in April as dealers rebuilt their stocks of North American models.

Despite the strong gain in the production of motor vehicles, parts production was flat, reflecting lower shipments to foreign markets. Imports of motor vehicle parts, however, rose sharply in April.

Production of electrical and electronic products rose 2.1%, reflecting higher production of electronic equipment (+2.5%) and office machinery (+3.9%). Exports contributed to the gain, but grew at a slower pace in April than in previous months.

Manufacturers of chemical products (+1.8%), foodstuffs (+1.2%), refined petroleum (+3.7%) and non-metallic products (+3.3%) also contributed to the overall gain. Many of the groups recording lower output were concentrated in manufactures of non-durable goods. Production of rubber products fell the most, following several increases since last October.

Output of **mining, quarrying and oil wells** rose 3.1% and was led by a surge in drilling activities, notably development activity. The drop in the value of the Canadian dollar and the lower cost of producing natural gas in Canada compared with the United States have often been mentioned as the explanation for the rise in drilling activity. Producers of crude oil and natural gas also contributed to the overall gain, increasing output 1.6%. Gold production fell 5.0% after three monthly increases.

Construction activity rose 1.9% and was led by a 6.0% gain in residential construction. New construction of single- and double-dwellings was strong in April. Non-residential construction edged up 0.2% after four consecutive monthly declines; activity on commercial projects led the gain.

Output of **utilities** rose 0.9% after declines in February and March. Electricity production (+1.0%) accounted for most of the gain. Though fluctuating from month to month, the demand for electricity—notably from the United States—has remained high since January 1994.

Services-producing industries

The decline in the output of services was concentrated in retail trade and finance, but a drop in transportation and storage also added to the weakness. These declines more than offset gains in wholesale trade, communications and education, where activities were disrupted in March because of forced holidays in several Ontario school boards. Community, business and personal services were unchanged in April.

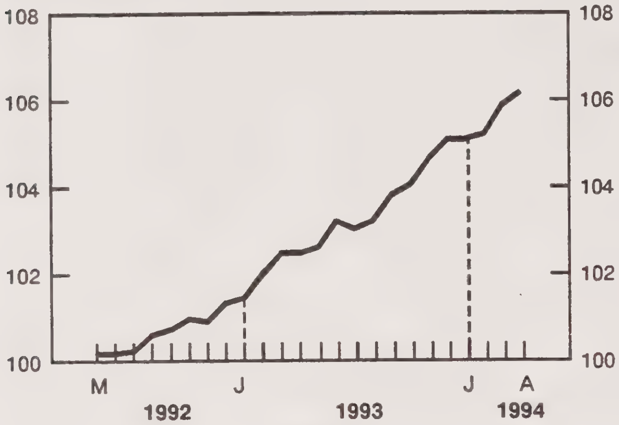
Retailers recorded lower sales in April, their first decline in five months. Lower sales by motor vehicle dealers accounted for most of a 1.9% drop. Sales of motor vehicles fell 4.1% during April, largely influenced by the rise in interest rates. Sales by supermarkets and department stores, which had been particularly strong in recent months, fell in April.

Gross domestic product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

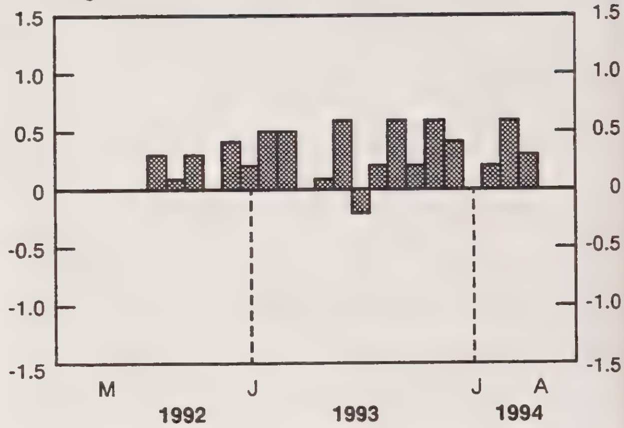
Total economy

Index (January 1992 = 100)



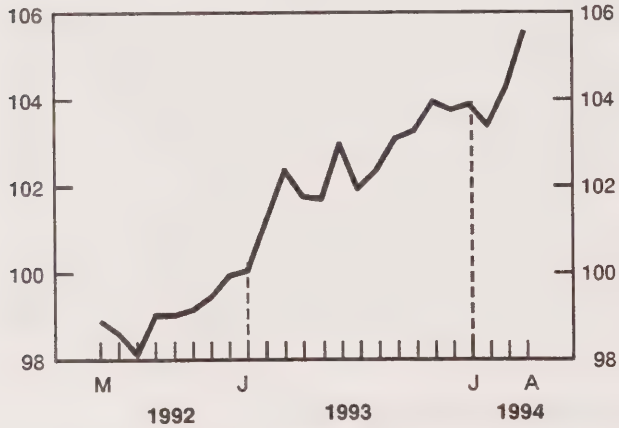
Total economy

% change



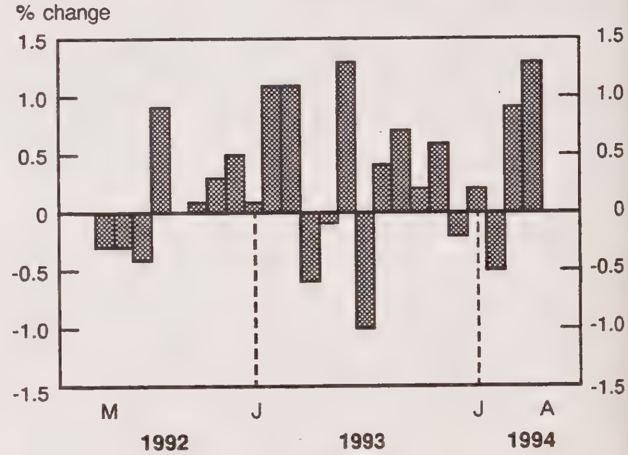
Goods

Index (January 1992 = 100)



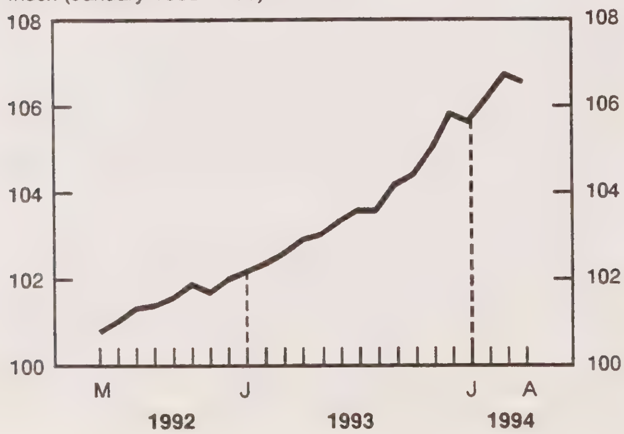
Goods

% change



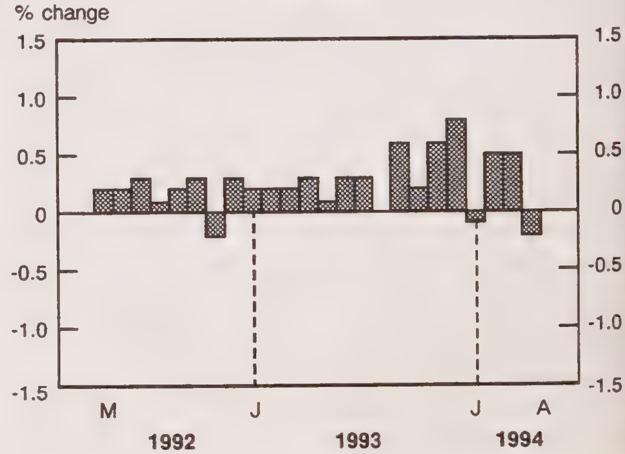
Services

Index (January 1992 = 100)



Services

% change



Finance, insurance and real estate services weakened for a second consecutive month, falling 0.5%. The decline in mutual fund and securities brokers' activities in March continued in April as the rise in interest rates became more evident. Another sharp decrease in sales affected the performance of mutual funds. The decline in securities brokers' activities mainly reflected drops in new stock and bond issues as well as lower trading activity. The impact of higher interest rates on real estate activities was not yet evident as housing resales fell nation-wide but continued to rise in several provinces.

Transportation and storage services fell 0.6% and was led by a 3.4% decrease in rail transportation, which grew 15.6% in March. A 1.2% increase in trucking services moderated the decline. Pipeline operators raised their activities 0.6%. After three consecutive monthly increases, the throughput of crude oil rose 2.1% in April and the transportation of natural gas inched ahead 0.3%.

Wholesalers' activities improved but at a much slower pace than in March: sales rose 0.4% in April, compared with 2.0% in March. Sales of machinery and equipment slowed considerably in April, which combined with lower sales of food, drugs and alcoholic beverages to account for most of the slowdown in wholesalers' activities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The April 1994 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/$140) will be released in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	April 1993 r	February 1994 r	March 1994 r	April 1994p	January 1994 to February 1994	February 1994 to March 1994	March 1994 to April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994
	$ millions				% change			
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
Total economy	**514,077.3**	**527,920.8**	**531,190.0**	**532,754.1**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**3.6**
Goods-producing industries	172,578.7	175,374.3	176,912.4	179,124.6	-0.5	0.9	1.3	3.8
Services-producing industries	341,498.6	352,546.5	354,277.6	353,629.5	0.5	0.5	-0.2	3.6
Business sector	**420,953.4**	**435,567.3**	**439,156.8**	**440,406.5**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**4.6**
Goods	**171,616.6**	**174,379.6**	**175,929.7**	**178,137.1**	**-0.5**	**0.9**	**1.3**	**3.8**
Agriculture	11,620.7	11,965.0	12,137.3	12,149.5	-1.1	1.4	0.1	4.6
Fishing and trapping	879.2	686.6	691.5	675.8	-1.7	0.7	-2.3	-23.1
Logging	3,473.1	3,217.4	3,314.4	3,398.4	-4.4	3.0	2.5	-2.2
Mining	21,147.0	21,333.3	21,671.6	22,340.1	0.1	1.6	3.1	5.6
Manufacturing	91,374.5	93,525.4	94,721.1	95,520.5	-0.3	1.3	0.8	4.5
Construction	27,827.2	27,582.9	27,451.9	27,962.1	0.0	-0.5	1.9	0.5
Other utility industries	15,294.9	16,069.0	15,941.9	16,090.7	-2.2	-0.8	0.9	5.2
Services	**249,336.8**	**261,187.7**	**263,227.1**	**262,269.4**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**-0.4**	**5.2**
Transportation and storage	22,221.7	22,524.4	23,355.7	23,222.2	-1.5	3.7	-0.6	4.5
Communications	19,264.6	20,297.5	20,449.8	20,574.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	6.8
Wholesale trade	30,627.7	33,209.1	33,885.1	34,020.8	-0.3	2.0	0.4	11.1
Retail trade	30,980.1	32,106.4	32,828.0	32,218.8	1.2	2.2	-1.9	4.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	85,212.4	91,315.1	90,699.9	90,211.3	0.7	-0.7	-0.5	5.9
Community, business and personal services	61,030.3	61,735.2	62,008.6	62,021.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.6
Non-business sector	**93,123.9**	**92,353.5**	**92,033.2**	**92,347.6**	**0.2**	**-0.3**	**0.3**	**-0.8**
Goods	**962.1**	**994.7**	**982.7**	**987.5**	**0.5**	**-1.2**	**0.5**	**2.6**
Services	**92,161.8**	**91,358.8**	**91,050.5**	**91,360.1**	**0.2**	**-0.3**	**0.3**	**-0.9**
Government services	34,002.2	33,585.1	33,552.8	33,534.8	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-1.4
Community and personal services	54,522.4	54,240.8	53,924.0	54,248.0	0.4	-0.6	0.6	-0.5
Other services	3,637.2	3,532.9	3,573.7	3,577.3	-0.8	1.2	0.1	-1.6
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	128,778.5	131,922.4	133,317.3	134,938.8	-0.5	1.1	1.2	4.8
Non-durable manufacturing	41,820.0	42,212.5	42,813.4	43,060.5	0.6	1.4	0.6	3.0
Durable manufacturing	49,554.5	51,312.9	51,907.7	52,460.0	-1.0	1.2	1.1	5.9

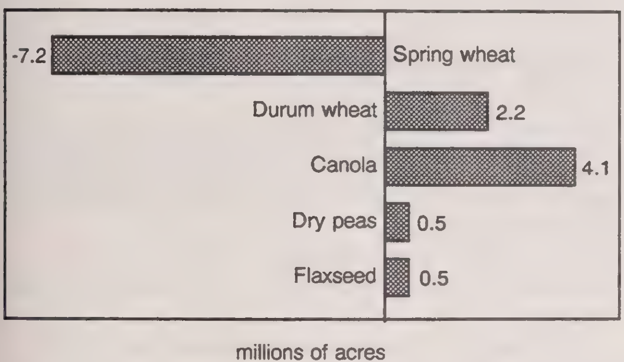
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas

1994

Producers seeded record areas of canola, soybeans, and dry field peas this year. Significantly larger areas of durum wheat and flaxseed were also seeded. In contrast, spring wheat acreage reached a 19-year low, dropping by 7.2 million acres from last year's area.

Change in seeded area of selected crops, Canada, 1993 to 1994



Canola

Canola area reached a record level of 14.4 million acres in 1994, surpassing by 40.0% last year's record of 10.3 million acres. Producers expect domestic and international demand for canola to remain strong this year. So they have reacted by seeding a record area.

Wheat

For the second year in a row, Canadian producers dramatically reduced their seeded area of spring wheat in favour of crops with greater market potential. Producers seeded 20.6 million acres of spring wheat this year, a 25.8% drop from last year's area of 27.8 million acres and the lowest level since 1975, when 19.3 million acres were seeded.

Producers seeded 5.8 million acres of durum wheat this year, a 60.4% increase from last year's 3.6 million acres. Strong domestic sales as well as exports to countries such as Algeria, Italy, Belgium and the United States are expected to maintain the demand for high-quality durum wheat.

Soybeans and corn for grain

Ontario's producers seeded only 1.6 million acres of corn for grain this year, a 5.9% decrease from last year. Instead, producers elected to seed a record 1.9 million acres of soybeans, breaking last year's record area by 11.8%. This is the first time that Ontario's producers have seeded more soybeans than corn for grain.

Quebec's producers also reduced their corn for grain area and seeded a record soybean area. Corn for grain is down 1.7% to 716.6 thousand acres, while soybeans are up 69.8% to 138.4 thousand acres.

Dry field peas

Producers seeded a record 1.8 million acres of dry field peas this year, surpassing by 40.8% last year's record of 1.3 million acres. Strong export sales and the potential for domestic feed use prompted this substantial increase in area.

Flaxseed

Flaxseed area has reached 1.8 million acres this year, a 39.4% increase over last year's 1.3 million acres, but well below the record 3.5 million acres seeded in 1957.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1025, 1026, 1028, 1031, 1033-1043, 1046-1051, 3541-3544, 3547, 3549-3565 and 5686.

Field crop reporting series no. 4: preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas, Canada, 1994 (22-002, $15/$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maxine Sudol (613-951-3858) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Crops Section, Division of Agriculture. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Inter-corporate ownership
1994

In terms of the number of controlled corporations, The Edward & Peter Bronfman Group continues to rank as Canada's largest enterprise. That empire has decreased, however, by 38 corporations to 383 since this book was last published in 1992. The Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec rank second and third with 140 and 137 corporations, respectively. They have also divested themselves of corporations since 1992, as have other large enterprises such as The Irving Group and The Reichman Group. On the other hand, the major banks have significantly increased the number of corporations under their control. Le Groupe Desjardins, which was ranked 57th with 36 corporations under its control in 1992, is now ranked 11th with 89 corporations under its control. The Bank of Nova Scotia has also increased the number of corporations under its control to 50, from 36.

Of the 69,536 corporations included in this report, 69.1% are Canada-controlled, 15.0% United States-controlled, 3.9% United Kingdom-controlled, 1.8% Germany-controlled, and 1.5% France-controlled. The largest foreign-controlled enterprise, in terms of number of subsidiaries, is B.A.T. Industries PLC of the United Kingdom with 71 corporations under its control. The largest United States-controlled enterprise is CBI Industries Inc. with 55 corporations, followed closely by Cadillac Fairview Inc. with 53.

Note: in *Inter-corporate ownership*, control is determined primarily through majority ownership of voting shares. The information is based on non-confidential ownership returns filed by Canadian corporations under the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA) and on extensive research of public sources. The CALURA applies to every corporation that carries on business in Canada or that is incorporated under a law of Canada or a Province, whose gross revenue for the reporting period exceeded $15 million, or whose assets exceeded $10 million. In calculating these amounts, each corporation must include the assets and revenue of its affiliates. In addition, corporations with assets and revenue under these amounts but with long-term debt or equity owing directly or indirectly to non-residents and exceeding a book value of $200,000 must also provide ownership information.

Inter-corporate ownership (61-517, $350) is now available. In addition to the alphabetical index in each directory, indexes by country of control, province of head office, and SIC-C (company basis) are also available ($31.25 each). *Intercorporate ownership* is also available quarterly on a CD-ROM disk. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ron Vanasse (613-951-3469), Corporations Section, Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act Subdivision, Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ∎

Railway carloadings
Seven-day period ending June 14, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 6.4% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 9.1% to 5.0 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 6.5% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of June 14, 1994 increased 4.5% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ∎

Steel primary forms
Week ending June 25, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 25, 1994 totalled 276 012 tonnes, down 0.6% from the week-earlier 277 769 tonnes but up 5.9% from the year-earlier 260 629 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 6 638 984 tonnes, a 4.4% decrease from 6 942 186 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ∎

Air carrier fare basis statistics

Fourth quarter and 1993 annual (preliminary)

In 1993, 64.0% of all passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares, down from the record annual level of 67.5% in 1992, and below the 66.2% reported in 1991. Discount fares accounted for 68.3% of total domestic passenger-kilometres in 1993, which was below the record level of 71.9% set in 1992.

In the fourth quarter of 1993, 64.8% of all passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares, down from the record fourth-quarter level of 67.8% reported in 1992, and also below the 66.4% recorded in 1991.

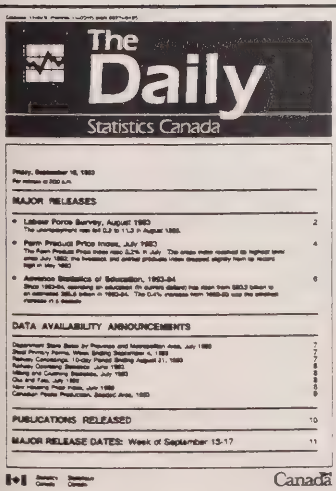
Discount fares accounted for 67.9% of total domestic passenger-kilometres in the fourth quarter of 1993, down from the fourth-quarter record of 72.0% reported in 1992, and lower than the 71.6% reported in 1991.

The highest rate of discount fare use in the fourth quarter of 1993 was on long-haul services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector, where 68.2% of passengers travelled on a discount fare. The lowest rate of use was in the northern domestic (regulated) sector, where only 45.6% of passengers travelled on a discount fare.

The average fare (all types) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs in the fourth quarter of 1993 was $194, up 6.4% from $183 in the fourth quarter of 1992, and up 11.2% from $175 in the fourth quarter of 1991.

Preliminary estimates on fare type utilization, according to data from the four Level I air carriers (AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International and Time Air), and from Inter-Canadien and Ontario Express (which were added to the fare basis survey in January 1993), are now available for the fourth quarter of 1993 and for the year 1993. These estimates will be published in the July 1994 issue of *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176) or Bradley Snider (819-997-1989), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 4: preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas, Canada, 1994. Vol. 73, no. 4.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $15/$85; United States: US$18/US$102; other countries: US$21/US$119).

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, May 1994.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Gypsum products, May 1994.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Asphalt roofing, May 1994.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Telephone statistics, April 1994.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$108; other countries: US$13/US$126).

Radio and television broadcasting, 1993.
Catalogue number 56-204
(Canada: $28; United States: US$34; other countries: US$40).

Inter-corporate ownership, 1994.
Catalogue number 61-517
(Canada: $350; United States: US$420; other countries: US$490).

Unemployment insurance statistics, 1994.
Catalogue number 73-202S
(Canada: $41; United States: US$50; other countries: US$58).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: July 1994

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
July		
5	Building permits	May 1994
6	Short-term expectations survey	
7	Help-wanted index	June 1994
8	Labour force survey	June 1994
11	New motor vehicle sales	May 1994
	New housing price index	May 1994
15	Consumer price index	June 1994
	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 1994
18	Monthly survey of manufacturing	May 1994
19	Canadian international trade	May 1994
	Composite index	June 1994
	Sales of natural gas	May 1994
20	Retail trade	May 1994
21	Wholesale trade	May 1994
	Neighbourhood income and demographics	1992
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	May 1994
	Private and public investment in Canada	1994 (revised intentions)
27	Unemployment insurance statistics	May 1994
	Industrial product price index and raw materials price index	June 1994
28	Employment, earnings and hours	May 1994
29	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	May 1994
	Crude oil and natural gas	May 1994
	Sales of refined petroleum products	June 1994
	Major release dates	August 1994

Note: use the command DATES to retrieve this schedule from CANSIM.

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